



Instructions for Form 1120-L

U.S. Life Insurance Company Income Tax Return

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

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Future Developments

For the latest information about developments related to Form 1120-L and its instructions, such as legislation enacted after they were published, go to [IRS.gov/Form1120L](https://www.irs.gov/Form1120L).

Additional guidance may be issued subsequent to the publication of these instructions. Please review any additional information on the website prior to the completion of the form.

What's New

Credit for qualified sick and family leave wages. The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (the ARP) provided credits for qualified sick and family leave wages similar to the credits that were previously enacted under the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA) and amended and extended by the COVID-related Tax Relief Act of 2020. See the Instructions for Form 941 for more information.

COVID-19 related employee retention credit. The employee retention credit, enacted by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, and amended by the ARP and other recent legislation, is limited to qualified wages paid before October 1, 2021 (or, in the case of wages paid by an eligible employer that is a recovery startup business, before January 1, 2022). See the Instructions for Form 941 for more information.

Photographs of Missing Children

The IRS is a proud partner with the [National Center for Missing & Exploited Children® \(NCMEC\)](https://www.nccmec.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.

The Taxpayer Advocate Service

The Taxpayer Advocate Service (TAS) is an **independent** organization within the IRS that helps taxpayers and protects taxpayer rights. TAS's job is to ensure that every taxpayer is treated fairly and knows and understands their rights under the [Taxpayer Bill of Rights](https://www.irs.gov/advocate).

As a taxpayer, the corporation has rights that the IRS must abide by in its dealings with the corporation. TAS can help the corporation if:

- A problem is causing financial difficulty for the business;
- The business is facing an immediate threat of adverse action; or
- The corporation has tried repeatedly to contact the IRS but no one has responded, or the IRS hasn't responded by the date promised.

The TAS toolkit at [TaxpayerAdvocate.IRS.gov](https://www.irs.gov/advocate) can help the corporation understand these rights.

TAS has offices in every state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Local advocates' numbers are in their local directories and at [TaxpayerAdvocate.IRS.gov](https://www.irs.gov/advocate). The corporation can also call TAS at 877-777-4778.

TAS also works to resolve large-scale or systemic problems that affect many taxpayers. If the corporation knows of one of these broad issues, please report it to TAS through the Systemic Advocacy Management System at [IRS.gov/SAMS](https://www.irs.gov/sams).

For more information, go to [IRS.gov/Advocate](https://www.irs.gov/advocate).

How To Get Forms and Publications

Internet. You can access the IRS website 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, at [IRS.gov](https://www.irs.gov) to:

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

Tax forms and publications. The corporation can download or print all of the forms and publications it may need on [IRS.gov/FormsPubs](https://www.irs.gov/FormsPubs). Otherwise, the corporation can go to [IRS.gov/OrderForms](https://www.irs.gov/OrderForms) to place an order and have forms mailed to it. The IRS will process your order for forms and publications as soon as possible. Don't resubmit requests you've already sent us. You can get forms and publications faster online.

General Instructions

Purpose of Form

Use Form 1120-L, U.S. Life Insurance Company Income Tax Return, to report the income, gains, losses, deductions, credits, and to figure the income tax liability of life insurance companies.

Who Must File

Every domestic life insurance company and certain foreign corporations that would qualify as a life insurance company if it were a U.S. corporation must file Form 1120-L. This includes organizations described in section 501(m)(1) that provide commercial-type life insurance.

Mutual Savings Banks Conducting Life Insurance Business

Mutual savings banks conducting life insurance business and meeting the requirements of section 594 are subject to an alternative tax consisting of:

- A partial tax computed on Form 1120, U.S. Corporation Income Tax Return, on the taxable income of the

bank, excluding the life insurance department; and

- A partial tax on the taxable income computed on Form 1120-L of the life insurance department.

Enter the combined tax on line 2 of Schedule J, Form 1120. File Form 1120 and attach Form 1120-L as a statement (and identify it as such) or attach a statement showing the computation of the taxable income of the life insurance department (including all relevant information that would be reported on Form 1120-L).

Foreign Life Insurance Companies

A foreign life insurance company that sells a U.S. real property interest must file Form 1120-L and Schedule D (Form 1120) to report the sale. Gain or loss from the sale of a U.S. real property interest is considered effectively connected with the conduct of a U.S. business, even though the foreign life insurance company does not carry on any insurance business in the United States and is not otherwise required to file a U.S. income tax return. See sections 842 and 897; and the instructions for Schedule K, line 8, later.

Foreign-owned domestic disregarded entities. If a foreign person, including a foreign corporation, wholly owns a domestic disregarded entity (DE), the domestic DE is treated as a domestic corporation separate from its owner (the foreign corporation) for purposes of the reporting requirements under section 6038A that apply to 25% foreign-owned domestic corporations. These rules apply to a domestic DE owned by a foreign insurance company that makes an election under section 953(c)(3)(C) but do not apply to a domestic DE owned by a foreign insurance company that makes an election under section 953(d) (for information on these elections, see the instructions for Item D). If a foreign insurance company electing under section 953(c)(3)(C) wholly owns a domestic DE, the DE may be required to file Form 5472, Information Return of a 25% Foreign-Owned U.S. Corporation or a Foreign Corporation Engaged in a U.S. Trade or Business. For additional information and coordination with Form 5472 filing by the domestic DE, see the Instructions for Form 5472.

Note. A domestic DE is generally a transparent entity. Any insurance company that must file Form 1120-L will include on Form 1120-L any tax items of a wholly owned domestic DE that are subject to reporting.

Qualified opportunity investment.

If the corporation held a qualified investment in a qualified opportunity fund (QOF) at any time during the year, the corporation must file its return with Form 8997, Initial and Annual Statement of Qualified Opportunity Fund Investments, attached. See the Instructions for Form 8997.

Other Insurance Companies

Insurance companies, other than life insurance companies, should file Form 1120-PC, U.S. Property and Casualty Insurance Company Income Tax Return. A burial or funeral benefit insurance company that directly manufactures funeral supplies or performs funeral services is taxable under section 831 and should file Form 1120-PC.

Definitions

An "insurance company" means any corporation if more than half of its business during the tax year is from the issuance of insurance or annuity contracts or the reinsuring of risks underwritten by insurance companies.

A "life insurance company" is an insurance company in the business of issuing life insurance and annuity contracts either separately or combined with health and accident insurance, or noncancelable contracts of health and accident insurance that meet the reserves test in section 816(a). Guaranteed renewable life, health, and accident insurance that the corporation cannot cancel but reserves the right to adjust premium rates by classes, according to experience under the kind of policy involved, are treated as noncancelable.

The "reserves test" requires that life insurance reserves, as defined in section 816(b), plus unearned premiums and unpaid losses (whether or not ascertained) on noncancelable life, health, or accident policies not included in life insurance reserves must make up more than 50% (0.50) of total reserves as defined in section

816(c). When determining whether the reserves test has been met:

1. Life insurance reserves and total reserves must each be reduced by an amount equal to the mean of the aggregates, at the beginning and end of the tax year, of the policy loans outstanding with respect to contracts for which life insurance reserves are maintained;

2. Amounts set aside and held at interest to satisfy obligations under contracts that do not contain permanent guarantees with respect to life, accident, or health contingencies must not be included in either life insurance reserves (section 816(c)(1)) or other reserves required by law (section 816(c)(3)); and

3. Deficiency reserves must not be included in either life insurance reserves or total reserves.

Electronic Filing

Corporations can generally electronically file (*e-file*) Form 7004 (automatic extension of time to file) and Forms 940, 941, and 944 (employment tax returns). If there is a balance due, the corporation can authorize an electronic funds withdrawal while e-filing. Form 1099 and other information returns can also be electronically filed. The option to *e-file* does not, however, apply to certain returns.

For more information, visit [IRS.gov/filing](https://www.irs.gov/filing). Click on the links for “Businesses & Self-Employed” and “Corporations.”

When To File

Generally, a corporation must file its income tax return by the 15th day of the 4th month after the end of its tax year. A new corporation filing a short-period return must generally file by the 15th day of the 4th month after the short period ends. A corporation that has dissolved must generally file by the 15th day of the 4th month after the date it dissolved.

However, a corporation with a fiscal tax year ending June 30 must file by the 15th day of the 3rd month after the end of its tax year. A corporation with a short tax year ending anytime in June will be treated as if the short year ended on June 30, and must file by the 15th day of the 3rd month after the end of its tax year.

Where To File

File the corporation's return at the applicable IRS address listed below.

If the corporation's principal business, office, or agency is located in:	Use the following address:
The United States	Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service Center Ogden, UT 84201-0012
A foreign country or U.S. possession	Internal Revenue Service Center P.O. Box 409101 Ogden, UT 84409

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

Private Delivery Services

Corporations can use certain private delivery services (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) for the current list of designated services.

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/PDSStreetAddress](https://www.irs.gov/PDSStreetAddress).



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.

Extension of Time To File

File Form 7004, Application for Automatic Extension of Time To File Certain Business Income Tax, Information, and Other Returns, to request an extension of time to file. Generally, file Form 7004 by the regular due date of the return. See the Instructions for Form 7004.

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-L, the paid preparer space should remain blank. Anyone who prepares Form 1120-L but does not charge the corporation should not complete that section. Generally, anyone who is paid to prepare the return must sign it and fill in the “Paid Preparer Use Only” area.

The paid preparer must complete the required preparer information and:

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

Note. A paid preparer may sign original or amended returns by rubber stamp, mechanical device, or computer software program.

Paid Preparer Authorization

If the corporation wants to allow the IRS to discuss its 2021 tax return with the paid preparer who signed it, check the “Yes” box in the signature area of the return. This authorization applies only to the individual whose signature appears in the “Paid Preparer Use Only” section of the return. It doesn't apply to the firm, if any, shown in that section.

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

- Give the IRS any information that is missing from the return;
- Call the IRS for information about the processing of the return or the status of any related refund or payment(s); and
- Respond to certain IRS notices about math errors, offsets, and return preparation.

The corporation is not authorizing the paid preparer to receive any refund check, bind the corporation to anything (including any additional tax liability), or otherwise represent the corporation before the IRS.

The authorization will automatically end no later than the due date (excluding extensions) for filing the corporation's 2022 tax return. If the corporation wants to expand the paid preparer's authorization or revoke the authorization before it ends, see Pub. 947, Practice Before the IRS and Power of Attorney.

Statements

Annual statement. In general, every domestic or foreign life insurance company must attach a copy of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) annual statement filed with the state of domicile and used as the basis for computing taxable income. If a different annual statement was used as the basis for computing taxable income, attach that annual statement to Form 1120-L. However, see *Electronic filing*, next.

Electronic filing. If a domestic or foreign life insurance company files Form 1120-L electronically, don't attach the annual statement or pro forma annual statement to the electronically filed return. However, if the full annual statement is not attached, you must provide a copy of the annual statement or pro forma annual statement to the IRS if requested and retain it with your other tax records for the period required by the regulations.

Reconciliation. Corporations that do not file Schedule M-3 (Form 1120-L) with Form 1120-L must attach a statement that reconciles Form 1120-L with the annual statement used as the basis for computing taxable income reported on Form 1120-L. Also, see the *Note* under the

instructions for Schedule F for additional required reconciliations.

Assembling the Return

To ensure that the corporation's tax return is correctly processed, attach all schedules and other forms after page 5 of Form 1120-L in the following order.

1. Schedule N (Form 1120).
2. Form 4136.
3. Form 8978.
4. Form 965-B.
5. Form 8941.
6. Form 3800.
7. Additional schedules in alphabetical order.
8. Additional forms in numerical order.
9. Supporting statements and attachments.

Complete every applicable entry space on Form 1120-L. 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 sheets using the same size and format as on 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.

Tax Payments

Generally, the corporation must pay any tax due in full no later than the due date for filing its tax return (not including extensions). See the instructions for line 30. If the due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the payment is due on the next day that isn't a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday.

Electronic Deposit Requirement

Corporations must use electronic funds transfer to make all federal tax deposits (such as deposits of employment, excise, and corporate income tax). Generally, electronic funds transfers are made using the Electronic Federal Tax Payment System (EFTPS).

If the corporation does not want to use EFTPS, it can arrange for its tax professional, financial institution, payroll service, or other trusted third party to make deposits on its behalf. Also, it can arrange for its financial institution to submit a same-day payment (discussed later) on its behalf. EFTPS is a free service provided by the Department of the Treasury. Services provided by a tax professional, financial institution, payroll service, or other third party may have a fee.

To get more information about EFTPS or to enroll in EFTPS, visit [EFTPS.gov](https://www.irs.gov/eftps) or call 800-555-4477 (TTY/TDD 800-733-4829).

Depositing on time. To make your EFTPS deposits on time, the corporation must submit the transaction by 8 p.m. Eastern time the day before the date the deposit is due. If the corporation uses a third party to make deposits on its behalf, they may have different cutoff times.

Same-day wire payment option. If the corporation fails to submit a deposit transaction on EFTPS by 8 p.m. Eastern time the day before the date a deposit is due, it can still make the deposit on time by using the Federal Tax Collection Service (FTCS). Before using the same-day wire payment option, the corporation will need to make arrangements with its financial institution ahead of time regarding availability, deadlines, and costs. Financial institutions may charge a fee for payments made this way. To learn more about making a same-day wire payment, visit [IRS.gov/SameDayWire](https://www.irs.gov/SameDayWire).

Estimated Tax Payments

Generally, the following rules apply to the corporation's payments of estimated tax.

- The corporation must make installment payments of estimated tax if it expects its total tax for the year (less applicable credits) to be \$500 or more.
- The installments are due by the 15th day of the 4th, 6th, 9th, and 12th months of the tax year. If any date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the installment is due on the next regular business day.
- The corporation must use electronic funds transfer to make installment payments of estimated tax.

- Use Form 1120-W, Estimated Tax for Corporations, as a worksheet to compute estimated tax. See the Instructions for Form 1120-W.
- Penalties may apply if the corporation does not make required estimated tax payment deposits. See *Estimated tax penalty* below.
- If the corporation overpaid estimated tax, it may be able to get a quick refund by filing Form 4466, Corporation Application for Quick Refund of Overpayment of Estimated Tax.

See the instructions for line 28c and line 28d, later.

Estimated tax penalty. A corporation that does not make estimated tax payments when due may be subject to an underpayment penalty for the period of underpayment. Generally, a corporation is subject to the penalty if its tax liability is \$500 or more and it did not timely pay at least the smaller of:

- Its tax liability for the current year, or
- Its prior year's tax.

See section 6655 for details and exceptions, including special rules for large corporations.

Use Form 2220, Underpayment of Estimated Tax by Corporations, to see if the corporation owes a penalty and to figure the amount of the penalty. If Form 2220 is completed, enter the penalty on line 29. See the instructions for line 29, later.

Interest and Penalties



*If the corporation receives a notice about penalties after it files its return, send the IRS an explanation and we will determine if the corporation meets reasonable cause criteria. **Do not** attach an explanation when the corporation's return is filed.*

Interest. Interest is charged on taxes paid late even if an extension of time to file is granted. Interest is also charged on penalties imposed for failure to file, negligence, fraud, substantial valuation misstatements, substantial understatement of tax, and reportable transaction understatement from the due date (including extensions) to the date of payment. The interest charge is

figured at a rate determined under section 6621.

Late filing of return. A corporation that does not file its tax return by the due date, including extensions, may be penalized 5% of the unpaid tax for each month or part of a month the return is late, up to a maximum of 25% of the unpaid tax. The minimum penalty for a return that is over 60 days late is the smaller of the tax due or \$435 (adjusted for inflation). The penalty will not be imposed if the corporation can show that the failure to file on time was due to reasonable cause. See *Caution*, earlier.

Late payment of tax. A corporation that does not pay the tax when due may generally be penalized 1/2 of 1% of the unpaid tax for each month or part of a month the tax is not paid, up to a maximum of 25% of the unpaid tax. See *Caution*, earlier.

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 be responsible for collecting, accounting for, or 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, Pub. 15 (Circular E), Employer's Tax Guide, for details, including the definition of responsible persons.

Note. The trust fund recovery penalty will not apply to any amount of trust fund taxes an employer holds back in anticipation of the credit for qualified sick and family leave wages or the employee retention credit that they are entitled to. See Pub. 15 for more information.

Other penalties. Other penalties can be imposed for negligence,

substantial understatement of tax, reportable transaction understatement, and fraud. See sections 6662, 6662A, and 6663.

Accounting Methods

The return of a life insurance company must be filed using the accrual method of accounting or, to the extent permitted under regulations, a combination of the accrual method with any other method, except the cash receipts and disbursements method. In all cases, the method used must clearly show life insurance company taxable income (LICTI).

Change in accounting method.

Generally, the corporation must get IRS consent to change either an overall method of accounting or the accounting treatment of any material item for income tax purposes. To obtain consent, the corporation must generally file Form 3115, Application for Change in Accounting Method during the tax year for which the change is requested. See the Instructions for Form 3115 and Pub. 538 for more information and exceptions. Also, see Rev. Proc. 2021-34, 2021-35 I.R.B. 337 (or any successor), available at [IRS.gov/irb/2021-35_IRB#REV-PROC-2021-34](https://www.irs.gov/irb/2021-35_IRB#REV-PROC-2021-34) for additional procedures that may apply for obtaining automatic consent to change certain methods of accounting.

Accounting Period

An insurance company must figure its taxable income on the basis of a tax year. A tax year is the annual accounting period an insurance company uses to keep its records and report its income and expenses.

As a general rule under section 843, the tax year for every insurance company is the calendar year. However, if an insurance company joins in the filing of a consolidated return, it may adopt the tax year of the common parent corporation even if that year is not a calendar year.

Rounding Off to Whole Dollars

The corporation may enter decimal points and cents when completing its return. However, the corporation should round off cents to whole dollars on its return, forms, and schedules to make completing its

return easier. The corporation must either round off all amounts on its return to whole dollars, or use cents for all amounts. To round, drop amounts under 50 cents and increase amounts from 50 to 99 cents to the next dollar. For example, \$8.40 rounds to \$8 and \$8.50 rounds to \$9.

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 corporation'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 corporation's basis in property for as long as they are needed to figure the basis of the original or replacement property.

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

Other Forms and Statements That May Be Required

Reportable transaction disclosure statement. Disclose information for each reportable transaction in which the corporation participated. Form 8886, Reportable Transaction Disclosure Statement, must be filed for each tax year that the federal income tax liability of the corporation is affected by its participation in the transaction. The following are reportable transactions.

1. Any listed transaction, which is a transaction that is the same as or substantially similar to one of the types of transactions that the IRS has determined to be a tax avoidance transaction and identified by notice, regulation, or other published guidance as a listed transaction.

2. Any transaction offered under conditions of confidentiality for which the corporation (or a related party) paid an advisor a fee of at least \$250,000.

3. Certain transactions for which the corporation (or a related party) has contractual protection against disallowance of the tax benefits.

4. Certain transactions resulting in a loss of at least \$10 million in any single year or \$20 million in any combination of years.

5. Any transaction identified by the IRS by notice, regulation, or other published guidance as a "transaction of interest."

For more information, see Regulations section 1.6011-4. Also see the Instructions for Form 8886.

Penalties. The corporation may have to pay a penalty if it is required to disclose a reportable transaction under section 6011 and fails to properly complete and file Form 8886. Penalties also apply under section 6707A if the corporation fails to file Form 8886 with its corporate return, fails to provide a copy of Form 8886 to the Office of Tax Shelter Analysis (OTSA), or files a form that fails to include all the information required (or includes incorrect information). Other penalties, such as an accuracy-related penalty under section 6662A, also apply. See the Instructions for Form 8886 for details on these and other penalties.

Reportable transactions by material advisors. Material advisors to any reportable transaction must disclose certain information about the reportable transaction by filing Form 8918, Material Advisor Disclosure Statement, with the IRS. See the Instructions for Form 8918.

Transfers to a corporation controlled by the transferor. Every significant transferor (as defined in Regulations section 1.351-3(d)) that receives stock of a corporation in exchange for property in a nonrecognition event must include the statement required by Regulations section 1.351-3(a) on or with the transferor's tax return for the tax year of the exchange. The transferee corporation must include the statement required by Regulations section 1.351-3(b) on or with its return for the tax year of the exchange, unless all the required information is included in any statement(s) provided by a significant transferor that is attached to the same return for the same section 351 exchange. If the

transferor or transferee corporation is a controlled foreign corporation, each U.S. shareholder (within the meaning of section 951(b)) must include the required statement on or with its return.

Distributions under section 355.

Every corporation that makes a distribution of stock or securities of a controlled corporation, as described in section 355 (or so much of section 356 as it relates to section 355), must include the statement required by Regulations section 1.355-5(a) on or with its return for the year of the distribution. A significant distributee (as defined in Regulations section 1.355-5(c)) that receives stock or securities of a controlled corporation must include the statement required by Regulations section 1.355-5(b) on or with its return for the year of receipt. If the distributing or distributee corporation is a controlled foreign corporation, each U.S. shareholder (within the meaning of section 951(b)) must include the statement on or with its return.

Dual consolidated losses. If a domestic corporation incurs a dual consolidated loss (as defined in Regulations section 1.1503-2(c)(5)), the corporation (or consolidated group) may need to attach an elective relief agreement and/or an annual certification as provided in Regulations section 1.1503-2(g)(2).

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 8975, Country-by-Country Report. Certain U.S. persons that are the ultimate parent entity of a U.S. multinational enterprise group with annual revenue for the preceding reporting period of \$850 million or more are required to file Form 8975. Form 8975 and Schedule A (Form 8975) must be filed with the income

tax return of the ultimate parent entity of a U.S. multinational enterprise group for the tax year in or within which the reporting period covered by Form 9975 ends. For more information, see Form 9975, Schedule A (Form 9975), and the Instructions for Form 9975 and Schedule A (Form 9975).

Additional forms and statements. See Pub. 542, Corporations, 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.

Specific Instructions

Period Covered

Section 843 requires all insurance companies to file on a calendar year basis, unless they join in the filing of a consolidated return. If a consolidated return is filed, indicate the period covered on the parent corporation's return.

Name and Address

Enter the corporation's true name (as set forth in the charter or other legal document creating it), address, and EIN on the appropriate lines. Enter the address of the corporation's principal office or place of business. 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.

Note. Do not use the address of the registered agent for the state in which the corporation is incorporated. For example, if a business is incorporated in Delaware or Nevada and the corporation's principal office is located in Little Rock, Arkansas, the corporation should enter the Little Rock address.

If the corporation receives its mail in care of a third party (such as an accountant or an attorney), enter on the street address line "C/O" followed by the third party's name and street address or P.O. box.

If the corporation has a foreign address, include the city or town, state or province, country, and foreign postal code. Do not abbreviate the country name. Follow the country's

practice for entering the name of the state or province and postal code.

Item A. Identifying Information

Consolidated Return

If an affiliated group of corporations includes one or more domestic life insurance companies taxed under section 801, the common parent may elect to treat those life insurance companies as includible corporations. The life insurance companies must have been members of the group for the 5 tax years immediately preceding the tax year for which the election is made. See section 1504(c)(2) and Regulations section 1.1502-47(d)(12).

Note. The eligibility requirements (the tacking rule) for a life insurance company to join in the filing of a consolidated return with nonlife companies are covered in Regulations section 1.1502-47(d)(12)(v).

Note. If an election under section 1504(c)(2) is in effect for an affiliated group for the tax year, all items of members of the group that are not life insurance companies must not be taken into account in figuring the tentative LICTI of members that are life insurance companies.

Corporations filing a consolidated return must check box 1 of Item A and attach Form 851, Affiliations Schedule, and other supporting statements to the return. Also, for the first year a subsidiary corporation is being included in a consolidated return, attach Form 1122, Authorization and Consent of Subsidiary Corporation To Be Included in a Consolidated Income Tax Return, to the parent's consolidated return. Attach a separate Form 1122 for each new subsidiary being included in the consolidated return.

File supporting statements for each corporation included in the consolidated return. Do not use Form 1120-L as a substitute for the supporting statement. On the supporting statement, use columns to show the following, both before and after adjustments.

1. Items of gross income and deductions.

2. A computation of taxable income.

3. Balance sheets as of the beginning and end of the tax year.

4. A reconciliation of income per books with income per return.

5. A reconciliation of retained earnings.

Enter on Form 1120-L the totals for each item of income, gain, loss, expense, or deduction, net of eliminating entries for intercompany transactions between corporations within the consolidated group. Attach consolidated balance sheets and a reconciliation of consolidated retained earnings.

For more information on consolidated returns, see the regulations under section 1502.

Life-Nonlife Consolidated Return

If the corporation is the common parent of a life-nonlife consolidated group, check boxes 1 and 2 of Item A.

Filing requirements. The common parent of a life-nonlife consolidated group must satisfy the following filing requirements.

- File the applicable consolidated corporate income tax return: Form 1120-L, where the common parent is a life insurance company; a Form 1120-PC, where the common parent is an insurance company, other than a life insurance company; or a Form 1120, U.S. Corporation Income Tax Return, where the common parent is any other type of corporation.
- Indicate clearly on the face of the return that the corporate tax return is a life-nonlife return. This requirement is satisfied by checking box 2 of Item A on page 1.
- Show any setoffs required by paragraphs (e), (h), and (j) of Regulations section 1.1502-47.
- Report separately the nonlife consolidated taxable income or loss, determined under Regulations section 1.1502-47(f), on a Form 1120 or 1120-PC (whether filed by the common parent or as an attachment to the consolidated return), for all nonlife members of the consolidated group.
- Report separately the consolidated LICTI (as defined by Regulations section 1.1502-47(b)(3)), determined under Regulations section 1.1502-47,

on a Form 1120-L (whether filed by the common parent or as an attachment to the consolidated return), for all life members of the consolidated group.

Note. If a nonlife insurance company is a member of an affiliated group, file Form 1120-PC as an attachment to the consolidated return in addition to the supporting statements discussed, earlier, under *Consolidated Return*. Across the top of page 1 of Form 1120-PC, write "Supporting Statement to Consolidated Returns."

Schedule M-3 (Form 1120-L)

A life insurance company with total assets (non-consolidated or consolidated for all companies included within a tax consolidation group) of \$10 million or more on the last day of the tax year must file Schedule M-3 (Form 1120-L), Net Income (Loss) Reconciliation for U.S. Life Insurance Companies With Total Assets of \$10 Million or More. A corporation filing Form 1120-L that is not required to file Schedule M-3 may voluntarily file Schedule M-3.

If you are filing Schedule M-3 (Form 1120-L), check box 3 of Item A, "Schedule M-3 (Form 1120-L) attached" at the top of page 1 of Form 1120-L. See the Instructions for Schedule M-3 (Form 1120-L) for more details.

Note. If you do not file Schedule M-3 (Form 1120-L) with Form 1120-L, see *Reconciliation under Statements*, earlier.

Item B. Employer Identification Number (EIN)

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

- Online—Click on the *Employer ID Numbers* link at [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 1-267-941-1099 (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 D. Section 953 Elections

Check the appropriate box if the corporation is a foreign corporation and elects under:

1. Section 953(c)(3)(C) to treat its related person insurance income as effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States, or
2. Section 953(d) to be treated as a domestic corporation.

Generally, a foreign corporation making either election must file its return by sending it to:

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

See Notice 87-50, 1987-2 C.B. 357, and Rev. Proc. 2003-47, 2003-28 I.R.B. 55, for the procedural rules, election statement formats, and filing addresses for making the respective elections under section 953(c)(3)(C) or section 953(d).

Note. Once either election is made, it will apply to the tax year for which it was made and all subsequent tax years unless revoked with the consent

of the IRS. Also, any loss of a foreign corporation electing to be treated as a domestic insurance company under section 953(d) will be treated as a dual-consolidated loss and may not be used to reduce the taxable income of any other member of the affiliated group for the tax year or any other tax year.

Note. If a section 953(d) election is made, include the additional tax required to be paid on line 9, Schedule K. On the dotted line to the left of line 9, Schedule K, write "Section 953(d)" and the amount. Attach a statement showing the computation. See section 953(d) for more details.

Item E. Final Return, Name Change, Address Change, or Amended Return

Indicate if this is a final return, name change, address change, or amended return by checking the appropriate box.

Note. If a change of 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 of the new address.

Life Insurance Company Taxable Income

Income

Except as otherwise provided in the Internal Revenue Code, gross income includes all income from whatever source derived.

Line 1. Enter gross premiums and other consideration received on insurance and annuity contracts less return premiums and premiums and other consideration paid for indemnity reinsurance.

Gross premiums and other consideration includes advance premiums, deposits, fees, assessments, consideration received for assuming liabilities under contracts not issued by the corporation, and any amount treated as premiums received under section 808(e).

Return premiums include amounts rebated or refunded due to policy cancellations or incorrectly computed premiums, but do not include amounts

returned to policyholders when such amounts are not fixed in the contract but instead depend on the corporation's experience or the management's discretion.

Line 3a. Decrease in reserves under section 807(f). If the amount of any item referred to in section 807(c) decreased as a result of a change in the basis used to determine that item, then enter the section 807(f) prescribed portion of the change that must be included in life insurance company gross income (LICGI).

Note. If a corporation no longer qualifies as a life insurance company, the balance of any adjustments under section 807(f) must be taken into account in the last tax year the corporation is qualified to file Form 1120-L. See section 807(f)(2).

Line 3b. Income from Reserve Transition Relief. If section 807(d) (as amended by Public Law 115-97) decreased the amount of the reserve for any contract as of the close of the tax year preceding the first tax year beginning after 2017, enter the portion of the change that must be included in LICGI as prescribed by section 13517(c)(3) of Public Law 115-97. See Rev. Proc. 2019-34, 2019-35 I.R.B. 669 for more information.

Line 4. Investment income. Enter the amount from Schedule B, line 6, less 50% of interest income of an ESOP loan made prior to August 20, 1996. Also, see Public Law 104-188, section 1602, for binding contracts and refinancing rules.

Line 5. Capital gain net income. Unless specifically excluded by section 1221, each asset held by a corporation (whether or not connected with its business) is a "capital asset."

Under section 1221, capital asset does not include:

1. Assets that can be inventoried or property held mainly for sale to customers.
2. Depreciable or real property used in the trade or business.
3. Certain copyrights; or literary, musical, or artistic compositions.
4. Accounts or notes receivable acquired in the ordinary course of trade or business for services rendered or from the sale of property described in 1 above.

5. Certain publications of the U.S. Government.

Section 818(b) modifies the above definition so only property used in carrying on an insurance business will be considered as "depreciable or real property used in the corporation's trade or business." For life insurance companies, gains or losses from the sale or exchange of depreciable assets of any business other than an insurance business will be treated as gains or losses from the sale or exchange of capital assets.

See section 818(c) and the related regulations for how to limit the gain from the sale or exchange of any section 818(c) property.

Note. Form 8949, Sales and Other Dispositions of Capital Assets, must be attached to Schedule D (Form 1120), as required.

Line 7. Other income. Enter any other taxable income, includible in LICGI, not reported on lines 1 through 6. List the type and amount of income on an attached statement. If the life insurance company has only one item of other income, describe it in parentheses on line 7. The following are examples of other income to report on line 7.

- Gains and losses (including ordinary gains and losses) from sales or exchanges of assets used in a trade or business and from involuntary conversions reported on Form 4797, Sales of Business Property. Section 818(b)(1) provides that, for section 1231(a), "property used in a trade or business" includes only:

1. Property used in carrying on an insurance business that is either real or depreciable property held for more than 1 year.

2. Timber, coal, and domestic iron ore to which section 631 applies.

For 1 above, property used in a trade or business does not include property includible in inventory, property held primarily for sale to customers, or certain copyrights, literary, musical, or artistic compositions, letters, memoranda, and similar property.

- The amount included in income from Form 6478, Biofuel Producer Credit, if applicable.
- The amount included in income from Form 8864, Biodiesel and

Renewable Diesel Fuels Credit, if applicable.

- Ordinary income from trade or business activities of a partnership from Schedule K-1 (Form 1065), Partner's Share of Income, Deductions, Credits. Do not offset ordinary losses against ordinary income. Instead, include the losses on line 18. Show the partnership's name, address, and EIN on a separate statement attached to this return. If the amount entered is from more than one partnership, identify the amount from each partnership.

- Section 91 Transferred Loss Amount. Enter the transferred loss amount and identify the amount as "Section 91 Transferred Loss Amount" required to be recognized under section 91 resulting from a transfer of substantially all the assets of a foreign branch (within the meaning of section 367(a)(3)(C), as in effect before its repeal) to a foreign corporation with respect to which you were a U.S. shareholder immediately after the transfer as other income. Under section 91(d), transferred loss amounts recognized are treated as derived from sources within the United States.

- Part or all of the proceeds received from certain corporate-owned life insurance contracts issued after August 17, 2006. Corporations that own one or more employer-owned life insurance contracts issued after August 17, 2006, must file Form 8925, Report of Employer-Owned Life Insurance Contracts.

- Income from cancellation of debt (COD) for the repurchase of a debt instrument for less than its adjusted issue price.

- The corporation's share of the following income from Form 8621, Information Return by a Shareholder of a Passive Foreign Investment Company or Qualified Electing Fund.

See Form 8621 and the Instructions for Form 8621 for details.

1. Ordinary earnings of a qualified electing fund (QEF).
2. Gain or loss from marking passive foreign investment company (PFIC) stock to market.
3. Gain or loss from sale or other disposition of section 1296 stock.
4. Excess distributions from a section 1291 fund allocated to the

current year and pre-PFIC years, if any.

- The amount of payroll tax credit taken by an employer on its employment tax returns (Forms 941, 943, and 944) for qualified paid sick leave and qualified paid family leave under FFCRA and ARP (both the nonrefundable and refundable portions). These amounts must be included in gross income for the tax year that includes the last day of the calendar quarter in which the credit is allowed.

Deductions

Limitations on Deductions

Section 263A uniform capitalization rules. The uniform capitalization rules of section 263A require corporations to capitalize certain costs.

A small business taxpayer 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) and Regulations section 1.263A-1(j). Also, see [Change in accounting method](#), earlier.

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

Transactions between related taxpayers. Generally, an accrual basis taxpayer can 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 for limitations on deductions for unpaid interest and expenses.

Limitations on business interest expense. Business interest expense may be limited. See section 163(j) and Form 8990, Limitation on Business Interest Expense Under Section 163(j). Also, see the instructions for line 15a and Schedule M, *Question 17*, later.

Section 291 limitations.

Corporations may be required to adjust certain deductions. See section 291 to determine the amount of the adjustment.

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.

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 must generally be amortized over an 180-month period. See sections 195 and 248 and the related regulations.

Time for making the 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, Depreciation and Amortization. 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 18. For amortization that begins during the current year, complete and attach Form 4562, Depreciation and Amortization.

Reducing certain expenses for which credits are allowable. If the corporation claims certain credits, it may need to reduce the otherwise allowable deductions for expenses used to figure the credit. This applies to credits such as the following.

- Employment credits. See *Employment credits*, later.
- Credit for increasing research activities (Form 6765).
- Orphan drug credit (Form 8820).
- Disabled access credit (Form 8826).
- Employer credit for social security and Medicare taxes paid on certain employee tips (Form 8846).
- Credit for small employer pension plan start-up costs (Form 8881).
- Credit for employer-provided childcare facilities and services (Form 8882).
- Credit for small employer health insurance premiums (Form 8941).

If the corporation has any of these credits, figure the current year credit before figuring the deduction for expenses on which the credit is based. If the corporation capitalized any costs on which it figured the credit, it may need to reduce the amount capitalized by the credit attributable to these costs.

Any wages that are used to calculate the tax credits for sick leave or family leave related to coronavirus cannot be used again to figure the credit for family and medical leave.

See the instructions for the form used to figure the applicable credit for more information.

Limitations on deductions related to property leased to tax-exempt entities. If a corporation leases property to a governmental or other tax-exempt entity, the corporation cannot claim deductions related to the property to the extent that they exceed the corporation's income from

the lease payments. This disallowed tax-exempt use loss can 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(d) for more details and exceptions.

Line 9. Death benefits, etc. Enter all claims and benefits accrued and losses incurred (whether or not ascertained) during the year on insurance and annuity contracts.

Losses incurred (whether or not ascertained) include a reasonable estimate of both losses incurred but not reported and of reported losses, when the amount of the losses cannot be determined by the end of the tax year. Losses incurred must be adjusted to take into account recoveries (for example, for reinsurance) for those losses together with estimates of those recoveries that may be recovered on those losses in future years.



Under section 807(c), the amount of unpaid losses (other than losses on life insurance contracts) must be the amount of the discounted unpaid losses under section 846. See the instructions for Schedule F, line 2, for more information on the discounting provisions.

Line 11a. Increase in reserves under section 807(f). If the amount of any item referred to in section 807(c) increased as a result of a change in the basis used to determine that item, then enter the section 807(f) prescribed portion of the change that is a deduction in computing LICTI.

Note. If a corporation ceases to qualify as a life insurance company, the balance of any adjustments under section 807(f) must be taken into account in the last year that the corporation is qualified to file Form 1120-L. See section 807(f)(2).

Line 11b. Deduction from Reserve Transition Relief. If section 807(d) (as amended by Public Law 115-97) increased the amount of the reserve for any contract as of the close of the tax year preceding the first tax year beginning after 2017, enter the portion of the change that is a deduction in computing LICTI as prescribed by section 13517(c)(3) of Public Law 115-97. See Rev. Proc. 2019-34,

2019-35 I.R.B. 669 for more information.

Line 12. Deductible policyholder dividends. A policyholder dividend is any dividend or similar distribution to policyholders in their capacity as such and includes any amount paid or credited (including an increase in benefits) where the amount is not fixed in the contract but depends on the corporation's experience or management's discretion. Enter on line 12 the amount of policyholder dividends paid or credited during the tax year. Also, under section 808(e), any policyholder dividend that (a) increases either the cash surrender value of the contract or other benefits payable under the contract, or (b) reduces the premium otherwise required to be paid, is treated as paid to and returned by the policyholder to the company as a premium. Include these amounts in income on page 1, line 1.

Line 13. Assumption by another person of liabilities under insurance, etc., contracts. Enter the total consideration paid by the corporation to another person (other than for indemnity reinsurance) for the assumption by that person of liabilities under insurance and annuity contracts (including supplementary contracts).

Line 14. Dividends reimbursable by taxpayer. Enter the amount of policyholder dividends:

1. Paid or accrued by another insurance company for policies this corporation has reinsured, and
2. That are reimbursable by the corporation under the terms of the reinsurance contract.

Line 15a. Interest. Enter all interest paid or accrued during the tax year. No deduction is allowed under section 163 for interest on the items described in section 807(c). Also, do not include interest included on Schedule G, line 9 (general deductions).

Limitations. The deduction for interest is limited when the corporation is a policyholder or beneficiary with respect to a life insurance, endowment, or annuity contract issued after June 8, 1997. For details, see section 264(f). Attach a statement showing the computation of the deduction.

Business interest expense is any interest paid or accrued on indebtedness properly allocable to a trade or business. Under section 163(j), business interest expense is generally limited to the sum of business interest income, 30% of the adjusted taxable income, and floor plan financing interest. The amount of any business expense that is not allowed as a deduction for the tax year is carried forward to the following year. If section 163(j) applies, use Form 8990 to figure the amount of business expense the corporation can deduct for the current tax year and the amount that can be carried forward to the next year. See the Instructions for Form 8990. Also see Schedule M, *Question 17*, later.

Consolidated groups. The limitation in section 163(j)(1) on the amount allowed as a deduction for business interest applies at the level of the consolidated group.

Line 15b. Less tax-exempt interest expense. Enter interest paid or accrued on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry obligations, the interest on which is wholly tax exempt. See section 265(b) for special rules and exceptions for financial institutions. Also see section 265(b)(7) for a de minimis exception for financial institutions for certain tax-exempt bonds issued in 2009 and 2010.

Line 18. Other deductions. Attach a statement, listing by type and amount, all allowable deductions in computing LICTI (including the amortization of premiums under section 811(b)) not included on lines 9 through 16.

Examples of other deductions may include the following. See Pub. 535 for details on other deductions that may apply to corporations.

- Certain business start-up and organizational costs (discussed, earlier, under *Limitations on Deductions*).
- Legal and professional fees.
- Supplies used and consumed in the business.
- Travel, meals, and entertainment expenses. Special rules apply (discussed later).
- Utilities.
- Ordinary losses from trade or business activities of a partnership from Schedule K-1 (Form 1065). Do not offset ordinary income against

ordinary losses. Instead, include the income on line 7. Show the partnership's name, address, and EIN on a separate statement attached to this return. If the amount is from more than one partnership, identify the amount from each partnership.

- Any extraterritorial income exclusion (from Form 8873, Extraterritorial Income Exclusion).
- Deduction for energy efficient commercial building property placed in service during the tax year.
- Dividends paid in cash on stock held by an employee stock ownership plan. However, a deduction can only be taken for the dividends above if, according to the plan, the dividends are:

1. Paid in cash directly to the plan participants or beneficiaries;

2. Paid to the plan, which distributes them in cash to the plan participants or their beneficiaries no later than 90 days after the end of the plan year in which the dividends are paid;

3. At the election of such participants or their beneficiaries (a) payable as provided under 1 or 2 above, or (b) paid to the plan and reinvested in qualifying employer securities; or

4. Used to make payments on a loan described in section 404(a)(9).

See section 404(k) for more details and the limitation on certain dividends.

- Depreciation or amortization (attach Form 4562, if required). Attach Form T (Timber), Forest Activities Schedule, if a deduction for depletion of timber is taken. Foreign intangible drilling costs and foreign exploration and development costs must either be added to the corporation's basis for cost depletion purposes or be deducted ratably over a 10-year period. See sections 263(i), 616, and 617.

Do not deduct the following.

- Amounts paid, or incurred to, or at the direction of, a government or governmental entity for the violation, or investigation, or inquiry into the potential violation, of a law.
- Lobbying expenses. However, see exceptions (discussed later).

Also, include on line 18 the following.

Compensation of officers. Enter deductible officers' compensation. See *Employment credits*, later, for a list of employment credits that may reduce your deduction for officers' compensation. Do not include compensation deductible elsewhere on the return, such as 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.

Include only the deductible part of each officer's compensation on line 18. (See *Disallowance of deduction for employee compensation in excess of \$1 million* below.) Attach a statement for compensation of all officers using the following columns.

1. Name of officer.
2. Social security number.
3. Percentage of time devoted to business.
4. Amount of compensation.

If a consolidated return is filed, each member of an affiliated group must furnish this information.

Disallowance of deduction for employee compensation in excess of \$1 million. Publicly held corporations cannot deduct compensation to a covered employee to the extent that the compensation exceeds \$1 million. Generally, a covered employee is:

- The principal executive officer of the corporation (or an individual acting in that capacity) as of the end of the tax year, or
- An employee whose total compensation must be reported to shareholders under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 because the employee is among the three highest compensated officers for that tax year (other than the principal executive officer).

For this purpose, compensation does not include the following.

- Income from certain employee trusts, annuity plans, or pensions.
- Any benefit paid to an employee that is excluded from the employee's income.

The deduction limit does not apply to:

- Commissions based on individual performance;

- Qualified performance-based compensation; and
- Income payable under a written binding contract in effect on February 17, 1993.

The \$1 million limit is reduced by amounts disallowed as excess parachute payments under section 280G.

For details, see section 162(m) and Regulations section 1.162-27. Also, see Notice 2007-49, 2007-25 I.R.B. 1429.

Limitations on tax benefits for executive compensation under the Treasury Troubled Relief Program (TARP).

The \$1 million compensation limit is reduced to \$500,000 for executive remuneration and deferred deduction executive remuneration paid to covered executives by any entity that receives or has received financial assistance under TARP. The limit applies for each period in which obligations arising from financial assistance under TARP remain outstanding. The \$500,000 is reduced by any amounts disallowed as excess parachute payments. See section 162(m)(5) for definitions and other special rules. Also, see Notice 2008-94, 2008-44 I.R.B. 1070, for additional guidance.

In addition, any excess parachute payments made to a covered executive by an applicable employer participating in a Treasury TARP are not deductible as compensation if the payments are made because of a severance from employment during an applicable year. For this purpose, a parachute payment is any payment to a senior executive officer for departure from a company for any reason, except for payments for services performed or benefits accrued. These limits do not apply to a payment already treated as a parachute payment. See section 280G(e) and Notice 2008-94.

Salaries and wages. Include 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, 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 under Other Deductions on line 18.



If the corporation claims a credit for any wages paid or incurred, it may need to reduce any corresponding deduction for officers' compensation and salaries and wages. See Reducing certain expenses for which credits are allowable, earlier.



Also, reduce the amounts deducted as compensation of officers and salaries and wages by the nonrefundable and refundable portions of the CARES Act and ARP employee retention credit claimed on the corporation's employment tax return(s).

Limitation on tax benefits for remuneration under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

The \$1 million compensation limit is reduced to \$500,000 for remuneration for services provided by individuals for or on behalf of certain health insurance providers in tax years beginning after December 31, 2009. The \$500,000 limitation applies to remuneration that is deductible in the tax year during which the services were performed and remuneration for services during the year that is deductible in a future tax year (called "deferred deduction remuneration"). The \$500,000 limitation is reduced by any amounts disallowed as excess parachute payments. See section 162(m)(6) and Regulations section 1.162-31 for definitions and other special rules. Also, see Notice 2011-2, 2011-2 I.R.B. 260.

Employment credits. If the corporation claims a credit on any of the forms listed below, it may need to reduce its deduction for salaries and wages. See the applicable form(s).

- Form 5884, Work Opportunity Credit;
- Form 5884-A, Employee Retention Credit for Employers Affected by Qualified Disasters, if applicable;
- Form 8844, Empowerment Zone Employment Credit, if applicable;
- Form 8845, Indian Employment Credit, if applicable;

- Form 8882, Credit for Employer-Provided Childcare Facilities and Services;
- Form 8932, Credit for Employer Differential Wage Payments; and
- Form 8994, Employer Credit for Paid Family and Medical Leave.

Pension, profit-sharing, etc., plans. Enter the deduction for contributions to qualified pension, profit-sharing, or other funded deferred compensation plans. Employers who maintain such a plan must generally file one of the forms listed below unless exempt from filing under regulations or other applicable guidance, even if the plan is not a qualified plan under the Internal Revenue Code. The filing requirement applies even if the corporation does not claim a deduction for the current tax year. There are penalties for failure to file these forms on time and for overstating the pension plan deduction. See sections 6652(e) and 6662(f). Also, see the instructions for the applicable form.

Form 5500, Annual Return Report of Employee Benefit Plan.

Form 5500-SF, Short Form Annual Return/Report of Small Employee Benefit Plan, instead of Form 5500, generally if under 100 participants at the beginning of the plan year.

Note. Form 5500 and Form 5500-SF must be filed electronically under the computerized ERISA Filing Acceptance System (EFAST2). For more information, see the EFAST2 website at www.efast.dol.gov.

Form 5500-EZ, Annual Return of One-Participant (Owners and Their Spouses) Retirement Plan. File this form for a plan that only covers the owner (or the owner and his or her spouse) but only if the owner (or the owner and his or her spouse) owns the entire business.

Charitable contributions. Enter contributions or gifts actually paid within the tax year to or for the use of charitable and governmental organizations described in section 170(c) and any unused contributions carried over from prior years. Special rules and limits apply to contributions to organizations conducting lobbying activities. See section 170(f)(9).

Life insurance companies reporting LICTI on the accrual method can elect

to treat as paid during the tax year any contributions paid by the due date for filing the corporations's tax return (not including extensions), if the contributions were authorized by the board of directors during the tax year. Attach a declaration to the return stating that the resolution authorizing the contributions was adopted by the board of directors during the tax year. The declaration must include the date the resolution was adopted. See Regulations section 1.170A-11.

Limitation on deduction. The total amount claimed cannot be more than 10% of LICTI computed without regard to the following.

- Any deduction for contributions.
- The deduction for policyholder dividends.
- The deduction for dividends received.
- Any NOL carryback to the tax year under section 172.
- Any capital loss carryback to the tax year under section 1212(a)(1).

Carryover. Charitable contributions over the 10% limitation (or the 25% limitation, if elected, see below) cannot be deducted for the tax year but may be carried over to the next 5 tax years.

A contributions carryover is not allowed, however, to the extent that it increases an NOL.

Temporary suspension of limitations on certain contributions. The CARES Act allows a corporation to elect to deduct qualified cash contributions without regard to the 10% taxable income limit. For 2021, qualified contributions (as defined in section 170(c)) are contributions that were made during the calendar year 2021 to an organization described in sections 170(b)(1)(A) (other than certain private foundations described in section 509(a)(3) or donor-advised funds described in section 4966(d)(2)). The total amount of the contribution claimed cannot exceed 25% of the excess of the corporation's taxable income (as computed above substituting "25%" for "10%") over all other allowable charitable contributions. Contributions over the 25% limitation cannot be deducted for the tax year but can be carried over to the next 5 tax years.

Temporary suspension of 10% limitation for certain disaster-related contributions.

A corporation may elect to deduct qualified cash contributions without regard to the 10% taxable income limit. For 2021, qualified contributions are any charitable contributions that were made before February 26, 2021, to an organization described in section 170(b)(1)(A) (other than certain private foundations described in section 509(a)(3) or donor-advised funds described in section 4966(d)(2)) for relief efforts in one or more qualified disaster areas. The corporation must obtain contemporaneous written acknowledgment (within the meaning of section 170(f)(8)) from the qualified charitable organization that the contribution was used or is to be used for disaster relief efforts.

The total amount of the contribution claimed for disaster relief efforts cannot exceed 100% of the excess of the corporation's taxable income (as computed above substituting "100%" for "10%") over all other allowable charitable contributions. Any excess qualified contributions are carried over to the next 5 years.

Cash contributions. For contributions of cash, check, or other monetary gifts (regardless of the amount), the corporation must maintain a bank record, or a receipt, letter, or other written communication from the donee organization indicating the name of the organization, the date of the contribution, and the amount of the contribution.

Contributions of \$250 or more. A corporation can deduct a contribution of \$250 or more only if it gets a written acknowledgment from the donee organization that shows the amount of cash contributed, describes any property contributed, and either gives a description and a good faith estimate of the value of any goods or services provided in return for the contribution or states that no goods or services were provided in return for the contribution. The acknowledgment must be obtained by the due date (including extensions) of the corporation's return, or, if earlier, the date the return is filed. Do not attach the acknowledgment to the tax return, but keep it with the corporation's records.

Contributions of property other than cash. If a corporation contributes property other than cash and claims over a \$500 deduction for the property, it must, generally, attach a statement to the return describing the kind of property contributed and the method used to determine its fair market value (FMV). Attach Form 8283, Noncash Charitable Contributions, to the return for contributions of property (other than money) if the total claimed deduction for all property contributed was more than \$5,000. Special rules apply to the contribution of certain property. See the Instructions for Form 8283.

Qualified conservation contributions. Special rules apply to qualified conservation contributions, including contributions of certain easements on buildings located in a registered historic district. See section 170(h) and Pub. 526, Charitable Contributions. For special rules applicable to certain qualified conservation contributions made by Native corporations, see section 170(b)(2)(C).

Other special rules. See section 170 for special rules, limitations, and requirements.

Travel, meals, and entertainment. Subject to limitations and restrictions discussed below, a corporation can deduct ordinary and necessary travel, meal, and non-entertainment expenses paid or incurred in its trade or business. Generally, entertainment expenses, membership dues, and facilities used in connection with these activities cannot be deducted. In addition, no deduction is generally allowed for qualified transportation fringe benefits. Special rules apply to deductions for gifts, luxury water travel, and convention expenses. See section 274 and Pub. 463, Travel, Gift, and Car Expenses.

Travel. The corporation cannot deduct travel expenses of any individual accompanying a corporate officer or employee, including a spouse or dependent of the officer or employee, unless:

- That individual is an employee of the corporation, and
- His or her travel is for a bona fide business purpose and would otherwise be deductible by that individual.

Meals. Generally, the corporation can deduct only 50% of the amount otherwise allowable for non-entertainment related meal expenses paid or incurred in its trade or business. However, the corporation can deduct 100% of business meal expenses if the meals are food and beverages provided by a restaurant. This applies only to amounts paid or incurred after December 31, 2020, and before January 1, 2023.

Meals not separately stated from entertainment are generally not deductible. In addition (subject to exceptions under section 274(k)(2)):

- Meals must not be lavish or extravagant,
- An employee of the corporation must be present at the meal.

See section 274(n)(3) for a special rule that applies to expenses for meals consumed by individuals subject to the hours of service limits of the Department of Transportation.

Qualified transportation fringes (QTFs). Generally, no deduction is allowed under section 274(a)(4) for QTFs provided by employers to their employees. QTFs are defined in section 132(f)(1) and include:

- Transportation in a commuter highway vehicle between the employee's residence and place of employment,
- Any transit pass, and
- Qualified parking.

See section 274, Pub. 15-B, Employer's Tax Guide to Fringe Benefits, and Pub. 535 for details.

Membership dues. The corporation can deduct amounts paid or incurred for membership dues in civic or public service organizations, professional organizations (such as bar and medical associations), business leagues, trade associations, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, and real estate boards. However, no deduction is allowed if a principal purpose of the organization is to entertain or provide entertainment facilities for members or their guests. In addition, corporations cannot deduct membership dues in any club organized for business, pleasure, recreation, or other social purpose. This includes country clubs, golf and athletic clubs, airline and hotel clubs, and clubs operated to provide meals

under conditions favorable to business discussion.

Entertainment facilities.

Generally, the corporation cannot deduct an expense paid or incurred for a facility (such as a yacht or hunting lodge) used for an activity usually considered entertainment, amusement, or recreation.

Amounts treated as compensation. Generally, the corporation may be able to deduct otherwise nondeductible entertainment, amusement, or recreation expenses if the amounts are treated as compensation to the recipient and reported on Form W-2, Wage and Tax Statement, for an employee or on Form 1099-NEC, Nonemployee Compensation, for an independent contractor.

However, if the recipient is an officer, director, beneficial owner (directly or indirectly), or other "specified individual" (as defined in section 274(e)(2)(B) and Regulations section 1.274-9(b)), special rules apply. See section 274(e)(2) and Regulations sections 1.274-9 and 1.274-10.

Fines or similar penalties.

Generally, no deduction is allowed for fines or similar penalties paid, or incurred to, or at the direction of, a government or governmental entity for violating any law, or for the investigation or inquiry into the potential violation of a law, except:

- Amounts that constitute restitution or remediation of property,
- Amounts paid to come into compliance with the law,
- Amounts paid or incurred as the result of certain court orders or agreements in which no government or specified nongovernmental agency is a party, and
- Amounts paid or incurred for taxes due.

No deduction is allowed unless the amounts are specifically identified in the order or agreement and the corporation establishes that the amounts were paid for that purpose. Also, any amount paid or incurred as reimbursement to the government for the costs of any investigation or litigation are not eligible for the exceptions and are nondeductible. See section 162(f).

Lobbying expenses. Generally, lobbying expenses are not deductible. These expenses include:

- Amounts paid or incurred in connection with influencing federal, state, or local legislation (but not amounts paid or incurred before December 22, 2017, in connection with local legislation); or
- Amounts paid or incurred in connection with any communication with certain federal executive branch officials in an attempt to influence the official actions or positions of the officials. See Regulations section 1.162-29 for the definition of "influencing legislation."

Dues and other similar amounts paid to certain tax-exempt organizations may not be deductible. If certain in-house lobbying expenditures do not exceed \$2,000, they are deductible.

Line 21b. NOL deduction. The NOL deduction is the lesser of the aggregate of the NOL carryovers to the tax year, plus the NOL carrybacks to the tax year. If this deduction is taken, show its computation on an attached statement. Generally, a life insurance company can carryover an NOL to each tax year following the tax year of the loss. After applying the NOL to the first tax year to which it may be carried, the portion of the loss the corporation may carry to each of the remaining tax years is the excess, if any, of the loss over the sum used as an NOL deduction in the carryover year. See section 172 for special rules, limitations, and definitions pertaining to the NOL deduction and carryover.

If an ownership change (described in section 382(g)) occurs, the amount of the taxable income of a loss corporation that may be offset by the pre-change loss carryovers may be limited. (See section 382 and the related regulations.) A loss corporation must include the information statement as provided in Regulations section 1.382-11(a), with its income tax return for each tax year that it is a loss corporation in which an ownership shift, equity structures shift, or other transaction described in Temporary Regulations section 1.382-2T(a)(2)(i) occurs. If the corporation makes the closing-of-the-books election, see Regulations section 1.382-6(b).

The limitations under section 382 do not apply to certain ownership changes after February 17, 2009, made pursuant to a restructuring plan under the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008. See section 382(n).

For guidance in applying section 382 to loss corporations whose instruments were acquired by Treasury under certain programs under the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008, see Notice 2010-2, 2010-2 I.R.B. 251.

For more details on the NOL deduction, see section 172 and the Instructions for Form 1139, Corporation Application for Tentative Refund.

Line 24. Phased inclusion of balance of policyholders surplus account. Section 13514(d) of Public Law 115-97 requires a one-eighth per year phased inclusion of any December 31, 2017, balance of the policyholders surplus account starting in 2018. This amount cannot be reduced by an NOL.

Line 25. Total taxable income. The total taxable income reported on line 25 cannot be less than line 24 of the Form 1120-L.

Also, line 25 cannot be less than the largest of the following amounts.

- The inversion gain of the corporation for the tax year, if the corporation is an expatriated entity or a partner in an expatriated entity. For details, see section 7874.
- The sum of the corporation's excess inclusions from Schedule Q (Form 1066), line 2c, and the corporation's taxable income determined solely with respect to its ownership and high-yield interests in FASITs. For details, see sections 860E(a) and 860J (repealed).

Line 27. Reserved for future use.

Tax and Payments

Line 28c. 2021 estimated tax payments. Enter any estimated tax payments the corporation made for the tax year. Do not include any amount being applied on line 28e.

Line 28d. Overpaid estimated tax. If the corporation overpaid estimated tax, it may be able to get a quick refund by filing Form 4466. The overpayment must be at least 10% of the corporation's expected income tax

liability and at least \$500. File Form 4466 after the end of the corporation's tax year, and no later than the due date for filing the corporation's tax return. Form 4466 must be filed before the corporation files its tax return. See the Instructions for Form 4466.

Line 28e. Combine lines 28a through 28d.

Line 28g. Credits. Enter the applicable credit on line 28g.

Credit for tax paid on undistributed capital gains. Enter any credit from Form 2439, Notice to Shareholder of Undistributed Long-Term Capital Gains, for the corporation's share of the tax paid by a regulated investment company (RIC) or a real estate investment trust (REIT) on undistributed long-term capital gains included in the corporation's income. Attach Form 2439 to Form 1120-L.

Credit for federal tax on fuels. Enter the total income tax credit claimed on Form 4136, Credit for Federal Tax Paid on Fuels. Attach Form 4136 to Form 1120-L.

Credit for tax on ozone-depleting chemicals. Include on line 28g any credit the corporation is claiming under section 4682(g)(2) for tax on ozone-depleting chemicals. Enter "ODC" next to the entry space.

Line 28h. U.S. income tax paid or withheld at source. Enter the amount of any U.S. income tax paid or withheld as reported on Form 1042-S, Foreign Person's U.S. Source Income Subject to Withholding.

Line 28i. Reserved for future use.

Line 28j. Reserved for future use.

Line 28k. Total payments. Add the amounts on lines 28e through 28h and enter the total on line 28k.

Backup withholding. If the corporation had federal income tax withheld from any payments it received because, for example, it failed to give the payer its correct EIN, include the amount withheld in the total for line 28k. Write the amount withheld and the words "Backup Withholding" in the blank space above line 28k.

Line 29. Estimated tax penalty. Generally, the corporation does not

have to file Form 2220 with its income tax return because the IRS will figure the amount of any penalty and notify the corporation of any amount due. However, see the Instructions for Form 2220 for circumstances where the corporation must file Form 2220 even if it owes no penalty.

If Form 2220 is attached, check the box on line 29 and enter the amount of any penalty on that line. See *Estimated tax penalty*, earlier.

Line 30. Amount owed. If the corporation cannot pay the full amount of tax owed, it can apply for an installment agreement online. Go to [IRS.gov/OPA](https://www.irs.gov/OPA) for the latest information.

Line 32. Refunded electronic deposit of tax refund of \$1 million or more. If the corporation is due a refund of \$1 million or more and wants it electronically deposited into its checking or savings account at any U.S. bank or other financial institution instead of having a check sent to the corporation, complete Form 8302, Electronic Deposit of Tax Refund of \$1 million or More, and attach it to the corporation's tax return.

Schedule A—Dividends, Inclusions, Dividends-Received Deduction, and Other 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.

Consolidated returns. Corporations filing a consolidated return should see Regulations sections 1.1502-13, 1.1502-26, and 1.1502-27 before completing Schedule A.

Corporations filing a consolidated return must not report as dividends on Schedule A any amounts received from corporations within the tax consolidation group. Such dividends are eliminated in consolidation rather than offset by the dividends-received deduction.

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
- Qualified for the 50% deduction under section 243(a)(1).

Also include on line 1 the following.

- Taxable distributions from an IC-DISC or former DISC that are designated as eligible for the 50% deduction and certain dividends of Federal Home Loan Banks. See section 246(a)(2).
- Dividends (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 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 subject to 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 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 under section 243 or 245(a). 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 certain dividends received from foreign corporations. Attach a statement showing how the amount on line 3, column (c), was figured.

Line 4, column (a). Enter dividends received on 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 (as affected by Public Law 113-295, Div. A, section 221(a)(41)(A), Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 4043) 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 provided in section 247 (as affected by Public Law 113-295, Div. A, section 221(a)(41)(A), Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 4043) 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.

Also include dividends received from a less-than-20%-owned FSC that:

- Are attributable to income treated as effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States (excluding foreign trade income), and
- Qualify for the 50% deduction under section 245(c)(1)(B).

Line 7, column (a). Enter the U.S.-source portion of dividends that:

- Are received from 20%-or-more-owned foreign corporations, and
- Qualify for the 65% deduction under section 245(a) and 243 by reference.

Also include dividends received from a 20%-or-more-owned FSC that:

- Are attributable to income treated as effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States (excluding foreign trade income), and
- Qualify for the 65% deduction under section 245(c)(1)(B).

Line 8, column (a). Enter dividends received from wholly owned foreign subsidiaries that are eligible for the 100% deduction under section 245(b) but that do not qualify as “100% dividends” under section 805(a)(4)(C).

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 directly or indirectly owned 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.

Do not include dividends received from a life insurance company.

Also, include on line 8, column (a), dividends from FSCs that are attributable to foreign trade income and that are eligible for the 100% deduction provided in section 245(c)(1)(A).

Line 9, column (a). Enter only those dividends that qualify under section 243(b) for the 100% dividends-received deduction described in section 243(a)(3) but that do not qualify as “100% dividends” under section 805(a)(4)(C). Corporations taking this deduction are subject to the provisions of section 1561. Do not include dividends received from a life insurance company.

The 100% deduction does not apply to affiliated group members that are joining in the filing of a consolidated return.

Line 10, column (c). Limitation on dividends-received deduction.

Generally, line 10 of column (c) cannot exceed the amount from the Worksheet for Schedule A, line 10. 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 section 246(b).

Line 13, column (a). In general, enter “100% dividends” as defined in section 805(a)(4)(C). That is, in general, enter dividends that qualify for the 100% dividends-received deduction under sections 243, 244 (as affected by Public Law 113-295, Div. A, section 221(a)(41)(A), Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 4043) and 245(b), and were not reported on line 8 or 9 because they were (a) not distributed out of tax-exempt interest or out of dividends that do not qualify as 100% dividends, or (b) paid by a life insurance company.

Note. Certain dividends received by a foreign corporation are not subject to proration. Attach a statement showing computations.

Line 14, column(a). Enter the foreign-source portion of dividends:

- 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 under section 1248(a) and (i); and
- Qualify for the 100% deduction under section 245A(a).

Line 15, column (a). Enter foreign dividends not reportable on line 3, 6, 7, 8, or 14 of column (a).

- Include on line 15 any hybrid dividends from a controlled foreign corporation (CFC). Hybrid dividends are generally dividends received from a CFC that would otherwise be reported on line 14 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 15 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.



1. Refigure Form 1120-L, page 1, line 8, without any adjustment under section 1059, and without any capital loss carryback to the tax year under section 1212(a)(1). Add this refigured line 8 amount to the amount on page 1, line 25. Subtract from that total the sum of page 1, lines 9 through 18 _____
2. Add lines 9, 13, 14, and 17a, column (c), and the portion of the deduction on line 8, column (c), that is attributable to dividends from FSCs that are attributable to foreign trade income _____
3. Subtract line 2 from line 1 _____
4. Multiply line 3 by 65% (0.65) _____
5. Add lines 2, 5, and 7, column (c); the portion of the deduction on line 8, column (c), that is attributable to wholly owned foreign subsidiaries; and the portion of the deduction on line 3, column (c), that is attributable to dividends received from 20%-or-more-owned corporations _____
6. Enter the smaller of line 4 or line 5. If line 5 is greater than line 4, stop here and enter the amount from line 6 on line 10, column (c), and do not complete the rest of the worksheet _____
7. Enter the total amount of dividends from 20%-or-more-owned corporations that are included on lines 2, 3, 5, and 7, column (a), and the portion of the deduction on line 8, column (a), that is attributable to wholly owned subsidiaries _____
8. Subtract line 7 from line 3 _____
9. Multiply line 8 by 50% (0.50) _____
10. Subtract line 5 above from line 10, column (c) _____
11. Enter the smaller of line 9 or line 10 _____
12. **Dividends-received deduction after limitation (section 246(b)).** Add lines 6 and 11. Enter the result here and on line 10, column (c) _____

Schedule D (Form 1120) and exempt-interest dividends) that are received from RICs and that are not subject to the 50% deduction.

3. Dividends from tax-exempt organizations.
4. Dividends (other than capital gain distributions) received from a REIT that, for the tax year of the trust in which the dividends are paid, qualifies under sections 856 through 860.

5. Dividends not eligible for a dividends-received deduction, which include the following.

a. 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 cannot 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.

b. Dividends attributable to periods totaling more than 366 days that the corporation 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 corporation held the stock, you cannot 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. Preferred dividends attributable to periods totaling less than 367 days are subject to the 46-day holding period rule above.

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

6. Any other taxable dividend income not properly reported above.

Line 21, column (c). Enter the section 250 deduction claimed for FDII and GILTI. This should equal the sum of line 8 and line 9 of Form 8993, Section 250 Deduction for Foreign-Derived Intangible Income (FDII) and Global Intangible Low-Taxed Income (GILTI), Part IV.

Line 16, column (a). Reserved for future use.

Line 16, column (c). Reserved for future use.

Line 17a, column (a). 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 line 1a, Schedule I, on Form(s) 5471, Information Return of U.S. Persons With Respect to Certain Foreign Corporations.

Line 17b, column (a). 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 line 1b, Schedule I, on Form(s) 5471.

Line 17c, column (a). 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 reported on lines 1(f), 2, 3, and 4 of Schedule I on Form(s) 5471.

Line 18, column (a). Enter amounts included in income under the section 951A GILTI provision. See Form 8992, U.S. Shareholder Calculation of Global Intangible Low-Taxed Income (GILTI), Part II, line 5, and the Instructions for Form 8992. Also, consider the applicability of section 951A with respect to controlled foreign corporations owned by domestic partnerships in which the filer has an interest. If you also have a Form 5471 reporting requirement, please attach Form 5471.

Line 19, column (a). Include the following.

1. Include gross-up for taxes deemed paid under section 902 (for dividends paid in pre-2021 tax years of foreign corporations) and 960.

2. Dividends (other than capital gain distributions) reported on

Schedule B—Investment Income

Line 1. Interest. Enter the total taxable interest received or accrued during the tax year, less any amortization of premium, plus any accrual of discount required by section 811(b). Generally, the appropriate amortization of premium and accrual of discount for the tax year on bonds, notes, debentures, or other evidence of indebtedness held by a life insurance company should be determined:

1. Under the method regularly employed by the company, if reasonable; and
2. In all other cases, under the regulations.

For bonds (as defined in section 171(d)) issued after September 27, 1985, the appropriate amount of amortization of premium must be determined using the yield to maturity method described in section 171(b)(3). Market discount is not required to be accrued under section 811(b). Attach a statement showing the method and computation used.

Note. The Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996 repealed section 133, which provided for the 50% interest income exclusion with respect to ESOP loans. The Act also repealed section 812(g), which provided for the exclusion of interest income from ESOP loans for company/policyholder proration. The repeal of these exclusions is effective for ESOP loans made after August 20, 1996. See Act section 1602 for special rules for binding contract agreements in effect prior to June 10, 1996, and certain refinancings made after August 20, 1996.

Line 3. Rents. Enter the rents received or accrued during the tax year. Related expenses, such as repairs, taxes, and depreciation, should be reported as “Other deductions” on page 1, line 18.

Line 4. Royalties. Enter the royalties received or accrued during the tax year. Report the depletion deduction on page 1, line 18.

Line 5. Leases, terminations, etc. Enter the income received from entering into, altering, or terminating any lease, mortgage, or other

instrument from which the corporation derives interest, rents, or royalties.

Schedule F—Increase (Decrease) in Reserves (Section 807)

Note. Attach a statement to the tax return that reconciles lines 1 through 6 of Schedule F to the annual statement used to prepare the tax return. If the annual statement used to prepare the tax return is different from the NAIC annual statement filed with the state of domicile, include a separate reconciliation of lines 1 through 6 of Schedule F to the annual statement filed with the state of domicile.

Schedule F is used to determine if, under section 807, certain reserves decreased or increased for the tax year. A net decrease will be includible in gross income, while a net increase will be a deduction in computing LICTI.

The net increase or net decrease in reserves is figured by comparing the opening balance for reserves to the closing balance for reserves reduced by the policyholders' share of tax-exempt interest (and the increase in policy cash value of section 264(f) policies as defined in section 805(a)(4)(F)).

Reserve adjustments are not treated as interest expenses for allocation purposes under section 864(c). See section 818(f).

There are special rules for computing reserves of unearned premiums of certain nonlife contracts. See section 807(e)(5)(A).

Note. If the basis for determining the amount of any item referred to in section 807(c) (life insurance reserves, etc.) at the end of the tax year differs from the basis for the determination at the beginning of the tax year, see section 807(f).

Line 1. Life insurance reserves. For rules on how to compute life insurance reserves, see sections 807(d) and (e).

Line 2. Unearned premiums and unpaid losses. For purposes of sections 807 and 805(a)(1), the amount of the unpaid losses (other than losses on life insurance contracts) must be the amount of the

discounted unpaid losses determined under section 846.

Section 846 provides that the amount of the discounted unpaid losses must be figured separately by each line of business (multiple peril lines must be treated as a single line of business) and by each accident year and must be equal to the present value of those losses determined by using the:

1. Amount of the undiscounted unpaid losses,
2. Applicable interest rate, and
3. Applicable loss payment pattern.

Special rules apply to:

- Unpaid losses related to disability insurance (other than credit disability insurance),
- Noncancelable accident and health insurance, and
- Cancelable accident and health insurance.

With regard to the special rules for discounting unpaid losses on accident and health insurance (other than disability income insurance), unpaid losses are assumed to be paid in the middle of the year following the accident year.

Generally, the amount of undiscounted unpaid losses means the unpaid losses shown in the annual statement. The amount of discounted unpaid losses with respect to any line of business for an accident year cannot exceed the total amount of unpaid losses with respect to any line of business for an accident year as reported on the annual statement.

The applicable interest rate for each calendar year and the applicable loss payment patterns for each accident year for each line of business are determined by the IRS. The applicable interest rate and loss payment patterns for 2021 are published in Rev. Proc. 2021-54, 2021-52 I.R.B. 903, available at [IRS.gov/irb/2021-52_IRB#REV-PROC-2021-54](https://www.irs.gov/irb/2021-52_IRB#REV-PROC-2021-54). Rev. Proc. 2021-54 also provides, for convenience, the discount factors for losses incurred in earlier accident years for use in tax years beginning in 2021.

Line 3. Supplementary contracts. Enter the amount (discounted at the appropriate rate of interest) necessary to satisfy the obligations under

insurance and annuity contracts, but only if the obligations do not involve (at the time the computation is made) life, accident, or health contingencies.

For this item, the appropriate rate of interest is the highest rate or rates permitted to be used to discount the obligations by the NAIC as of the date the reserve is determined. In no case shall the amount determined under section 807(c)(3) for any contract be less than the net surrender value of such contract.

Line 4. Dividend accumulations and other amounts. Enter the total dividend accumulations and other amounts held as interest in connection with insurance and annuity contracts.

Line 5. Advance premiums. Enter the total premiums received in advance and liabilities for premium deposit funds. See section 807(e)(5)(A) for special rules for treatment of certain nonlife reserves.

Line 6. Special contingency reserves. Enter the total reasonable special contingency reserves under contracts of group term life insurance or group accident and health insurance, which are established and maintained for the provision of insurance on retired lives, premium stabilization, or for a combination thereof.

Line 8. Increase (decrease) in reserves under section 807. In figuring the amount on line 8, any decrease in reserves must be computed without any reduction of the closing balance of section 807 reserves by the policyholders' share of tax-exempt interest.

Line 11. Do not include the exempt portion of any of the interest income received on an ESOP loan made prior to August 21, 1996. For binding contract and refinancing rules, see Public Law 104-188, section 1602.

Schedule G—Policy Acquisition Expenses

For purposes of section 848(b), all life insurance company members of the same controlled group are treated as one company. Any deduction determined for the group must be allocated among the life insurance companies in the group in such a manner as the IRS may prescribe.

Note. Policy acquisition expenses for an annuity or life insurance contract that includes a qualified long-term care insurance contract as part of, or as a rider on, the annuity or life insurance contract, must be capitalized using the net premium percentage for contracts that are not described in sections 848(c)(1)(A) or 848(c)(1)(B). See section 848(e)(6) for more information.

Line 1. Gross premiums and other consideration. Generally, gross premiums and other consideration is the total of:

1. All premiums and other consideration (other than amounts on reinsurance agreements), and
2. Net positive consideration for any reinsurance agreement (see Regulations section 1.848-2(b)).

Also include on this line:

- Advanced premiums,
- Amounts in a premium deposit fund or similar account, as permitted by Regulations section 1.848-2(b)(3),
- Fees,
- Assessments,
- Amounts that the insurance company charges itself representing premiums with respect to benefits for its employees (including full-time insurance salesmen treated as employees under section 7701(a)(20)), and
- The value of a new contract issued in an exchange described in Regulations section 1.848-2(c)(2) or (3).

Line 2. Return premiums and premiums and other consideration incurred for reinsurance. For purposes of section 848(d)(1)(B) and Regulations section 1.848-2(e), return premiums means amounts (other than policyholder dividends or claims and benefit payments) returned or credited to the policyholder. See Regulations sections 1.848-2(f) and 1.848-3 for how to treat amounts returned to another insurance company under a reinsurance agreement.

Line 4. Enter the applicable net premium percentage as defined in section 848(c)(1).

Line 5. The entries in columns 5(a), (b), or (c) may be positive or negative.

Line 6. If the sum of columns 5(a), (b), and (c) is negative, enter this

negative amount on line 6 and enter -0- on lines 7 and 8. The result is a negative capitalization amount under section 848(f).

Line 9. General deductions. These are deductions under sections 161 through 198, relating to itemized deductions, and sections 401 through 424, relating to pension, profit-sharing, stock bonus plans, etc. Also, include on this line ceding commissions incurred for the reinsurance of a specified insurance contract. Do not include amortization deductions of specified policy acquisition expenses under section 848(a) or (b). Skip line 9 if the corporation has elected out of the general deductions limitation. See Regulations section 1.848-2(g)(8).

Note. If interest expense is included on line 9, do not also include it on page 1, line 15a.

Line 13. Unamortized specified policy acquisition expenses from prior years. Enter the balance of unamortized specified policy acquisition expenses from prior years as of the beginning of the tax year. See section 848(f)(1)(B).

Line 16. Phase-out amount. The amount of amortization for members of a controlled group and the phase-out of the group's specified policy acquisition expenses under section 848(b) must be allocated to each member in proportion to that member's specified policy acquisition expenses for the tax year.

Schedule K—Tax Computation

Line 1. If the corporation is a member of a controlled group, check the box on line 1. Complete and attach Schedule O (Form 1120), Consent Plan and Apportionment Schedule for a Controlled Group. Component members of a controlled group must use Schedule O (Form 1120) to report the apportionment of certain tax benefits between the members of the group. See Schedule O (Form 1120) and the instructions for Schedule O for more information.

Line 2. Corporations figure their tax by multiplying taxable income by 21% (0.21).

Deferred tax under section 1291. If the corporation was a shareholder in a passive foreign investment company (PFIC) and received an excess distribution or disposed of its investment in the PFIC during the year, it must include the total increase in taxes due under section 1291(c)(2) (from Form 8621) in the total for line 2. On the dotted line to the left of line 2, enter "Sec. 1291" and the amount.

Do not include on line 2 any interest due under section 1291(c)(3). Instead, include the amount of interest owed on Schedule K, line 9.

For more information on reporting the deferred tax and interest, see the Instructions for Form 8621.

Increase in tax attributable to partner's audit liability under section 6226. If the corporation is filing Form 8978 to report adjustments shown on Form 8986, Partner's Share of Adjustment(s) to Partnership-Related Item(s), they received from partnerships which have been audited and have elected to push out imputed underpayments to their partners, include any increase in taxes due from Form 8978, line 14, in the total for Form 1120-L, Schedule K, line 2. On the dotted line next to line 2, enter "FROM FORM 8978" and the amount. Attach Form 8978. If Form 8978, line 14, shows a decrease in tax, see the instructions for Schedule K, line 6.

Additional tax under section 197(f). A corporation that elects to recognize gain and pay tax on the sale of a section 197 intangible under the related person exception to the anti-churning rules should include any additional tax due in the total for line 2. On the dotted line next to line 2, enter "Section 197" and the amount. See section 197(f)(9)(B)(ii).

Line 3. Base erosion minimum tax amount. If the corporation had gross receipts of at least \$500 million in any 1 of the 3 preceding tax years, see section 59A and the Instructions for Form 8991, Tax on Base Erosion Payments of Taxpayers with Substantial Gross Receipts, for further guidance on the determination of the amount of base erosion minimum tax.

Line 5a. Foreign tax credit. To find out if a corporation can take this credit for payment of income tax to a foreign

country or U.S. possession, see Form 1118, Foreign Tax Credit—Corporations.

Line 5b. Credit from Form 8834. Enter any qualified electric vehicle passive activity credits from prior years allowed for the current year from Form 8834, Qualified Electric Vehicle Credit. Attach Form 8834.

Line 5c. General business credit. Enter on line 5c the corporation's allowable credit from Form 3800, Part II, line 38.

The corporation is required to file Form 3800 to claim most business credits. See the Instructions for Form 3800 for exceptions. For a list of allowable credits, see Form 3800. Also, see the applicable credit form and its instructions.

Line 5d. Credit for prior year minimum tax. To figure the minimum tax credit and any carryforward of that credit, complete and attach Form 8827, Credit For Prior Year Minimum Tax – Corporations.

Line 5e. Bond credits from Form 8912. Enter the allowable credits from Form 8912, Credit to Holders of Tax Credit Bonds, line 12.

Line 6. Total credits. Add lines 5a through 5e and enter the total on line 6.

Decrease attributable to partner's audit liability under section 6226. If the corporation is filing Form 8978 to report adjustments shown on Form 8986 they received from partnerships which have been audited and have elected to push out imputed underpayments to their partners, include any decrease in taxes due (negative amount) from Form 8978, line 14, in the total for Form 1120-L, Schedule K, line 6. On the dotted line next to line 6, enter "FROM FORM 8978" and the amount. Attach Form 8978. If Form 8978, line 14, shows an increase in tax, see the instructions for Schedule K, line 2.

Line 8. Foreign corporations. A foreign corporation carrying on a life insurance business in the United States is taxed as a domestic life insurance company on its income effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States (see sections 864(c) and 897 for definition).

Generally, any other U.S.-source income received by the foreign corporation is taxed at 30% (or at a lower treaty rate) under section 881. If the corporation has this income, attach a statement showing the kind and amount of income, the tax rate, and the amount of tax. Enter the tax on line 8. However, see *Reduction of section 881 tax*, later.

Note. Interest received from certain portfolio debt investments that were issued after July 18, 1984, is not subject to the tax. See section 881(c).

See section 842 for more information.

Minimum effectively connected net investment income. See section 842(b) and Notice 89-96, 1989-2 C.B. 417, for the general rules for computing this amount. Also, see Rev. Proc. 2021-41, 2021-39 I.R.B. 443 available at [IRS.gov/2021-39-IRB](https://www.irs.gov/2021-39-IRB), for the domestic asset/liability percentages and domestic yields needed to compute this amount.

Any additional income required by section 842(b) must be included in LICTI (for example, page 1, line 7).

Reduction of section 881 tax. Additional taxes resulting from the net investment income adjustment may offset a corporation's section 881 tax on U.S.-source income. The tax reduction is determined by multiplying the section 881 tax by the ratio of the amount of income adjustment to income subject to the section 881 tax, computed without the exclusion for interest on state and local bonds or income exempted from taxation by treaty. See section 842(c)(1). Attach a statement showing how the reduction of section 881 tax was figured. Enter the net tax imposed by section 881 on line 8.

Line 9. Other taxes. Include any of the following taxes and interest in the total on line 9. Check the appropriate box(es) for the form, if any, used to figure the total.

Recapture of investment credit. If the corporation disposed of investment credit property or changed its use before the end of its useful life or recovery period, it may owe tax. See Form 4255, Recapture of Investment Credit.

Recapture of low-income housing credit. If the corporation disposed of property (or there was a reduction in the qualified basis of the property) for which it took the low-income housing credit and the corporation did not follow the procedures that would have prevented recapture of the credit, it may owe a tax. See Form 8611, Recapture of Low-Income Housing Credit.

Other. Additional taxes and interest amounts can be included in the total entered on line 9. Check the box for “Other” if the corporation includes any additional taxes and interest such as the items discussed below. See *How to report* below for details on reporting these amounts on an attached statement.

- Recapture of Indian employment credit. Generally, if an employer terminates the employment of a qualified employee less than 1 year after the date of initial employment, any Indian employment credit allowed for a prior tax year because of wages paid or incurred to that employee must be recaptured. For details, see Form 8845 and section 45A.
- Recapture of new markets credit (see Form 8874, New Markets Credit).
- Recapture of employer-provided childcare facilities and services credit (see Form 8882, Credit for Employer-Provided Childcare Facilities and Services).
- Interest on deferred tax attributable to certain nondealer installment obligations (section 453A(c)).
- Interest due on deferred gain (section 1260(b)).
- Interest due under section 1291(c) (3). See Form 8621 and the Instructions for Form 8621.

How to report. If the corporation checked the “Other” box, attach a statement showing the computation of each item included in the total for line 9 and identify the applicable Code section and the type of tax or interest.

Line 10. Total tax. Include any deferred tax on the termination of a section 1294 election applicable to shareholders in a qualified electing fund in the amount entered on line 10.

Subtract any deferred tax on the corporation's share of undistributed earnings of a qualified electing fund (see Form 8621).

How to report. Attach a statement showing the computation of each item included in, or subtracted from, the total for line 10. On the dotted line next to line 10, specify (a) the applicable Code section, (b) the type of tax, and (c) the amount of tax.

Schedule L


All filers must complete Parts I and II of Schedule L.

Note. Foreign life insurance companies should report assets and insurance liabilities for their U.S. business only.

Part I—Total Assets

For Schedule L, assets mean all assets of the corporation. In valuing real property and stocks, use fair market value; for other assets, use the adjusted basis as determined under section 1011 and related sections, without regard to section 818(c). An interest in a partnership or trust is not itself treated as an asset of the corporation. Instead, the corporation is treated as actually owning its proportionate share of the assets held by the partnership or trust. The value of the corporation's share of these assets should be listed on line 3.

Part II—Total Assets and Total Insurance Liabilities

 *The information provided in Part II should conform with the “Assets” and “Liabilities, Surplus, and Other Funds” sections of the NAIC Annual Statement.*

Foreign life insurance companies must maintain a minimum surplus of U.S. assets over their U.S. insurance liabilities. The minimum required surplus is determined by multiplying their U.S. insurance liabilities by a percentage determined by the IRS. The IRS determines the percentage from data supplied by domestic life insurance companies in Schedule L, Part II. See section 842.

For Schedule L, total insurance liabilities means the sum of the following amounts as of the end of the tax year.

1. Total reserves as defined in section 816(c); plus
2. The items referred to in paragraphs (3), (4), (5), and (6) of section 807(c), to the extent such

amounts are not included in total reserves.

Foreign life insurance companies, see Notice 89-96 for more information on determining total insurance liabilities on U.S. business.

Schedule M—Other Information

Complete the items that apply to the corporation.

Question 6. Check the “Yes” box if:

- The corporation is a subsidiary in an affiliated group (defined below) but is not filing a consolidated return for the tax year with that group, or
- The corporation is a subsidiary in a parent-subsidary controlled group. For a definition of a parent-subsidary controlled group, see the Instructions for Schedule O (Form 1120).

Any corporation that meets either of the requirements above should check the “Yes” box. This applies even if the corporation is a subsidiary member of one group and the parent corporation of another.

Note. If the corporation is an “excluded member” of a controlled group (see definition in the Instructions for Schedule O (Form 1120)), it is still considered a member of a controlled group for this purpose.

Affiliated group. An affiliated group is one or more chains of includible corporations (section 1504(a)) connected through stock ownership with a common parent corporation. The common parent must be an includible corporation and the following requirements must be met.

1. The common parent must own directly stock that represents at least 80% (0.80) of the total voting power and at least 80% (0.80) of the total value of the stock of at least one of the other includible corporations.
2. Stock that represents at least 80% (0.80) of the total voting power and at least 80% (0.80) of the total value of the stock of each of the other corporations (except for the common parent) must be owned directly by one or more of the other includible corporations.

For this purpose, “stock” generally does not include any stock that (a) is nonvoting, (b) is nonconvertible, (c) is limited and preferred as to dividends

and does not participate significantly in corporate growth, and (d) has redemption and liquidation rights that do not exceed the issue price of the stock (except for a reasonable redemption or liquidation premium). See section 1504(a)(4).

Question 8. Check the “Yes” box if one foreign person owned at least 25% (0.25) of the total voting power of all classes of stock of the corporation entitled to vote, or at least 25% (0.25) of the total value of all classes of stock of the corporation.

The constructive ownership rules of section 318 apply in determining if a corporation is foreign owned. See section 6038A(c)(5) and the related regulations.

Enter on line 8a the percentage owned by the foreign person specified in question 8. On line 8b, write the name of the owner's country.

Note. If there is more than one 25%-or-more foreign owner, complete lines 8a and 8b for the foreign person with the highest percentage of ownership.

Foreign person. The term “foreign person” means:

- An individual who is not a citizen or resident of the United States;
- An individual who is a citizen or resident of a U.S. possession who is not otherwise a citizen or resident of the United States;
- Any partnership, association, company, or corporation that is not created or organized in the United States;
- Any foreign estate or trust within the meaning of section 7701(a)(31); or
- A foreign government (or one of its agencies or instrumentalities) to the extent that it is engaged in the conduct of a commercial activity as described in section 892.

However, the term “foreign person” does not include any foreign person who consents to the filing of a joint income tax return.

Owner's country. For individuals, the term “owner's country” means the country of residence. For all others, it is the country where incorporated, organized, created, or administered.

Requirement to file Form 5472. If the corporation checked “Yes” to question 8, it may have to file Form 5472, Information Return of a 25%

Foreign-Owned U.S. Corporation or a Foreign Corporation Engaged in a U.S. Trade or Business. Generally, a 25% foreign-owned corporation that had a reportable transaction with a foreign or domestic related party during the tax year must file Form 5472. See the Instructions for Form 5472 for filing instructions and penalties for failure to file.

Item 11. Enter the amount of the NOL carryover to the tax year from prior years, even if some of the loss is used to offset income on this return. The amount to enter is the total of all NOLs generated in prior years but not used to offset income (either as a carryback or carryover) in a tax year prior to 2021. Do not reduce the amount by any NOL deduction reported on page 1, line 21b.

Item 12. Complete item 12 to identify the state where the annual statement used to prepare the tax return was filed.

Question 13. A corporation that files Form 1120-L must file Schedule UTP (Form 1120), Uncertain Tax Position Statement, with its 2021 income tax return if:

- For 2021, the corporation's total assets equal or exceed \$10 million;
- The corporation or a related party issued audited financial statements reporting all or a portion of a corporation's operations for all or a portion of the corporation's tax year; and
- The corporation has one or more tax positions that must be reported on Schedule UTP.

Attach Schedule UTP to the corporation's income tax return. Do not file it separately. A taxpayer that files a protective Form 1120-L must also file Schedule UTP if it satisfies the requirements set forth above.

For details, see the Instructions for Schedule UTP.

Question 14. If the corporation had gross receipts of at least \$500 million in any one of the 3 preceding tax years, complete and attach Form 8991. For this purpose, the corporation's gross receipts include the gross receipts of all persons aggregated with the corporation as specified in section 59A(e)(3). See the Instructions for Form 8991 to determine if the corporation is subject to the base erosion minimum tax.

Question 15. Section 267A disallows a deduction for certain interest and royalty payments or accruals. In general, section 267A applies when:

1. The interest or royalty is paid or accrued to a related party;
2. Under its tax laws, the related party either:
 - a. Does not include the full amount in income, or
 - b. Is allowed a deduction with respect to the amount; and
3. The amount is paid or accrued pursuant to a hybrid transaction or by, or to, a hybrid entity.

When section 267A applies, the deduction is generally disallowed to the extent the related party does not include the amount in income or is allowed a deduction with respect to the amount. However, the deduction is not disallowed to the extent the amount is included in the gross income of a U.S. shareholder under section 951(a).

For definitions of terms, see section 267A.

Question 16. 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 nonresidential real property, residential rental property, and qualified improvement property for an electing real property trade or business, and any property with a recovery period of 10 years or more for an electing farming business. See section 168(g)(1)(F). 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 corporation 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 17. 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. For tax years beginning in 2021, a taxpayer meets the gross receipts test if the taxpayer has average annual gross receipts of \$26 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.

Member of controlled group, business under common control, or affiliated group. For purposes of the gross receipts test, all members of a controlled group of corporations (as defined in section 52(a)) and all members of a group of businesses under common control (as defined in section 52(b)), are treated as a single person, and all employees of the members of an affiliated service group (as defined in sections 414(m) and (o)) shall be treated as employed by a single person. If required, attach Form 8990 to the corporation's income tax return. Do not file it separately. See [Limitations](#) in the instructions for line 15a.

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice. We ask for the information on these forms 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 this form will vary depending on individual circumstances. The estimated burden for business taxpayers filing this form is approved under OMB control number 1545-0123 and is included in the estimates shown in the instructions for their business income tax return.

If you have comments or suggestions for making this form and related schedules simpler, we would be happy to hear from you. You can send us comments from [IRS.gov/FormsPubs](https://www.irs.gov/FormsPubs). Click on "More Information" and then on "Give us feedback." Or you can write to:

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

Do not send the tax form to this address. Instead, see *Where To File*, earlier.

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