



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

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Most forms and publications have a page on IRS.gov: [IRS.gov/Form1040](https://www.irs.gov/Form1040) for Form 1040; [IRS.gov/Pub501](https://www.irs.gov/Pub501) for Pub. 501; [IRS.gov/W4](https://www.irs.gov/W4) for Form W-4; and [IRS.gov/ScheduleA](https://www.irs.gov/ScheduleA) for Schedule A (Form 1040), for example, and similarly for other forms, pubs, and schedules for Form 1040. When typing in a link, type it into the address bar of your browser, not a Search box on IRS.gov.

If you wish, you can submit comments to the IRS about draft or final forms, instructions, or pubs at [IRS.gov/FormsComments](https://www.irs.gov/FormsComments). Include “NTF” followed by the form or pub number (for example, “NTF1040”, “NTFW4”, “NTF501”, etc.) in the body of the message to route your message properly. We cannot respond to all comments due to the high volume we receive and may not be able to consider many suggestions until the subsequent revision of the product, but we will review each “NTF” message. If you have comments on reducing paperwork and respondent (filer) burden, with respect to draft or final forms, please respond to the relevant information collection through the Federal Register process; for more info, click [here](#).

Instructions for Form 1120-IC-DISC

(Rev. December 2025)

(Use with December 2025 revision of Form 1120-IC-DISC, November 2018 revision of separate Schedule K, September 2017 revision of separate Schedule P, and September 2016 revision of separate Schedule Q)

Interest Charge Domestic International Sales Corporation Return

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

Future Developments

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

What's New

Direct deposit added to Form 1120-IC-DISC. If you have access to U.S. banking services or electronic payment systems, you should use direct deposit for any refunds.

Name changes for Global Intangible Low-Taxed Income (GILTI) and Foreign-Derived Intangible Income (FDII) after 2025. Effective January 1, 2026, GILTI and FDII have been renamed Net CFC Tested Income (NCTI) and Foreign-Derived Deduction Eligible Income (FDDEI).

New lines on Form 1120-IC-DISC. Line 8 has been expanded by adding lines 8b, 8c, and 8d for direct deposit information.

Photographs of Missing Children

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

General Instructions

Purpose of Form

Form 1120-IC-DISC is an information return filed by interest charge domestic international sales corporations (IC-DISCs), former DISCs, and former IC-DISCs.

What Is an IC-DISC?

An IC-DISC is a domestic corporation that has elected to be an IC-DISC and its election is still in effect. The IC-DISC election is made by filing Form 4876-A, Election To Be Treated as an Interest Charge DISC, available at [IRS.gov/Form4876A](https://irs.gov/Form4876A).

Generally, an IC-DISC is not taxed on its income. Shareholders of an IC-DISC are taxed on its income when the income is actually (or deemed) distributed. In addition, section 995(f) imposes an interest charge on shareholders for their share of DISC-related deferred tax liability. See Form 8404, Interest Charge on DISC-Related Deferred Tax Liability, available at [IRS.gov/Form8404](https://irs.gov/Form8404), for details.

To be an IC-DISC, a corporation must be organized under the laws of a state or the District of Columbia and meet the following tests.

- At least 95% of its gross receipts during the tax year are qualified export receipts.
- At the end of the tax year, the adjusted basis of its qualified export assets is at least 95% of the sum of the adjusted basis of all of its assets.
- It has only one class of stock, and its outstanding stock has a par or stated value of at least \$2,500 on each day of the tax year (or, for a new corporation, on the last day to elect IC-DISC status for the year and on each later day).
- It maintains separate books and records.
- Its tax year must conform to the tax year of the principal shareholder who has the highest percentage of voting power. If two or more shareholders have the highest percentage of voting power, the IC-DISC must elect a tax year that conforms to that of any one of the principal shareholders. See section 441(h) and its regulations for more information.
- Its election to be treated as an IC-DISC is in effect for the tax year.

See [Definitions](#), later, and section 992 and related regulations for details.

Distribution to meet qualification requirements.

- An IC-DISC that does not meet the gross receipts test or qualified export asset test during the tax year will still be considered to have met them if, after the tax year ends, the IC-DISC makes a pro rata property distribution to its shareholders and specifies at the time that this is a distribution to meet the qualification requirements.
- If the IC-DISC did not meet the gross receipts test, the distribution equals the part of its taxable income attributable to gross receipts that are not qualified export gross receipts.
- If the IC-DISC did not meet the qualified export asset test, the distribution equals the fair market value (FMV) of the assets that are not qualified export assets on the last day of the tax year.

- If the IC-DISC did not meet either test, the distribution generally equals the sum of both amounts.

Regulations section 1.992-3 explains how to figure the distribution.

Interest on late distribution. If the IC-DISC makes a distribution after Form 1120-IC-DISC is due, interest must be paid to the United States Treasury. The interest charge is 4½% of the distribution times the number of tax years that begin after the tax year to which the distribution relates until the date the IC-DISC made the distribution.

If the IC-DISC must pay this interest, make the payment within 30 days of making the distribution. Provide the IC-DISC's employer identification number (EIN), tax year, and note that the payment represents the interest charge under Regulations section 1.992-3(c)(4).

Who Must File

The corporation must file Form 1120-IC-DISC if it elected, by filing [Form 4876A](#), to be treated as an IC-DISC and its election is in effect for the tax year.

If the corporation is a former DISC or former IC-DISC, it must file Form 1120-IC-DISC in addition to any other return required.

A **former DISC** is a corporation that was a DISC on or before December 31, 1984, but failed to qualify as a DISC after December 31, 1984, or did not elect to be an IC-DISC after 1984; and at the beginning of the current tax year, it had undistributed income that was previously taxed or it had accumulated DISC income.

A **former IC-DISC** is a corporation that was an IC-DISC in an earlier year but did not qualify as an IC-DISC for the current tax year; and at the beginning of the current tax year, it had undistributed income that was previously taxed or accumulated IC-DISC income. See section 992 and related regulations.

A former DISC or former IC-DISC need not complete lines 1 through 8 on page 1 and the schedules for figuring taxable income, but must complete Schedules J, L, and M of Form 1120-IC-DISC and Schedule K (Form 1120-IC-DISC). Write "Former DISC" or "Former IC-DISC" across the top of the return.

When To File

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

Where To File

If you are using the U.S. Postal Service, see [Where to file tax returns - Addresses listed by return type](#).

To find the address:

1. Go to Examples for returns beginning with a number,
2. Under Find forms that begin with numbers, click on 1, and
3. Look for the form number.

Private delivery services (PDSs). Corporations may use certain PDSs designated by the IRS to meet the

"timely mailing as timely filing" rule for tax returns. Go to [IRS.gov/PDS](#).

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

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

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

Who Must Sign

The return must be signed and dated by:

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

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

If an employee of the corporation completes Form 1120-IC-DISC, the paid preparer's space should remain blank. Anyone who prepares Form 1120-IC-DISC but does not charge the corporation should not complete that section. Generally, anyone who is paid to prepare Form 1120-IC-DISC must sign it and fill in the "Paid Preparer Use Only" area.

The paid preparer must complete the required preparer information and:

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

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

Other Forms and Statements That May Be Required

Informing Shareholders

Shareholders who are foreign persons. The corporation should inform shareholders who are nonresident alien individuals or foreign corporations, trusts, or estates that if they have gains from disposal of stock in the IC-DISC, former DISC, or former IC-DISC, or distributions from accumulated IC-DISC income, including deemed distributions, they must treat these amounts as effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business conducted through a permanent establishment in the United States and derived from sources within the United States.

Election to reduce basis under section 362(e)(2)(C).

If property is transferred to a corporation subject to section 362(e)(2), the transferor and the acquiring corporation may elect, under section 362(e)(2)(C), to reduce the transferor's basis in the stock received instead of reducing

the acquiring corporation's basis in the property transferred. Once made, the election is irrevocable. For more information, see section 362(e)(2) and Regulations section 1.362-4. If an election is made, a statement must be filed in accordance with Regulations section 1.362-4(d) (3).

Form 8992. Use Form 8992, available at [IRS.gov/Form8992](https://irs.gov/Form8992), to figure the domestic corporation's Net CFC Tested Income (NCTI), formerly Global Intangible Low-Taxed Income (GILTI) prior to 2026, under section 951A and attach it to Form 1120-IC-DISC.

Form 8993. Use Form 8993, available at [IRS.gov/Form8993](https://irs.gov/Form8993), to figure the amount of the eligible deduction for Foreign-Derived Deduction Eligible Income (FDDEI), formerly Foreign-Derived Intangible Income (FDII) prior to 2026, and NCTI under section 250 and attach it to Form 1120-IC-DISC.

Other forms and statements. See the Instructions for Form 1120, available at [IRS.gov/Form1120](https://irs.gov/Form1120), and Publication 542, available at [IRS.gov/Pub542](https://irs.gov/Pub542), for a list of other forms and statements a corporation may need to file in addition to the forms and statements discussed throughout these instructions.

Assembling the Return

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

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

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

Accounting Methods

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

Generally, the following rules apply. For more information, see Publication 538, available at [IRS.gov/Pub538](https://irs.gov/Pub538).

• A corporation, or a partnership that has a corporation as a partner, cannot use the cash method of accounting unless it is a small business taxpayer (defined later). However, see [Nonaccrual experience method for service providers](#), later.

• A member of a controlled group may not use an accounting method that would distort any group member's income, including its own. For example, an IC-DISC acts as a commission agent for property sales by a related corporation that uses an accrual method and pays the IC-DISC its commission more than 2 months after the sale. In this case, the IC-DISC should not use the cash method of accounting because that method materially distorts its income.

Small business taxpayer. A corporation is a small business taxpayer if (a) its average annual gross receipts for the 3-taxable-year period ending with the taxable year which precedes the taxable year for which the return is filed does not exceed the annual threshold amount listed in the "Limitation on Use of Cash Method of Accounting" subsection of the inflation-adjustments Revenue Procedure for the year for which the return is filed, and (b) it is not a tax shelter (as defined in section 448(d)(3)). See [IRS.gov/InflationAdjustment](#).

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.

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

Change in accounting method. Generally, the IC-DISC 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 IC-DISC must file Form 3115, Application for Change in Accounting Method, available at [IRS.gov/Form3115](https://irs.gov/Form3115), 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. 2015-13, 2015-5 I.R.B. 419, and Rev. Proc. 2025-23, 2025-24 I.R.B. 1476 (or any successor(s)).

Section 481(a) adjustment. If the IC-DISC's taxable income for the current tax year is figured under a method of accounting different from the method used in the preceding tax year, the IC-DISC may have to make an adjustment under section 481(a) to prevent amounts of income or expense from being duplicated or omitted. The section 481(a) adjustment period is generally 1 year for a net negative adjustment and 4 years for a net positive adjustment. Exceptions to the general section 481(a) adjustment period may apply. Also, in some cases, an IC-DISC can elect to modify the section 481(a) adjustment period. The IC-DISC may have to complete the

appropriate lines of Form 3115 to make an election. See the [Instructions for Form 3115](#) for more information and exceptions.

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

Accounting Periods

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

Note: The tax year of an IC-DISC must be the same as the tax year of the principal shareholder which, at the beginning of the IC-DISC tax year, has the highest percentage of voting power. If two or more shareholders have the highest percentage of voting power, the IC-DISC must have a tax year that conforms to the tax year of any such shareholder. See section 441(h).

See [Pub. 538](#) for more information on accounting periods and tax years.

Rounding Off to Whole Dollars

The IC-DISC may round off cents to whole dollars on its return and schedules. If the IC-DISC does round to whole dollars, it must round all amounts. To round, drop amounts under 50 cents and increase amounts from 50 to 99 cents to the next dollar (for example, \$1.39 becomes \$1 and \$2.50 becomes \$3).

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

Recordkeeping

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

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

Definitions

The following definitions are based on sections 993 and 994.

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

Section 993

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

1. Gross receipts from selling, exchanging, or otherwise disposing of export property.
2. Gross receipts from leasing or renting export property that the lessee uses outside the United States.
3. Gross receipts from supporting services related to any qualified sale, exchange, lease, rental, or other disposition of export property by the IC-DISC.
4. Gross receipts from selling, exchanging, or otherwise disposing of qualified export assets that are not export property, but only if there is a recognized gain.
5. Dividends (or amounts includable in gross income under section 951) with respect to stock of [a related foreign export corporation](#) (defined later).
6. Interest on any obligation that is a qualified export asset.
7. Gross receipts for engineering or architectural services for construction projects outside the United States.
8. Gross receipts for the performance of managerial services in furtherance of the production of other qualified export receipts of an IC-DISC.

For more information, see Regulations section 1.993-1.

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

1. [Export property](#) (defined later).
2. Assets used primarily in connection with the sale, lease, rental, storage, handling, transportation, packaging, assembly, or servicing of export property, or the performance of engineering or architectural services described in item 7 of [Qualified export receipts](#), earlier, or managerial services in furtherance of the production of qualified export receipts described in items 1, 2, 3, and 7, earlier.
3. Accounts receivable and evidences of indebtedness produced by transactions listed under [Qualified export receipts](#), items 1–4, 7, and 8, earlier.
4. Temporary investments, such as money and bank deposits, in an amount reasonable to meet the IC-DISC's needs for working capital.
5. Obligations related to [A producer's loan](#) (defined later).
6. Stock or securities of [a related foreign export corporation](#) (defined later).
7. Certain obligations that are issued, guaranteed or insured by the U.S. Export-Import Bank or the Foreign Credit Insurance Association and that the IC-DISC acquires from such bank or association or from the person who sold or bought the goods or services from which the obligations arose.
8. Certain obligations held by the IC-DISC that were issued by a domestic corporation organized to finance export property sales under an agreement with the Export-Import Bank under which the domestic corporation makes export loans that the Export-Import Bank guarantees.
9. Amounts (other than reasonable working capital) on deposit in the United States used to acquire qualified

export assets within the time provided by Regulations section 1.993-2(j).

See Regulations section 1.993-2 for more information.

Export property. Export property must be:

1. Made, grown, or extracted in the United States by a person other than an IC-DISC;
2. Neither excluded under section 993(c)(2) nor declared in short supply under section 993(c)(3);
3. Held mainly for sale, lease, or rent in the ordinary course of a trade or business, by or to an IC-DISC for direct use, consumption, or disposition outside the United States;
4. Property not more than 50% of the FMV of which is attributable to articles imported into the United States; and
5. Neither sold nor leased by or to another IC-DISC that, immediately before or after the transaction, either belongs to the same controlled group (defined in section 993(a)(3)) as your IC-DISC or is related to your IC-DISC in a way that would result in losses being denied under section 267.

See Regulations section 1.993-3 for details.

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

1. Satisfy the requirements of sections 993(d)(2) and (3).
2. Not raise the unpaid balance due the IC-DISC on all of its producer's loans above the level of accumulated IC-DISC income it had at the start of the month in which it made the loan.
3. Be evidenced by a note, or other written evidence of indebtedness, with a stated maturity date no more than 5 years after the date of the loan.
4. Be made to a person engaged in a U.S. trade or business of making, growing, or extracting export property.
5. Be designated as a producer's loan when made.

For more information, see Schedule Q (Form 1120-IC-DISC), Borrower's Certificate of Compliance With the Rules for Producer's Loans, and Regulations section 1.993-4.

A related foreign export corporation. A related foreign export corporation includes the following.

1. A **foreign international sales corporation** is a related foreign export corporation if:
 - The IC-DISC directly owns more than 50% of the total voting power of the foreign corporation's stock;
 - For the tax year that ends with or within the IC-DISC's tax year, at least 95% of the foreign corporation's gross receipts consists of the qualified export receipts described in items 1–4 of *Qualified export receipts*, earlier, and interest on the qualified export assets listed in items 3 and 4 of *Qualified export assets*, earlier; and
 - The adjusted basis of the qualified export assets in items 1–4 of *Qualified export assets*, earlier, that the foreign corporation held at the end of the tax year is at least 95% of the adjusted basis of all assets it held at the end of such tax year.

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

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

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

- The IC-DISC or a controlled group of corporations to which the IC-DISC belongs owns less than 10% of the total voting power of the foreign corporation's stock (section 1563 defines a controlled group in this sense, and sections 1563(d) and (e) define ownership), and
- The IC-DISC's ownership of the foreign corporation's stock or securities reasonably furthers transactions that lead to qualified export receipts for the IC-DISC.

See Regulations section 1.993-5 for more information about related foreign export corporations.

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

Section 994, Intercompany Pricing Rules

If a related person described in section 482 sells export property to the IC-DISC, use the intercompany pricing rules to figure taxable income for the IC-DISC and the seller. These rules generally do not permit the related person to price at a loss. Under intercompany pricing, the IC-DISC's taxable income from the sale (regardless of the price actually charged) may not exceed the greatest of:

1. 4% of qualified export receipts on the IC-DISC's sale of the property plus 10% of the IC-DISC's export promotion expenses attributable to the receipts;
2. 50% of the IC-DISC's and the seller's combined taxable income from qualified export receipts on the property, derived from the IC-DISC's sale of the property plus 10% of the IC-DISC's export promotion expenses attributable to the receipts; or
3. Taxable income based on the sale price actually charged, provided that under section 482 the price actually charged clearly reflects the taxable income of the IC-DISC and the related person.

Schedule P (Form 1120-IC-DISC), Intercompany Transfer Price or Commission, explains the intercompany pricing rules in more detail.

Section 994(c), Export Promotion Expenses

These are expenses incurred to help distribute or sell export property for use or distribution outside the United States. These expenses do not include income tax, but do include 50% of the cost of shipping the export property on U.S.-owned and U.S.-operated aircraft or ships in those

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

Deficits in Earnings and Profits

A deficit in earnings and profits is chargeable in the following order.

1. First, to any earnings and profits other than accumulated IC-DISC income or previously taxed income.
2. Second, to any accumulated IC-DISC income.
3. Third, to previously taxed income.

Do not apply any deficit in earnings and profits against accumulated IC-DISC income that, as a result of the corporation's revoking its election to be treated as an IC-DISC (or other disqualification), is deemed distributed to the shareholders. See section 995(b)(2)(A).

Penalties

The IC-DISC may have to pay the following penalties unless it can show that it had reasonable cause for not providing information or not filing a return.

- \$100 for each instance of not providing required information, up to \$25,000 during the calendar year.
- \$1,000 for not filing a return.

See section 6686 for other details.

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

Trust fund recovery penalty. This penalty may apply if certain excise, income, social security, and Medicare taxes that must be collected or withheld are not collected or withheld, or these taxes are not paid. These taxes are generally reported on:

- Form 720, Quarterly Federal Excise Tax Return, available at [IRS.gov/Form720](#),
- Form 941, Employer's Quarterly Federal Tax Return, available at [IRS.gov/Form941](#),
- Form 944, Employer's Annual Federal Tax Return, available at [IRS.gov/Form944](#), or
- Form 945, Annual Return of Withheld Federal Income Tax, available at [IRS.gov/Form945](#).

The trust fund recovery penalty may be imposed on all persons who are determined by the IRS to have been responsible for collecting, accounting for, and paying over these taxes, and who acted willfully in not doing so. The penalty is equal to the full amount of the unpaid trust fund tax. See the Instructions for Form 720 or Publication 15 (Circular E), Employer's Tax Guide, available at [IRS.gov/Pub15](#), for details, including the definition of responsible persons.

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

Specific Instructions

Entity Information

Period covered. Enter the tax year in the space provided at the top of the form. For a calendar year, enter the last two digits of the calendar year in the first entry space. For a fiscal or short tax year return, fill in the tax year space at the top of the form.

Name and address. Include the suite, room, or other unit number after the street address. If the post office does not deliver mail to the street address and the corporation has a P.O. box, show the box number instead.

Foreign address. 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.

Country. For a list of country codes, go to [IRS.gov/CountryCodes](#).

Item B—Business activity code number. Enter the principal business activity code for the specific industry group from which the largest percentage of total gross receipts is derived from the [Form 1120-IC-DISC Codes for Principal Business Activity](#) list at the end of the instructions.

Item C—Employer identification number (EIN). Enter the corporation's EIN. If the corporation does not have an EIN, it must apply for one. An EIN may be applied for in the following ways.

- Online – Go to [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. See the [Instructions for Form SS-4](#).

Note: Corporations located in the United States or U.S. territories can use the online application. Foreign corporations should call 267-941-1099 (not a toll free number) for more information on obtaining an EIN.

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

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

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

If the corporation is required to complete Schedule L, enter the total assets from Schedule L, line 3, column (b), on page 1, Item E of Form 1120-IC-DISC.

Item F—Initial return, Final return, Name change, Address change, or Amended return.

- If this is the IC-DISC's initial or final return, check the applicable box in item F at the top of the form.
- If the IC-DISC has changed its address since it last filed a return, check the box for "Address change."
- If the IC-DISC changed its name since it last filed a return, check the box for "Name change." Generally, an IC-DISC must also have amended its articles of incorporation and filed the amendment with the state in which it was incorporated.
- To correct an error on a Form 1120-IC-DISC already filed, file an amended Form 1120-IC-DISC and check the "Amended return" box. If the amended return changes the income or distributions of income to shareholders, an amended Schedule K (Form 1120-IC-DISC) must be filed with the amended Form 1120-IC-DISC and given to each shareholder. Write "AMENDED" across the top of the corrected Schedule K you give to each shareholder.

Note: If a change in address or responsible party occurs after the return is filed, use Form 8822-B, Change of Address or Responsible Party—Business, available at [IRS.gov/Form8822B](https://irs.gov/Form8822B), to notify the IRS. See the instructions for Form 8822-B for details.

Question G(1). For rules of stock attribution, see section 267(c). If the owner of the voting stock of the IC-DISC was an alien individual or a foreign corporation, partnership, trust, or estate, check the "Yes" box in the "Foreign owner" column and enter the name of the owner's country, in parentheses, in the address column. "Owner's country" for individuals is their country of residence; for other foreign entities, it is the country in which organized or otherwise created, or in which administered.

Taxable Income

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

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

Line 6a. Net operating loss (NOL) deduction. The NOL deduction is the amount of the NOL carryover and NOL carryback. The 2-year carryback rule does not apply to NOLs arising in tax years ending after December 31, 2017. Exceptions apply to NOLs of certain farming losses and NOLs of insurance companies (other than life insurance companies). See section 172(b) for details.

The following special rules apply. The corporation may elect under section 965(n) to reduce the amount of the NOL for a tax year and the amount of taxable income reduced by NOL carryovers or carrybacks to such tax year. See section 965(n) for more information.

Line 7. Taxable income. If the IC-DISC uses either the gross receipts method or combined taxable income method to figure the IC-DISC's taxable income attributable

to any transactions involving products or product lines, attach Schedule P (Form 1120-IC-DISC). Show in detail the IC-DISC's taxable income attributable to each such transaction or group of transactions.

Net operating loss. If line 7 (figured without regard to the items listed above under minimum taxable income) is zero or less, the corporation may have an NOL that can be carried back or forward as a deduction to other tax years. Generally, a corporation first carries back an NOL attributable to farming losses 2 tax years. However, the corporation can elect to waive the carryback period and instead carry the farming NOL forward to future tax years. See the Instructions for Form 1139, Corporation Application for Tentative Refund, available at [IRS.gov/Form1139](https://irs.gov/Form1139), for other special rules and elections.

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

Line 8a. Refundable credit for federal tax paid on fuels. Enter the credit from Form 4136, Credit for Federal Tax Paid on Fuels, available at [IRS.gov/Form4136](https://irs.gov/Form4136).

Lines 8b Through 8d

Direct deposit of refund. If the corporation wants its refund directly 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 lines 8b through 8d.

Line 8b. The routing number must be nine digits.

Line 8c. Check the appropriate box for the type of account. Do not check more than one box. If unknown, leave blank.

Line 8d. The account number can be up to 17 characters (both numbers and letters). Include hyphens but omit spaces and special symbols. Enter the number from left to right and leave any unused boxes blank.

Schedule A—Cost of Goods Sold

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

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

See the discussion on [Small business taxpayer](#), earlier. Also, see sections 448(c) and 471(c).

For additional guidance on methods of accounting, see [Pub. 538](#). For guidance on changing methods of accounting, see [Form 3115](#) and its instructions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

If the IC-DISC uses intercompany pricing rules (for purchases from a related supplier), use the transfer price figured in Part II of Schedule P (Form 1120-IC-DISC).

If the IC-DISC acts as another person's commission agent on a sale, do not enter any amount in Schedule A for the sale. See Schedule P (Form 1120-IC-DISC).

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

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

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

For IC-DISCs that have elected the simplified production method or the modified simplified production method, additional section 263A costs are generally those costs, other than interest, that were not included in the IC-DISC's section 471 costs but are required to be capitalized under section 263A. For details, see Regulations sections 1.263A-1(d)(2) and 1.263A-2(b) and [Pub. 538](#).

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

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

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

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

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

Lines 9a through 9f. Inventory valuation methods.

Inventories may be valued at:

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

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

On line 9a, check the method(s) used for valuing inventories. Under lower of cost or market, the term "market" (for normal goods) means the current bid price prevailing on the inventory valuation date for the particular merchandise in the volume usually purchased by the taxpayer. If section 263A applies to the taxpayer, the basic elements of cost must reflect the current bid price of all direct costs and all indirect costs properly allocable to goods on hand at the inventory date.

Inventory may be valued below cost when the merchandise is unsalable at normal prices or unusable in the normal way because the goods are subnormal due to damage, imperfections, shopwear, etc., within the meaning of Regulations section 1.471-2(c). The goods may be valued at the current bona fide selling price, minus direct cost of disposition (but not less than scrap value). Bona fide selling price means actual offering of goods during a period ending not later than 30 days after inventory date.

Lines 9c and 9d. LIFO method. If this is the first year the Last-in, First-out (LIFO) inventory method was either adopted or extended to inventory goods not previously valued under the LIFO method provided in section 472, attach Form 970, Application To Use LIFO Inventory Method, available at [IRS.gov/Form970](#), or a statement with the information required by Form 970. Also, check the LIFO box on line 9c. On line 9d, enter the amount or the percent of total closing inventories computed under section 472. Estimates are acceptable.

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

Schedule B—Gross Income

If an income item falls into two or more categories, report each part on the applicable line. For example, if interest income consists of qualified interest from a foreign international sales corporation and nonqualifying interest

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

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

Nonaccrual experience method for service providers.

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

- The services are in the fields of health, law, engineering, architecture, accounting, actuarial science, performing arts, or consulting; or
- The corporation's average annual gross receipts for every prior 3-taxable-year period, ending with the taxable year which precedes the taxable year for which the return is filed, does not exceed the annual threshold amount listed in the "Limitation on Use of Cash Method of Accounting" subsection of the inflation-adjustments Revenue Procedure for the year for which the return is filed. For more details, see section 448(d)(5), and [IRS.gov/InflationAdjustment](#) for the annual threshold amount.

This provision does not apply to any amount if interest is required to be paid on the amount or if there is any penalty for failure to timely pay the amount. See Regulations section 1.448-3 for information on the nonaccrual experience method, including information on safe harbor methods. For information on a book safe harbor method of accounting for corporations that use the nonaccrual experience method of accounting, see [Rev. Proc. 2011-46, 2011-42 I.R.B. 518](#), as modified by [Rev. Proc. 2016-29, 2016-21 I.R.B. 880](#), or any successor(s). Also, see the [Instructions for Form 3115](#) for procedures to obtain automatic consent to change to this method or make certain changes within this method.

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

Commissions: Special rule.

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

If the IC-DISC received commissions on selling or renting property or furnishing services, list in column **(b)** the gross receipts from the sales, rentals, or services on which the commissions arose, and in column **(c)**, list the commissions earned. In column **(d)**, report receipts from noncommissioned sales or rentals of property or furnishing of services, as well as all other receipts.

For purposes of completing lines 1a and 1b, related purchasers are members of the same controlled group (as defined in section 993(a)(3)) as the IC-DISC. All other purchasers are unrelated.

A qualified export sale or lease must meet a use test and a destination test in order to qualify.

The use test applies at the time of the sale or lease. If the property is used predominantly outside the United States and the sale or lease is not for ultimate use in the United States, it is a qualified export sale or lease. Otherwise, if a reasonable person would believe that the property will be used in the United States, the sale or lease is not a qualified export sale or lease. For example, if property is sold to a foreign wholesaler and it is known in trade circles that the wholesaler, to a substantial extent, supplies the U.S. retail market, the sale would not be a qualified export sale, and the receipts would not be qualified export receipts.

Regardless of where title or risk of loss shifts from the seller or lessor, the property must be delivered under one of the following conditions to meet the destination test.

1. Within the United States to a carrier or freight forwarder for ultimate delivery outside the United States to a buyer or lessee.
2. Within the United States to a buyer or lessee who, within 1 year of the sale or lease, delivers it outside the United States or delivers it to another person for ultimate delivery outside the United States.
3. Within or outside the United States to an IC-DISC that is not a member of the same controlled group (as defined in section 993(a)(3)) as the seller or lessor.
4. Outside the United States by means of the seller's delivery vehicle (ship, plane, etc.).
5. Outside the United States to a buyer or lessee at a storage or assembly site if the property was previously shipped from the United States by the seller or lessor.
6. Outside the United States to a purchaser or lessee if the property was previously shipped by the seller or lessor from the United States and if the property is located outside the United States pursuant to a prior lease by the seller or lessor, and either (a) the prior lease terminated at the expiration of its term (or by the action of the prior lessee acting alone), (b) the sale occurred or the term of the subsequent lease began after the time at which the term of the prior lease would have expired, or (c) the lessee under the subsequent lease is not a related person (a member of the same controlled group as defined in section 993(a)(3) or a relationship that would result in a disallowance of losses under section 267 or section 707(b)) immediately before or after the lease with respect to the lessor, and the prior lease was terminated by the action of the lessor (acting alone or together with the lessee).

Line 1a. Enter the IC-DISC's qualified export receipts from export property sold to foreign, unrelated buyers for delivery outside the United States. Do not include amounts entered on line 1b.

Line 1b. Enter the IC-DISC's qualified export receipts from export property sold for delivery outside the United States to a related foreign entity for resale to a foreign, unrelated buyer, or an unrelated buyer when a related foreign entity acts as commission agent.

Line 2a. Enter the gross amount received from leasing or subleasing export property to unrelated persons for use outside the United States.

Receipts from leasing export property may qualify in some years and not in others, depending on where the lessee uses the property. Enter only receipts that qualify during the tax year. (Use Schedule E to deduct expenses such as repairs, interest, taxes, and depreciation.)

Line 2b. A service connected to a sale or lease is related to it if the service is usually furnished with that type of sale or lease in the trade or business where it took place. A service is subsidiary if it is less important than the sale or lease.

Line 2c. Include receipts from engineering or architectural services on foreign construction projects abroad or proposed for location abroad. These services include feasibility studies, design and engineering, and general supervision of construction, but do not include services connected with mineral exploration.

Line 2d. Include receipts for export management services provided to unrelated IC-DISCs.

Line 2e. Qualified dividends and inclusions from Schedule C, line 19a.

Line 2f. Include interest received on any loan that qualifies as a producer's loan.

Line 2g. Enter interest on any qualified export asset other than interest on producer's loans. For example, include interest on accounts receivable from sales in which the IC-DISC acted as a principal or agent and interest on certain obligations issued, guaranteed, or insured by the Export-Import Bank or the Foreign Credit Insurance Association.

Line 2h. On Schedule D (Form 1120), Capital Gains and Losses, available at [IRS.gov/Form1120](https://www.irs.gov/Form1120), report in detail every sale or exchange of a capital asset, even if there is no gain or loss.

In addition to Schedule D (Form 1120), attach a separate statement figuring gain from the sale of qualified export assets.

Line 2i. Enter the net gain or loss from line 18, Part II, Form 4797, Sales of Business Property, available at [IRS.gov/Form4797](https://www.irs.gov/Form4797).

In addition to Form 4797, attach a separate statement figuring gain from the sale of qualified export assets.

Line 2j. Enter any other qualified export receipts for the tax year not reported on lines 2a through 2i.

Include any ratable portion of any net positive section 481(a) adjustment (if the adjustment relates to qualified export receipts). See [Section 481\(a\) adjustment](#), earlier, for additional information.

Line 3b. Enter receipts from selling products subsidized under a U.S. program if they have been designated as excluded receipts.

Line 3c. Enter receipts from selling or leasing property or services for use by any part of the U.S. government if law or regulations require U.S. products or services to be used.

Line 3d. Enter receipts from any IC-DISC that belongs to the same controlled group (as defined in section 993(a)(3)).

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

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

Include any ratable portion of any net positive section 481(a) adjustment (if the adjustment relates to nonqualifying gross receipts) on line 3f. See [Section 481\(a\) adjustment](#), earlier, for additional information.

Schedule C—Dividends, Inclusions, and Special Deductions

For purposes of the 20% ownership test on lines 1 through 7, the percentage of stock owned by the corporation is based on voting power and value of the stock. Preferred stock described in section 1504(a)(4) is not taken into account.

Line 1, column (a). Enter dividends (except those received on certain debt-financed stock acquired after July 18, 1984—see section 246A) that:

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

Also, include the following on line 1.

- Taxable distributions from an IC-DISC or former DISC that are designated as being eligible for the 50% deduction and certain dividends of Federal Home Loan Banks. See section 246(a)(2).

- Dividends received (except those received on certain debt-financed stock acquired after July 18, 1984) from a regulated investment company (RIC). The amount of dividends eligible for the dividends-received deduction under section 243 is limited by section 854(b). The corporation should receive a notice from the RIC specifying the amount of dividends that qualify for the deduction.

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

Line 2, column (a). Enter on line 2:

- Dividends (except those received on certain debt-financed stock acquired after July 18, 1984) that are received from 20%-or-more-owned domestic corporations subject to income tax and that are eligible for the 65% deduction under section 243(c), and
- Taxable distributions from an IC-DISC or former DISC that are considered eligible for the 65% deduction.

Line 3, column (a). Enter the following.

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

- Dividends received from a RIC on debt-financed stock. The amount of dividends eligible for the dividends-received deduction is limited by section 854(b). The corporation should receive a notice from the RIC specifying the amount of dividends that qualify for the deduction.

Line 3, columns (b) and (c). Dividends received on certain debt-financed stock acquired after July 18, 1984, are not entitled to the full 50% or 65% dividends-received deduction. The 50% or 65% deduction is reduced by a percentage that is related to the amount of debt incurred to acquire the stock. See section 246A. Also, see section 245(a) before making this computation for an additional limitation that applies to dividends received from foreign corporations. Attach a statement to Form 1120-IC-DISC showing how the amount on line 3, column (c), was figured.

Line 4, column (a). Enter dividends received on the preferred stock of a less-than-20%-owned public utility that is subject to income tax and is allowed the deduction provided in section 247 for dividends paid.

Line 5, column (a). Enter dividends received on preferred stock of a 20%-or-more-owned public utility that is subject to income tax and is allowed the deduction under section 247 for dividends paid.

Line 6, column (a). Enter the U.S.-source portion of dividends that:

- Are received from less-than-20%-owned foreign corporations, and

- Qualify for the 50% deduction under section 245(a). To qualify for the 50% deduction, the corporation must own at least 10% of the stock of the foreign corporation by vote and value.

Line 7, column (a). Enter the U.S.-source portion of dividends that are received from 20%-or-more-owned foreign corporations and that qualify for the 65% deduction under section 245(a).

Line 8, column (a). Enter dividends received from wholly owned foreign subsidiaries that are eligible for the 100% deduction under section 245(b).

In general, the deduction under section 245(b) applies to dividends paid out of the earnings and profits of a foreign corporation for a tax year during which:

- All of its outstanding stock is owned (directly or indirectly) by the domestic corporation receiving the dividends, and
- All of its gross income from all sources is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States.

Line 9, column (c). Generally, line 9, column (c), may not exceed the amount from line 29 of the worksheet for Schedule C, Lines 9 and 17. However, in a year in which an NOL occurs, this limitation does not apply even if the loss is created by the dividends-received deduction. See sections 172(d) and 246(b).

Worksheet for Schedule C, Lines 9 and 17

Keep for Your Records 

Use this worksheet to figure the dividends-received deduction after the section 246(b) limitation, including the section 250 deduction. Also, use this worksheet to figure the section 250 deduction after the section 246(b) limitation. Before completing this worksheet, complete Form 1120-IC-DISC, page 1, line 5, and Schedule C, lines 1 through 8 and 10. Also, complete Form 8993, Part III, lines 28 and 29.

1. Refigure Form 1120-IC-DISC, page 1, line 5, without any adjustment under section 1059 and without any capital loss carryback to the tax year under section 1212(a)(1) 1. _____
2. Complete Schedule C, line 10, column (c), and enter the total here 2. _____
3. Subtract line 2 from line 1 3. _____
4. Multiply line 3 by 65% (0.65) 4. _____
5. Add Schedule C, lines 2, 5, 7, and 8, column (c), and the part of the deduction on Schedule C, line 3, column (c), that is attributable to dividends from 20%-or-more-owned corporations 5. _____
6. Enter the sum of the amounts on Form 8993, Part III, lines 28 and 29 6. _____
7. Add lines 5 and 6 7. _____
8. Subtract line 7 from line 4. If zero or more, enter this amount on line 5, skip lines 9 through 15, and go to line 16. If less than zero, leave line 8 blank and go to line 9 8. _____
9. Divide line 5 by line 7. Enter the result as a decimal (rounded to at least three places) 9. _____
10. Subtract line 4 from line 7 10. _____
11. Multiply line 10 by line 9 11. _____
12. Subtract line 11 from line 5 12. _____
13. Subtract line 9 from 1.000 13. _____
14. Multiply line 13 by line 10 14. _____
15. Subtract line 14 from line 6 15. _____
16. Add the total amount of dividends from 20%-or-more-owned corporations that are included on Schedule C, lines 2, 3, 5, 7, and 8, column (a) 16. _____
17. Subtract line 16 from line 3 17. _____
18. Multiply line 17 by 50% (0.50) 18. _____
19. Add Schedule C, lines 1, 4, and 6, column (c), and the part of the deduction on Schedule C, line 3, column (c), that is not attributable to dividends from 20%-or-more-owned corporations 19. _____
20. Add line 15 (or, if line 15 is blank, line 6) and line 19 20. _____
21. Subtract line 20 from line 18. If zero or more, enter this amount on line 19, skip lines 22 through 28, and go to line 29. If less than zero, leave line 21 blank and go to line 22 21. _____
22. Divide line 19 by line 20. Enter the result as a decimal (rounded to at least three places) 22. _____
23. Subtract line 18 from line 20 23. _____
24. Multiply line 23 by line 22 24. _____
25. Subtract line 24 from line 19 25. _____
26. Subtract line 22 from 1.000 26. _____
27. Multiply line 23 by line 26 27. _____
28. Subtract line 27 from line 15 (or, if line 15 is blank, line 6) 28. _____
29. **Dividends-received deduction after limitation (sec. 246(b)).** Add line 12 (or, if line 12 is blank, line 8) and line 25 (or if line 25 is blank, line 19). Enter the result here and on Schedule C, line 9, column (c) 29. _____
30. **Section 250 deduction after limitation (sec. 246(b)).** Enter the amount on line 28 (or, if line 28 is blank, line 15, or, if line 28 and line 15 are blank, line 6) here and on Schedule C, line 17, column (c) 30. _____

Line 10, column (a). Enter the foreign-source portion of dividends that:

- Are received from specified 10%-owned foreign corporations (as defined in section 245A(b)), including gain from the sale of stock of a foreign corporation that is

treated as a dividend for purposes of applying section 245A under section 1248(a) and (j); and

- Qualify for the 100% deduction under section 245A excluding any hybrid dividends.

Line 11, column (a). Enter foreign dividends not reportable on line 3, 6, 7, 8, or 10 of column (a).

- Include on line 11 any hybrid dividends from a controlled foreign corporation (CFC). Hybrid dividends are generally dividends received from a CFC that would otherwise be reported on line 10 except the CFC receives a deduction (or other tax benefit) with respect to any income, war profits, or excess profits taxes imposed by any foreign country or territory of the United States.
- Also, include on line 11 the corporation's share of distributions from a section 1291 fund from Form 8621, to the extent that the amounts are taxed as dividends under section 301. See Form 8621, Information Return by a Shareholder of a Passive Foreign Investment Company or Qualified Electing Fund, available at [IRS.gov/Form8621](https://irs.gov/Form8621), and its instructions.

Lines 12a, 12b, and 12c, column (a). Enter Subpart F inclusions derived from the sale by a CFC.

- Line 12a: Enter the foreign-source portion of any Subpart F inclusions attributable to the sale or exchange by a CFC of stock in another foreign corporation described in section 964(e)(4). This should equal the U.S. shareholder's pro rata share of the amount reported on Form 5471, Information Return of U.S. Persons With Respect to Certain Foreign Corporations, available at [IRS.gov/Form5471](https://irs.gov/Form5471), Schedule I, line 1a.
- Line 12b: Enter the pro rata share of Subpart F inclusions attributable to hybrid dividends of tiered corporations under section 245A(e)(2). This should equal the U.S. shareholder's pro rata share of the amount reported on Form(s) 5471, Schedule I, line 1b.
- Line 12c: Enter all other amounts included in income under section 951, which should equal the U.S. shareholder's pro rata share of the sum of the amounts on lines 1(c), 1(d), 1(e), 1(f), 2, 3, and 4 of Schedule I of Form(s) 5471.

Line 13, column (a). Enter amounts included in income under the section 951A NCTI provision from [Form 8992](https://irs.gov/Form8992), Part II, line 5. If you also have a Form 5471 reporting requirement, please attach Form 5471.

Line 15, column (a). Include the following.

- Dividends (other than capital gain distributions reported on [Schedule D \(Form 1120\)](https://irs.gov/Form1120) and exempt-interest dividends) that are received from RICs and that are not subject to the 50% deduction.
- Dividends from tax-exempt organizations.
- Dividends (other than capital gain distributions) received from a real estate investment trust that, for the tax year of the trust in which the dividends are paid, qualifies under sections 856 through 860.
- Dividends not eligible for a dividends-received deduction, which include the following.

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

2. Dividends attributable to periods totaling more than 366 days that the IC-DISC received on any share of

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

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

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

Line 17, column (c). Generally, line 17, column (c), cannot exceed the amount on line 30 of the Worksheet for Schedule C, Lines 9 and 27. See the worksheet, earlier. However, in a year in which an NOL occurs, the limitation in section 246(b)(1) does not apply. See sections 172(d) and 246(b).

Line 19, column (a). Qualified dividends are dividends that qualify as qualified export receipts. They include all dividends (or amounts) includable in gross income (under section 951) that are attributable to stock of related foreign export corporations. See [Qualified export receipts](#) and [A related foreign export corporation](#) under [Section 993](#), earlier, for more details.

Schedule E—Deductions

Limitations on Deductions

Uniform capitalization rules. The uniform capitalization rules of section 263A require corporations to capitalize, or include in inventory, certain costs.

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

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

The costs required to be capitalized under section 263A are not deductible until the property (to which the costs relate) is sold, used, or otherwise disposed of by the corporation. The corporation recovers these costs through depreciation, amortization, or cost of goods sold.

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

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

Transactions between related taxpayers. Generally, an accrual basis taxpayer may only deduct business expenses and interest owed to a related party in the year

the payment is included in the income of the related party. See sections 163(e)(3) and 267(a)(2) for limitations on deductions for unpaid interest and expenses.

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

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

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

For more details, including special rules for costs paid or incurred before September 9, 2008, see the [Instructions for Form 4562](#). Also, see the Guide to Business Expense Resources, available at [IRS.gov/Forms-Pubs/Guide-to-Business-Expense-Resources](#).

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

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

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

Report the deductible amount of start-up and organizational costs and any amortization on line 2g of Schedule E. For amortization that begins during the current tax year, complete and attach Form 4562, Depreciation and Amortization (Including Information on Listed Property), available at [IRS.gov/Form4562](#).

Limitations on deductions related to property leased to tax-exempt entities. If an IC-DISC leases property to a governmental or other tax-exempt entity, it may not claim deductions related to the property to the extent that they exceed the IC-DISC's income from the lease payments

(tax-exempt-use loss). Amounts disallowed may be carried over to the next tax year and treated as a deduction with respect to the property for that tax year. See section 470 for exceptions.

Contributions. See the [Instructions for Form 1120](#) and [Pub. 542](#) for limitations that apply to contributions.

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 orders or agreements in which no government or governmental entity 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).

Line 1. Export promotion expenses. Enter export promotion expenses on lines 1a through 1m. Export promotion expenses are an IC-DISC's ordinary and necessary expenses paid or incurred to obtain qualified export receipts. Do not include income taxes. Enter on lines 2a through 2g any part of an expense not incurred to obtain qualified export receipts.

Line 1d. Salaries and wages. Enter the total salaries and wages paid for the tax year. Do not include salaries and wages deductible elsewhere on the return, such as amounts included in officers' compensation, cost of goods sold, elective contributions to a section 401(k) cash or deferred arrangement, or amounts contributed under a salary reduction SEP agreement or a SIMPLE IRA plan.

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

Line 1h. Freight. Enter 50% of the freight expenses (except insurance) for shipping export property aboard U.S. flagships and U.S.-owned and U.S.-operated aircraft in those cases where you are not required to use U.S. ships or aircraft by law or regulations.

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

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

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

Line 1m. Other—export promotion expenses. Enter any other allowable export promotion expenses not claimed elsewhere on the return.

Line 2b. Taxes and licenses. Enter taxes paid or accrued during the tax year, but do not include the following.

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

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

Line 2c. Interest. Do not deduct the following interest.

- Interest on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry obligations if the interest is wholly exempt from income tax. For exceptions, see section 265(b).
- For cash basis taxpayers, prepaid interest allocable to years following the current tax year (for example, a cash basis calendar year taxpayer who in the current tax year prepaid interest allocable to any period after the current tax year may deduct only the amount allocable to the current tax year).
- Interest on debt allocable to the production of designated property by a corporation for its own use. The corporation must capitalize this interest. Also, capitalize any interest on debt allocable to an asset used to produce the property. See section 263A(f) and Regulations sections 1.263A-8 through 1.263A-15 for definitions and more information.

Special rules apply to the following.

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

Line 2d. Charitable contributions. For more information on charitable contributions, including substantiation and recordkeeping requirements, see section 170 and the related regulations and [Pub. 526](#). For limitations on deduction and other special rules that apply to corporations, see the [Instructions for Form 1120](#) and [Pub. 542](#).

Line 2e. Freight. Enter freight expense not deducted on line 1h as export promotion expense.

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

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

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

For more information on other deductions that may apply to corporations, see the Guide to Business Expense Resources, available at [IRS.gov/Forms-Pubs/Guide-to-Business-Expense-Resources](#).

Schedule J—Deemed and Actual Distributions and Deferred DISC Income for the Tax Year

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

Line 2. Recognized gain on section 995(b)(1)(B) property. Enter gain recognized during the tax year on the sale or exchange of property, other than property which in the hands of the IC-DISC was a qualified export asset, previously transferred to the IC-DISC in a transaction in which the transferor realized gain but did not recognize the gain in whole or in part. See section 995(b)(1)(B). Show the computation of the gain on a separate statement. Include no more of the IC-DISC's gain than the amount of gain the transferor did not recognize on the earlier transfer.

Line 3. Recognized gain on section 995(b)(1)(C) property. Enter gain recognized on the sale or exchange of property described in section 995(b)(1)(C). Show the computation of the gain on a separate statement. Do not include any gain included in the computation of line 2. Include only the amount of the IC-DISC's gain that the transferor did not recognize on the earlier transfer and that would have been treated as ordinary income if the property had been sold or exchanged rather than transferred to the IC-DISC. Do not include gain on the sale or exchange of IC-DISC stock-in-trade or other property that either would be included in inventory if on hand at the end of the tax year or is held primarily for sale in the normal course of business.

Line 4. Income attributable to military property. Enter 50% of taxable income attributable to military property (section 995(b)(1)(D)). Show the computation of this income. To figure taxable income attributable to military property, use the gross income attributable to military property for the year and the deductions properly allocated to that income. See Regulations section 1.995-6.

Line 9. Deemed distributions to C corporations.

Line 9 provides for the computation of the one-seventeenth deemed distribution of section 995(b)(1)(F)(i). Line 9 only applies to shareholders of the IC-DISC that are C corporations.

Line 10. International boycott income. An IC-DISC is deemed to distribute any income that resulted from cooperating with an international boycott (section 995(b)(1)(F)(ii)). See Form 5713, International Boycott Report, available at [IRS.gov/Form5713](https://irs.gov/Form5713), to figure this deemed distribution and for reporting requirements for any IC-DISC with operations related to a boycotting country.

Line 11. Illegal bribes, etc. An IC-DISC is deemed to distribute the amount of any illegal payments, such as bribes or kickbacks, that it pays, directly or indirectly, to government officials, employees, or agents (section 995(b)(1)(F)(iii)).

Line 14. Earnings and profits. Attach a computation showing the earnings and profits for the tax year. See section 312 for rules on figuring earnings and profits for the purpose of the section 995(b)(1) limitation.

Line 17. Foreign investment attributable to producer's loans. For purposes of lines 17a and 17b, foreign investment in producer's loans is the smallest of (1) the net increase in foreign assets by members of the controlled group (defined in section 993(a)(3)) to which the IC-DISC belongs, (2) the actual foreign investment by the group's domestic members, or (3) the IC-DISC's outstanding producer's loans to members of the controlled group.

Net increase in foreign assets and actual foreign investment are defined in sections 995(d)(2) and (3).

See Regulations section 1.995-5 for additional information on figuring foreign investment attributable to producer's loans.

Line 17a. For shareholders other than C corporations. To figure the amount for line 17a, attach a computation showing (1) the IC-DISC's foreign investment in producer's loans during the tax year; (2) accumulated earnings and profits (including earnings and profits for the current tax year) minus the amount on Part I, line 15; and (3) accumulated IC-DISC income. Enter the smallest of these amounts (but not less than zero) on line 17a.

Line 17b. For C corporation shareholders. To figure the amount for line 17b, attach a computation showing (1) the IC-DISC's foreign investment in producer's loans during the tax year; (2) accumulated earnings and profits (including earnings and profits for the current tax year) minus the amount on Part I, line 16; and (3) accumulated IC-DISC income. Enter the smallest of these amounts (but not less than zero) on line 17b.

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

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

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

Generally, any taxable income of the IC-DISC attributable to qualified export receipts that exceed \$10 million will be deemed distributed.

Line 1. Export receipts. If there were no commission sales, leases, rentals, or services for the tax year, enter on Part II, line 1, the total of lines 1c and 2k, column (e), of Schedule B.

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

Line 1, Export Receipts Worksheet

1. Add lines 1c and 2k, column (b), Schedule B
2. Add lines 1c and 2k, column (d), Schedule B
3. Add lines 1 and 2. Enter on Schedule J, Part II, line 1

Line 3. Controlled group allocation. If the IC-DISC is a member of a controlled group (as defined in section 993(a)(3)) that includes more than one IC-DISC, only one \$10 million limit is allowed to the group. If an allocation is required, a statement showing each member's portion of the \$10 million limit must be attached to Form 1120-IC-DISC. See Proposed Regulations section 1.995-8(f) for details.

Lines 4 and 5. Proration of \$10 million limit. The \$10 million limit (or the controlled group member's share) is prorated on a daily basis. Thus, for example, if, for its 2019 calendar tax year, an IC-DISC has a short tax year of 73 days, and it is not a member of a controlled group, the limit that would be entered on Part II, line 5, is \$2 million ($73/365 \times \10 million).

Line 7. Taxable income. Enter the taxable income attributable to line 6, qualified export receipts. The IC-DISC may select the qualified export receipts to which the line 5 limitation is allocated.

See Proposed Regulations section 1.995-8 for details on determining the IC-DISC's taxable income attributable to qualified export receipts in excess of the \$10 million amount. Special rules are provided for allocating the taxable income attributable to any related and subsidiary services, and for the ratable allocation of the taxable income attributable to the first transaction selected by the IC-DISC that exceeds the \$10 million amount. Deductions must be allocated and apportioned according to the rules of Regulations section 1.861-8. The selection of the excess receipts by the IC-DISC is intended to permit the IC-DISC to allocate the \$10 million limitation to the qualified export receipts of those transactions occurring during the tax year that permit the greatest amount of taxable income to be allocated to the IC-DISC under the intercompany pricing rules of section 994.

To avoid double counting of the deemed distribution, if an amount of taxable income for the tax year attributable to excess qualified export receipts is also deemed distributed under either line 1, 2, 3, or 4 of Part I, such amount of taxable income is only includable on that line of Part I, and must be subtracted from the amount otherwise reportable on Part II, line 7, and carried to Part I, line 5. See Proposed Regulations section 1.995-8(d).

After filing the IC-DISC's current year tax return, the allocation of the \$10 million limitation and the computation of the line 7 deemed distribution may be changed by filing an amended Form 1120-IC-DISC only under the conditions specified in Proposed Regulations section 1.995-8(b)(1).

Part III—Deemed Distributions Under Section 995(b)(2)

If the corporation is a former DISC or a former IC-DISC that revoked IC-DISC status or lost IC-DISC status for failure to satisfy one or more of the conditions specified in section 992(a)(1) for the current tax year, each shareholder is deemed to have received a distribution taxable as a dividend on the last day of the current tax year. The deemed distribution equals the shareholder's prorated share of the DISC's or IC-DISC's income accumulated during the years just before DISC or IC-DISC status ended. The shareholder will be deemed to receive the distribution in equal parts on the last day of each of the 10 tax years of the corporation following the year of the termination or disqualification of the IC-DISC (but in no case over more than twice the number of years the corporation was a DISC or IC-DISC).

Part IV—Actual Distributions

Line 1. Distributions to meet qualification requirements under section 992(c). If the corporation is required to pay interest under section 992(c)(2)(B) on the amount of a distribution to meet the qualification requirements of section 992(c), report this interest on Schedule E, line 2c. Also, include the amount on Schedule J, Part IV, line 1, and show the computation of the interest on an attached statement.

Line 4a. Previously taxed income. Report on line 4a all actual distributions of previously taxed income. Also, include any distributions of pre-1985 accumulated DISC income that are nontaxable (see Schedule L, [Line 12](#). *Accumulated Pre-1985 DISC Income*, later). Enter on the dotted line to the left of the line 4a amount the dollar amount of the distribution that is nontaxable pre-1985 DISC income and identify it as such. Do not include distributions of pre-1985 DISC income that are made under section 995(b)(2) because of prior-year revocations or disqualifications.

Part V—Deferred DISC Income Under Section 995(f)(3)

In general, deferred DISC income is:

1. Accumulated IC-DISC income (for periods after 1984) of the IC-DISC as of the close of the computation year, over
2. The amount of distributions-in-excess-of-income for the tax year of the IC-DISC following the computation year.

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

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

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

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

Shareholders of an IC-DISC must file Form 8404 if the IC-DISC reports deferred DISC income on Schedule K, Part III, line 10.

Schedule K (Form 1120-IC-DISC)—Shareholder's Statement of IC-DISC Distributions

Attach a separate Copy A, Schedule K (Form 1120-IC-DISC), to Form 1120-IC-DISC for each shareholder who received an actual or deemed distribution during the tax year or to whom the corporation reported deferred DISC income for the tax year.

For more information, see the Instructions for IC-DISC on the back of Copy C, Schedule K (Form 1120-IC-DISC).

Schedule L—Balance Sheets per Books

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

Line 12. Accumulated pre-1985 DISC income. If the corporation was a qualified DISC as of December 31, 1984, the accumulated pre-1985 DISC income will generally be treated as previously taxed income (exempt from tax) when distributed to DISC shareholders after December 31, 1984.

Exception. The exemption does not apply to distributions of accumulated pre-1985 DISC income of an IC-DISC or former DISC that was made taxable under section 995(b)(2) because of a prior revocation of the DISC election or disqualification of the DISC. For more details on these distributions, see Temporary Regulations section 1.921-1T(a)(7).

Line 13. Accumulated IC-DISC income. Accumulated IC-DISC income (for periods after 1984) is accounted for this line. The balance of this account is used in figuring deferred DISC income in Part V of Schedule J.

Schedule N—Export Gross Receipts of the IC-DISC and Related U.S. Persons

Line 1. Product code and percentage. Enter on line 1a the code number and percentage of total export gross receipts (defined under [Line 2, Export gross receipts for the current tax year](#), later) for the product or service that accounts for the largest portion of the IC-DISC's export gross receipts. The product codes are at the end of these instructions. On line 1b, enter the same information for the IC-DISC's next largest product or service.

Example. An IC-DISC has export gross receipts of \$10 million. Selling agricultural chemicals accounts for \$4.5 million (45% (0.45)) of that amount, which is the IC-DISC's largest product or service. The IC-DISC should enter "287" (the product code for agricultural chemicals) and "45%" on line 1a.

Selling industrial chemicals accounts for \$2 million (20% (0.20) of the \$10 million total) and is the IC-DISC's second-largest product or service. The IC-DISC should enter "281" (the product code for industrial inorganic and organic chemicals) and "20%" on line 1b.

Line 2. Export gross receipts for the current tax year.

Export gross receipts are receipts from any of the following.

- Providing engineering or architectural services for construction projects located outside the United States.
- Selling for direct use, consumption, or disposition outside the United States, property (such as inventory) produced in the United States.
- Renting this property to unrelated persons for use outside the United States.
- Providing services involved in such a sale or rental.
- Providing export management services.

For commission sales, export gross receipts include the total receipts on which the IC-DISC earned the commission.

For purposes of line 2, Schedule N only, no reduction is to be made for receipts attributable to military property. Therefore, an IC-DISC's export gross receipts for purposes of line 2 include the total of the amounts from Schedule B, columns (b) and (d) of lines 1c, 2a, 2b, 2c, and 2d.

Related persons are:

- An individual, partnership, estate, or trust that controls the IC-DISC;
- A corporation that controls the IC-DISC or is controlled by it; or
- A corporation controlled by the same person or persons who control the IC-DISC.

Control means direct or indirect ownership of more than 50% of the total voting power of all classes of stock entitled to vote. See section 993(a)(3).

U.S. person is:

- A citizen or resident of the United States, which includes the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and other territories of the United States;
- A domestic corporation or partnership; or
- An estate or trust (other than a foreign estate or trust as defined in section 7701(a)(31)).

Column (a). Export gross receipts of the IC-DISC. All IC-DISCs should complete column (a) in line 2. If two or more IC-DISCs are related persons, only the IC-DISC with the largest export gross receipts should complete columns (b) and (c). If an IC-DISC acts as a commission agent for a related person, attribute the total amount of the transaction to the IC-DISC.

Complete column (a) to report the IC-DISC's export gross receipts from all sources (including the United States) for the current tax year.

Column (b). Related IC-DISCs. Complete column (b) to report related IC-DISCs' export gross receipts from all sources (including the United States).

Column (c). All other related U.S. persons. Complete column (c) to report other related U.S. persons' export gross receipts from all sources except the United States.

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

Schedule O—Other Information

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

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

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

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

Question 8. Form 8990. Generally, a taxpayer with a trade or business must file Form 8990, Limitation on Business Interest Expense Under Section 163(j), available at [IRS.gov/Form8990](#), 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. See [small business taxpayer](#), earlier, for the definition of a small business taxpayer.

Question 9. Tax-exempt interest. Report any tax-exempt interest received or accrued. Include any exempt-interest dividends received as a shareholder in a mutual fund or other RIC.

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

Return of a 25% Foreign-Owned U.S. Corporation Engaged in a U.S. Trade or Business, available at [IRS.gov/Form5472](https://www.irs.gov/Form5472), is filed by the corporation, enter the number of Forms 5472 attached.

transactions to which you apply the intercompany pricing rules of section 994(a)(1) and (2).

For more information, see the instructions for Schedule P (Form 1120-IC-DISC).

Schedule P (Form 1120-IC-DISC)—Intercompany Transfer Price or Commission

Complete and attach a separate Schedule P (Form 1120-IC-DISC) for each transaction or group of

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice. We ask for the information on this form to carry out the Internal Revenue laws of the United States. You are required to give us the information. We need it to ensure that you are complying with these laws and to allow us to figure and collect the right amount of tax.

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

The time needed to complete and file Form 1120-IC-DISC, Schedule K (Form 1120-IC-DISC), and Schedule P (Form 1120-IC-DISC), will vary depending on individual circumstances. The estimated burden for business taxpayers filing these forms is approved under OMB control number 1545-0123.

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

Form 1120-IC-DISC**Principal Business Activity Codes**

This list of principal business activities and their associated codes is designed to classify an enterprise by the type of activity in which it is engaged to facilitate the administration of the Internal Revenue Code. These principal business

activity codes are based on the North American Industry Classification System. Certain activities, such as manufacturing, do not apply to an IC-DISC.

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

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

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

Wholesale Trade	424210 Drugs & Druggists' Sundries	Motion Picture & Sound Recording Industries	532210 Consumer Electronics & Appliances Rental
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	424300 Apparel, Piece Goods, & Notions	512100 Motion Picture & Video Industries (except video rental)	532281 Formal Wear & Costume Rental
423100 Motor Vehicle & Motor Vehicle Parts & Supplies	424400 Grocery & Related Products	512200 Sound Recording Industries	532282 Video Tape & Disc Rental
423200 Furniture & Home Furnishings	424500 Farm Product Raw Materials	Broadcasting (except Internet)	532283 Home Health Equipment Rental
423300 Lumber & Other Construction Materials	424600 Chemical & Allied Products	515100 Radio & Television Broadcasting	532284 Recreational Goods Rental
423400 Professional & Commercial Equipment & Supplies	424700 Petroleum & Petroleum Products	515210 Cable & Other Subscription Programming	532289 All Other Consumer Goods Rental
423500 Metal & Mineral (except Petroleum)	424800 Beer, Wine, & Distilled Alcoholic Beverage	Telecommunications	532310 General Rental Centers
423600 Household Appliances & Electrical & Electronic Goods	424910 Farm Supplies	517000 Telecommunications (including paging, cellular, satellite, cable & other program distribution, resellers, other telecommunications, & internet service providers)	532400 Commercial & Industrial Machinery & Equipment Rental & Leasing
423700 Hardware, Plumbing & Heating Equipment, & Supplies	424920 Book, Periodical, & Newspapers	Data Processing Services	Professional Services
423800 Machinery, Equipment, & Supplies	424930 Flower, Nursery Stock, & Florists' Supplies	518210 Data Processing, Hosting, & Related Services	Architectural, Engineering, & Related Services
423910 Sporting & Recreational Goods & Supplies	424940 Tobacco & Tobacco Products	Other Information Services	541310 Architectural Services
423920 Toy & Hobby Goods & Supplies	424950 Paint, Varnish, & Supplies	519100 Other Information Services (including news syndicates, libraries, internet publishing, & broadcasting)	541320 Landscape Architecture Services
423930 Recyclable Materials	424990 Other Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	Rental and Leasing	541330 Engineering Services
423940 Jewelry, Watch, Precious Stone, & Precious Metals		Rental and Leasing Services	541340 Drafting Services
423990 Other Miscellaneous Durable Goods		532100 Automotive Equipment Rental & Leasing	541350 Building Inspection Services
Merchandise Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods			541360 Geophysical Surveying & Mapping Services
424100 Paper & Paper Products			541370 Surveying & Mapping (except Geophysical) Services
			541380 Testing Laboratories
			Other Professional Services
			541600 Management, Scientific, & Technical Consulting Services

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

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

These codes for the Principal Business Activity are designed to classify enterprises by the type of activity in which they are engaged to facilitate the administration of the Internal Revenue Code.

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

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

Transportation, Communication, Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	5050 Metals & minerals, except petroleum & scrap	dealers, general merchandise, & food stores	Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate
Transportation	5060 Electrical goods	5220 Building materials dealers	Credit agencies other than banks
4400 Water transportation	5070 Hardware, plumbing & heating equipment	5251 Hardware stores	6199 Other credit agencies
4700 Other transportation services	5098 Other durable goods	5265 Garden supplies & mobile home dealers	
Electric, gas, & sanitary services		5300 General merchandise stores	Services
4910 Electric services	5110 Paper & paper products	5410 Grocery stores	Business services
4920 Gas production & distribution	5129 Drugs, drug proprietaries, & druggists' sundries	5490 Other food stores	7389 Export management services
4930 Combination utility services	5130 Apparel, piece goods, & notions	Automotive dealers & service stations	Auto repair & services; miscellaneous repair services
	5140 Groceries & related products	5515 Motor vehicle dealers	7500 Lease or rental of motor vehicles
	5150 Farm-product raw materials	5541 Gasoline service stations	
	5160 Chemicals & allied products	5598 Other automotive dealers	Amusement & recreation services
	5170 Petroleum & petroleum products	5600 Apparel & accessory stores	7812 Motion picture production, distribution, & services
	5180 Alcoholic beverages	5700 Furniture & home furnishings stores	
	5190 Miscellaneous nondurable goods	5800 Eating & drinking places	Other services
Wholesale Trade		Miscellaneous retail stores	8911 Architectural & engineering services
Durable		5912 Drug stores & proprietary stores	8930 Accounting, auditing, & bookkeeping
5008 Machinery, equipment, & supplies		5921 Liquor stores	8980 Miscellaneous services
5010 Motor vehicles & automotive equipment		5995 Other miscellaneous retail stores	
5020 Furniture & home furnishings			
5030 Lumber & construction materials			
5040 Sporting, recreational, photographic, & hobby goods, toys, & supplies			
Retail Trade			
	Building materials, hardware, garden supply, mobile home		

Schedule N Product Code System

(These codes are used only with Schedule N, page 6, Form 1120-IC-DISC.)

Using the list below, enter on line 1 of Schedule N the product code number and percent of export gross receipts as explained in the **Specific Instructions**.

This product code system is divided into two categories—nonmanufactured product groups and services, and manufactured product groups.

Nonmanufactured Product Groups & Services	015 Cotton	024 Fur-bearing animals & unfinished hides	130 Secondary petroleum & natural gas products
011 Grains, including soybeans	019 Other crops (including sugar beets, peanuts, spices, hops, & vegetable seeds)	029 Other animal products	147 Nonmetallic mineral products & services (including limestone, sulfur, & fertilizer)
012 Vegetables & melons	021 Livestock	101 Iron ores	148 Sand, gravel, & clay
013 Fruit & tree nuts	022 Poultry & eggs	102 Precious metals (including gold & silver)	730 Export management services
014 Greenhouse, nursery, & floriculture	023 Fishery products & services (including shellfish)	103 Other ores	737 Computer software
		110 Coal mining products	

780	Motion picture distribution	prefabricated structural wood products)	313	Boot & shoe cut stock & findings	Electrical & electronic machinery, equipment, & supplies
850	Engineering & architectural services	244 Wooden containers	314	Leather footwear	361 Electric power transmission & distribution equipment (including transformers, motors, & generators)
988	Leasing—other property (except aircraft)	249 Other lumber & wood products	315	Leather gloves & mittens	362 Electrical office equipment (including photocopying machines & calculators)
990	Other nonmanufactured products	Furniture & fixtures	316	Leather luggage	Household appliances
		251 Household furniture	317	Leather handbags & other personal leather goods	Electric lighting & wiring equipment
		252 Office furniture	319	Other leather & leather products	363 Audio & video equipment (except communication types)
		253 Public building & related furniture		Stone, clay, glass, & concrete products	364 Communication equipment
		259 Other furniture & fixtures	321	Flat glass	Semiconductors, capacitors, resistors, & other electronic components
		Paper & allied products	322	Glass & glassware, pressed or blown	365 Computer & peripheral equipment
191	Guns, howitzers, mortars, & related equipment	261 Pulp	323	Glass products, made or purchased glass	366 Other electrical & electronic machinery, equipment, & supplies
192	Ammunition (except small arms)	262 Newsprint	324	Cement, hydraulic	Transportation equipment
194	Sighting & fire control equipment	263 Business machine paper	325	Structural clay products	371 Motor vehicles & motor vehicle equipment
195	Small arms	264 Stationery & office supplies (including pens & pencils)	326	Pottery & related products	372 Aircraft & aircraft parts & equipment
196	Small arms ammunition	265 Paperboard (including containers & boxes)	327	Concrete, gypsum, & plaster products	373 Leased aircraft
199	Other ordnance & accessories	266 Paper bags & coated & treated paper (including wallpaper & gift wrap)	328	Cut stone & stone products	374 Ships & nautical equipment
		269 Other paper & allied products	329	Abrasive, asbestos, & other nonmetallic mineral products	375 Railroad equipment
		Printed media		Primary & secondary nonfabricated metal products	376 Motorcycles, bicycles, & parts
201	Meat products	271 Newspapers	331	Iron & steel products	378 Tanks & tank components
202	Dairy products	272 Periodicals	332	Nonferrous metal products	379 Other transportation equipment
203	Fruits, vegetables, & seafood	273 Books	339	Other primary & secondary nonfabricated metal products	
204	Grain mill products	274 Greeting cards		Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, & transportation)	
205	Bakery products	275 Manifold business forms	341	Metal cans	
206	Sugar	279 Other printed media	342	Cutlery, hand tools, & general hardware	
207	Confectionery & related products	281 Industrial inorganic & organic chemicals	343	Heating apparatus (except electric) & plumbing fixtures	
208	Beverages	282 Plastics materials, synthetic resins, synthetic rubber, & synthetic fibers	344	Fabricated structural metal products	
209	Other food & kindred products	283 Drugs	345	Screw machine products & bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, & washers	
		284 Soap, detergents, cleaning preparations, perfumes, cosmetics, & toiletries	346	Metal stampings	
		285 Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, & allied products	347	Coated & engraved metal products	
		286 Gum & wood chemicals	349	Other fabricated metal products	
		287 Agricultural chemicals		Machinery (except electrical & electronic)	
		289 Other chemicals & allied products	351	Engines & turbines	381 Engineering, laboratory, scientific & research instruments, & associated equipment
		Refined petroleum & related products	352	Farm machinery & equipment	382 Instruments for measuring, controlling, & indicating physical characteristics
		291 Refined petroleum	353	Construction, mining, & materials handling machinery & equipment	383 Optical instruments, lenses, binoculars, microscopes, telescopes, & prisms
		295 Paving & roofing materials	354	Metalworking machinery & equipment	384 Surgical, medical, & dental instruments & supplies
		299 Other petroleum & related products	355	Special industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	385 Ophthalmic goods
		Rubber & plastics products	356	General industrial machinery & equipment	386 Photographic equipment & supplies
		301 Tires & inner tubes	357	Service industry machinery	387 Watches & clocks
		302 Rubber footwear	359	Other machinery (except electrical & electronic)	Other manufactured products
		303 Reclaimed rubber			391 Jewelry, silverware, & plated ware
		306 Fabricated rubber products			393 Musical instruments
		309 Other rubber & plastics products			394 Toys, amusement, sporting, & athletic goods
		Leather & leather products			395 Artists' materials
		311 Tanned & finished leather			396 Costume jewelry, costume novelties, buttons, & other notions (except precious metal)
		312 Industrial leather belting & packing			399 Other manufactured products