



# Instructions for Form 8993

(Rev. January 2020)

## Section 250 Deduction for Foreign-Derived Intangible Income (FDII) and Global Intangible Low-Taxed Income (GILTI)

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

### Future Developments

For the latest information about developments related to Form 8993 and its instructions, such as legislation enacted after they were published, go to [IRS.gov/Form8993](https://www.irs.gov/Form8993).

Additional guidance may be issued subsequent to this publication. Please review any additional information on the website mentioned above prior to completing Form 8993.

### Important Reminders

**Domestic corporation's deduction.** For tax years 2018–2025, certain domestic corporations are allowed a deduction equal to 37.5% of FDII and 50% of GILTI.

**Deduction limitation.** If the sum of FDII and GILTI exceeds taxable income, the deduction under section 250 is limited to taxable income.

## General Instructions

### Purpose of Form

Public Law 115-97 (Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017) enacted section 250 for the allowance of a deduction for the eligible percentage of Foreign-Derived Intangible Income (FDII) and Global Intangible Low-Taxed Income (GILTI).

See Form 8992, U.S. Shareholder Calculation of Global Intangible Low-Taxed Income (GILTI), and its instructions for more information on GILTI.

Use Form 8993 to figure the amount of the eligible deduction for FDII and GILTI under section 250.

### Who Must File

All domestic corporations (and U.S. individual shareholders of controlled foreign corporations (CFCs) making a section 962 election (962 electing individual)) must use Form 8993 to determine the allowable deduction under section 250.

The deduction is allowed only to domestic corporations (not including real estate investment trusts (REITs), regulated investment companies (RICs) and S corporations) and section 962

electing individuals. For the treatment of a domestic corporation that is a partner in a partnership, see Proposed Regulations section 1.250(b)-1(e).

### When and Where To File

Attach Form 8993 to your income tax return and file both by the due date (including extensions) for that return.

### Definitions and Overview

#### Steps for Computing the Deduction Under Section 250

1. Deduction Eligible Income (DEI) is determined.
2. Deemed Tangible Income Return (DTIR) is determined.
3. Deemed Intangible Income (DII) is determined.
4. Foreign-Derived Deduction Eligible Income (FDDEI) is determined.
5. Foreign-Derived Ratio (FDR) is determined.
6. Foreign-Derived Intangible Income (FDII) is determined.
7. The FDII reduction and the GILTI reduction are determined.
8. The eligible deduction under section 250 is determined.

### Foreign-Derived Deduction Eligible Income (FDDEI)

FDDEI means, with respect to a taxpayer for its tax year, any deduction eligible income of the taxpayer that is derived in connection with:

1. Property that is sold by the taxpayer to any person who is a foreign person and that the taxpayer establishes to the satisfaction of the Secretary is for a foreign use (see Proposed Regulations section 1.250(b)-4), or
2. Services provided by the taxpayer that the taxpayer establishes to the satisfaction of the Secretary are provided to any person, or with respect to property, located outside the United States (see Proposed Regulations section 1.250(b)-5).

Special rules for determining foreign use apply to transactions that involve property or services provided to related parties (see section 250(b)(5)(C) and Proposed Regulations section 1.250(b)-6).

### Sale

The terms “sold,” “sells,” and “sale” include any lease, license, exchange, or other disposition of property.

### Foreign Use

“Foreign use” is defined to mean “any use, consumption, or disposition which is not within the United States.” See Proposed Regulations sections 1.250(b)-4(d) and (e). For the latest guidance about foreign use, go to [IRS.gov/Form8993](https://www.irs.gov/Form8993).

### Documentation

For documentation requirements, see Proposed Regulations sections 1.250(b)-4(c)(2), (d)(3), and (e)(3), and 1.250(b)-5(d)(3) and (e)(3). Also see Proposed Regulations section 1.250-1(b) for information about the applicability date of the Proposed Regulations and a special transition rule.

### Section 250 Deduction Limitation

If the sum of FDII and GILTI exceeds taxable income, the deduction under section 250 is subject to limitation.

See the instructions for Part IV, lines 6 and 7, below for additional information.

### Corrections to Form 8993

If you file a Form 8993 that you later determine is incomplete or incorrect, file a corrected Form 8993 with an amended tax return, using the amended return instructions for the return with which you originally filed Form 8993. Write “Corrected” at the top of the corrected Form 8993.

### Computer-Generated Form 8993

Generally, all computer-generated forms must receive prior approval from the IRS and are subject to an annual review. Requests for approval may be submitted electronically to [substituteforms@irs.gov](mailto:substituteforms@irs.gov), or requests may be mailed to: Internal Revenue Service, Attention: Substitute Forms Program, SE:W:CAR:MP:P:TP, 1111 Constitution Ave. NW, Room 6554, Washington, DC 20224.

# Specific Instructions

## Part I. Determining Deduction Eligible Income (DEI)

DEI means, with respect to any domestic corporation, the excess (if any) of the gross income of the corporation, less exclusions, over deductions (including taxes) properly allocable to such gross income.

### Line 1. Gross Income

For purposes of this form, gross income includes all income from whatever source derived.

### Line 2. Exclusions

The following items of income are excluded from gross income.

1. Any amount included in the gross income of such corporation under section 951(a)(1).

2. Any amount included in the gross income of such corporation under section 951A.

3. Any financial services income (as defined under section 904(d)(2)(D)) of such corporation.

4. Any dividend received from a controlled foreign corporation (CFC) with respect to which the corporation is a U.S. shareholder as defined under section 951(b).

5. Any domestic oil and gas extraction income. The term “domestic oil and gas extraction income” means income described in section 907(c)(1) determined by substituting “within the United States” for “without the United States.”

6. Any foreign branch income (as defined in section 904(d)(2)(J)).

### Line 5. Deductions Properly Allocable to the Amount on Line 4

Allocable deductions include all deductions (including taxes) properly allocable to gross income less total exclusions on line 4. See Proposed Regulations section 1.250(b)-1(d)(2) for more details.

## Part II. Determining Deemed Intangible Income (DII)

DII is the excess (if any) of the corporation’s deduction eligible income over 10% of its qualified business asset investment.

A domestic corporation’s Qualified Business Asset Investment (QBAI) is the average of the aggregate of its adjusted bases, determined as of the close of each

quarter of the tax year, in specified tangible property used in its trade or business and of a type with respect to which a deduction is allowable under section 167. See Proposed Regulations section 1.250(b)-2.

Specified tangible property means any tangible property used in the production of the gross income included in deduction eligible income. If such property was used in the production of deduction eligible income and income that is not deduction eligible income (such as dual-use property), the property is treated as specified tangible property in the same proportion that the amount of the gross income included in deduction eligible income produced with respect to the property bears to the total amount of gross income produced with respect to the property.

### Line 2. Deemed Tangible Income Return (10% of QBAI)

The calculations for Part II, line 2, are as follows.

- First, compute QBAI (defined earlier).
- Then, multiply QBAI by 10%.
- Finally, enter this result on Form 8993, Part II, line 2.

## Part III. Determining Foreign-Derived Ratio

The Foreign-Derived Ratio (FDR) is determined by computing the ratio of FDDEI over DEI. See [Definitions and Overview](#) for discussion of FDDEI.

### Line 1a. DEI Derived from Sales, Leases, Exchanges, or Other Dispositions (but Not Licenses) of Property to a Foreign Person for a Foreign Use

Include DEI derived from the sale, lease, exchange, or other disposition (other than license) of property to any person who is a foreign person which is established to the satisfaction of the Secretary is for a foreign use (as described under [Definitions and Overview](#)).

### Line 1b. DEI Derived from a License of Property to a Foreign Person for a Foreign Use

Include DEI derived from the license of property to any person who is a foreign person and which is established to the satisfaction of the Secretary is for a foreign use (as described under [Definitions and Overview](#)).

### Line 1c. DEI Derived from Services Provided to a Person or with Respect to Property Located Outside of the United States

Include DEI derived from services that are established to the satisfaction of the Secretary are provided to any person, or with respect to property, located outside the United States.

### Line 4. Foreign Derived Ratio

Divide the amount on line 2 by the amount on line 3. The resulting ratio must not exceed 1.

## Part IV. Determining FDII and/or GILTI Deduction

### Line 3b. Global Intangible Low-Taxed Income (GILTI) Inclusion

Enter the amount of GILTI reported on Form 8992, Part II, line 5.

Additional guidance may be issued after the publication of these instructions. Please review any additional information on [IRS.gov/Form8993](https://www.irs.gov/Form8993) prior to completing Form 8993.

### Line 4. Taxable Income

Enter the taxable income of the domestic corporation (determined without regard to section 250).

### Line 5. Excess FDII and GILTI Over Taxable Income

Subtract the taxable income amount reported on line 4 from the total FDII and GILTI on line 3c.

If the result reported on line 5 is zero or negative, your taxable income is greater than the sum of FDII and GILTI and your deduction under section 250 is not limited.

If the result reported on line 5 is a positive number, your taxable income is greater than the sum of your FDII and GILTI, and your deduction under section 250 is limited to taxable income. Refer to the instructions for Part IV, line 6 and 7, to determine the amount by which you need to reduce FDII and GILTI.

### Line 6. FDII Reduction

The reduction in FDII for which a deduction is allowed equals such excess multiplied by a percentage equal to the corporation’s FDII divided by the sum of its FDII and GILTI.

Use the Part IV, Line 6 Worksheet to compute the FDII reduction.

### Part IV, Line 6 Worksheet

Line A	Enter the amount from Part IV, line 5. If zero or less, enter -0- on line E of this worksheet and stop.	
Line B	Enter the amount from Part IV, line 3a.	
Line C	Enter the amount from Part IV, line 3c.	
Line D	Divide line B by line C.	
Line E	Multiply line A by line D. Enter this line E amount on Form 8993, Part IV, line 6.	

### Line 7. GILTI Reduction

The reduction in GILTI is determined by the excess amount less the FDII reduction.

Use the Part IV, Line 7 Worksheet to compute the FDII reduction.

### Part IV, Line 7 Worksheet

Line F	Enter the amount from Part IV, line 5. If zero or less, enter zero on line H of this worksheet and stop.	
Line G	Enter the amount from line E in the worksheet above, as reported on Part IV, line 6, of Form 8993.	
Line H	Subtract line G from line F. Enter this line H amount on Form 8993, Part IV, line 7.	

### Line 8. FDII Deduction

To figure the FDII deduction, subtract the amount from Part IV, line 6 (FDII reduction), from the amount on Part IV, line 3a (FDII).

Then multiply the resulting amount by 37.5% to obtain the FDII deduction and enter it on line 8.

### Line 9. GILTI Deduction

To figure the GILTI deduction, subtract the amount from Part IV, line 7 (GILTI

reduction), from the amount on Part IV, line 3b (GILTI inclusion). Then, add any amount received by the corporation (or 962 electing individual) that is treated as a dividend under section 78 which is attributable to GILTI, from Form 1118, Schedule A, column 3(b). Lastly, multiply that amount by 50%.

Enter the sum of lines 8 and 9 on Form 1120, Schedule C, line 22, or on the comparable schedules of other corporate returns.

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**Paperwork Reduction Act Notice.** We ask for the information on this form to carry out the Internal Revenue laws of the United States. You are required to give us the information. We need it to ensure that you are complying with these laws and to allow us to figure and collect the right amount of tax. You are not required to provide the information requested on a form that is subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act unless the form displays a valid OMB control number. Books or records relating to a form or its instructions must be retained as long as their contents may become material in the administration of any Internal Revenue law. Generally, tax returns and return information are confidential, as required by section 6103.

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

If you have comments concerning the accuracy of these time estimates or suggestions for making this form simpler, we would be happy to hear from you. See the instructions for the tax return with which this form is filed.

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