



What's new for 2016?

- As a result of federal filing due date changes, the Illinois filing and payment due dates for some Form IL-1120 filers have changed. If your tax year **begins** on or after January 1, 2016, **and**
 - your tax year **ends on a date other than June 30**, the original filing and payment due date has changed to the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the taxable year. In addition, we now grant an automatic extension of time to file your tax return of six months.
 - your tax year **ends on June 30**, the original filing and payment due date remains the 15th day of the 3rd month following the close of the taxable year. In addition, you will continue to receive an automatic extension of time to file your tax return of seven months.
 - you are a cooperative, the original filing and payment due date remains the 15th day of 9th month following the close of the taxable year. In addition, you will continue to receive an automatic extension of time to file your tax return of seven months.
- See "When should I file?" under General Information and Illinois Income Tax Regulations, Section 100.5020 for more information.
- Check the federal Schedule M-3 checkbox on Form IL-1120, Step 1, Line F, and attach a copy of the federal Schedule M-3 **only** if you reported an amount on federal Schedule M-3, Part II, Line 12.
- For tax years ending on or after December 31, 2016, IRC Section 807 amounts have been included on Line 15e of the Schedule M (for businesses). In addition, two subtractions have been added to Line 19 of the Schedule M (for businesses). See the Schedule M Instructions for more information.
- **Short-year and fiscal-year filers** - The River Edge Redevelopment Zone Investment Credit has expired for tax years **beginning** on or after July 12, 2016. If your tax year **begins** on or after July 12, 2016, you cannot claim this credit on Schedule 1299-D, Lines 15a through 15c. You may still claim any distributive share of this credit passed through to you on Schedule K-1-P by reporting it on Schedule 1299-D, Line 16. The Enterprise Zone Investment Credit is still allowed.
- The Research and Development Credit has expired for tax years **ending** after December 31, 2015. You may not claim this credit on your 2016 Schedule 1299-D.
- **Short-year and fiscal-year filers** - The River Edge Redevelopment Zone Remediation Credit has expired for tax years **beginning** on or after July 12, 2016. If your tax year **begins** on or after July 12, 2016, you cannot claim this credit on Schedule 1299-D, Lines 26a through 28.
- **Fiscal-year filers** - The Veterans Jobs Credit has expired for tax years **ending** after December 31, 2016. If your tax year **ends** after December 31, 2016, you cannot claim this credit on Schedule 1299-D, Lines 34a through 34c. You may still claim any distributive share of this credit passed through to you on Schedule K-1-P by reporting it on Schedule 1299-D, Line 35.
- **Fiscal-year filers** - The Angel Investment Credit has expired for tax years **ending** after December 31, 2016. If your tax year **ends** after December 31, 2016, you cannot claim this credit on Schedule 1299-D, Line 40. You may still claim any distributive share of this credit passed through to you on Schedule K-1-P by reporting it on Schedule 1299-D, Line 41.
- The River Edge Historic Preservation Credit was incorrectly identified in last year's Schedule 1299-D and instructions as expiring for tax years **beginning** on or after July 28, 2016. If you were a short-year filer using the 2015 return and did not claim the River Edge Historic Preservation Credit because your tax year began on or after July 28, 2016, you may amend that return to claim the credit. In addition, the sunset date of the River Edge Historic Preservation Credit was extended by P.A. 99-0914 and may be claimed on the 2016 Schedule 1299-D, if applicable.
- **Short-year filers** - The Live Theater Production Tax Credit has expired for tax years **beginning** on or after June 1, 2017. If your tax year **begins** on or after June 1, 2017, you cannot claim this credit on Schedule 1299-D, Line 51. You may still claim any distributive share of this credit passed through to you on Schedule K-1-P by reporting it on Schedule 1299-D, Line 52.
- **Short-year filers** - The Hospital Credit has expired for tax years **beginning** on or after June 14, 2017. If your tax year **begins** on or after June 14, 2017, you cannot claim this credit on Schedule 1299-D, Lines 54 through 58. You may still claim any distributive share of this credit passed through to you on Schedule K-1-P by reporting it on Schedule 1299-D, Line 59. However, on Schedule 1299-D, Line 59 you may not claim any amount sold or donated to you.
- The Historic Preservation Credit has expired for tax years **ending** after December 31, 2015. You may not claim this credit on your 2016 Schedule 1299-D.
- Schedule 1299-S has been eliminated. See the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO) website for a list of enterprise zones, river edge redevelopment zones, and the DCEO contact information.
- The calculations to determine the amount of required estimated tax payments on Form IL-1120-ES and Form IL-2220 have been updated to more accurately determine if estimated payments are required, the amount of required estimated payments, and how Illinois gambling withholding should be applied against the required payments. See Form IL-1120-ES and Form IL-2220 for more information.
- As a result of P.A. 99-0641, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2017, any tax preparer who is paid to prepare an Illinois Business Income Tax return must sign and date the return, enter the preparer tax identification number (PTIN) issued to them by the Internal Revenue Service, and provide their firm's name, address, and phone number. Form IL-1120 has been revised to enable paid preparer's to provide this information.

General Information

Who must file Form IL-1120?

You must file Form IL-1120 if you are a corporation that

- has net income or loss as defined under the Illinois Income Tax Act (IITA); or
- is qualified to do business in the state of Illinois and is required to file a federal income tax return (regardless of net income or loss).

Unitary filers — If you are a corporation that is a member of a unitary business group, see Illinois Schedule UB, Combined Apportionment for Unitary Business Group, and its instructions for information about filing requirements.

Political organizations and homeowners' associations — If you are a corporation that falls under the definition in Internal Revenue Code (IRC), Sections 527 and 528, and you report your federal taxable income on U.S. Form 1120-POL or U.S. Form 1120-H, you are subject to Illinois Income and Replacement Taxes and must file Form IL-1120.

Cooperatives — If you are a corporation operating on a cooperative basis under IRC Section 1381, and file U.S. Form 1120-C, you are subject to Illinois Income and Replacement Taxes and must file Form IL-1120.

Settlement funds — If you are a settlement fund under IRC Section 468B and you report your federal taxable income on U.S. Form 1120-SF, you are subject to Illinois Income and Replacement Taxes and must file Form IL-1120.

Limited liability companies — If you are a limited liability company and you file as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, you are treated as a corporation for Illinois purposes.

Foreign corporations — If you are a foreign corporation, you must observe the same filing requirements as U.S. domestic corporations. For Illinois purposes, you should report the taxable income you are reporting for federal purposes under IRC Sections 881 through 885. You must use only the domestic factor information regarding sales information in the “everywhere” denominator when apportioning business income to Illinois. If you are a foreign corporation that is a member of a unitary business group, see Illinois Schedule UB and instructions for information about filing requirements.

Domestic international sales corporations and foreign sales corporations — If you are a Domestic International Sales Corporation (DISC) under IRC Section 992, you are not subject to the taxes imposed by IRC Subtitle A (except for the tax imposed on transfers to avoid income tax under IRC Section 1491). Similarly, you are not required to file Form IL-1120.

For Illinois purposes, distributions from DISCs are treated in accordance with the federal rules pertaining to dividends, dividend exclusions, and dividend-received deductions.

If you are a Foreign Sales Corporation (FSC) for federal purposes and have federal taxable income apportionable or allocable to Illinois, you are subject to Illinois tax rules applicable to all corporations. You are taxed by Illinois to the extent that your nonexempt foreign trade income, investment income, and carrying charges (taxable for federal purposes) are apportionable or allocable to Illinois.

Note → Corporate shareholders who derive income from Illinois should include actual and deemed distributions from a DISC or FSC in business income.

Real estate mortgage investment conduits (REMIC) — If you are a real estate mortgage investment conduit in accordance with IRC Section 860A through G, you are not required to file Form IL-1120.

Charitable organizations, etc. — If you are an organization exempt from federal income tax by reason of IRC Section 501(a), you are not required to file Form IL-1120. However, unrelated business taxable income, as determined under IRC Section 512, is subject to tax (without any deduction for Illinois Income Tax) and must be reported on Form IL-990-T, Exempt Organization Income and Replacement Tax Return. For more information, see Form IL-990-T Instructions.

Small business corporations — If you are an S corporation, as defined by IITA, Section 1501(a)(28), you are subject only to Illinois Replacement Tax and must file Form IL-1120-ST, Small Business Corporation Replacement Tax Return. The shareholders of these corporations are taxed by Illinois on their distributive shares of the corporation's income. For more information, see Form IL-1120-ST instructions.

What forms must I use?

In general, you must obtain and use forms prescribed by the Illinois Department of Revenue. Separate statements not on forms provided or approved by the Department will not be accepted and you will be asked for appropriate documentation. **Failure to comply with this requirement may result in failure to file penalties, a delay in the processing of your return, or a delay in the generation of any overpayment.** Additionally, failure to submit appropriate documentation when requested may result in a referral to our Audit Bureau for compliance action.

Corporations must complete Form IL-1120. Do not send a computer printout with line numbers and dollar amounts attached to a blank copy of the return. Computer generated printouts are not acceptable, even if they are in the same format as the Department's forms. Computer generated forms from a Department-approved software developer are acceptable.

How do I register my business?

If you are required to file Form IL-1120, you should register with the Illinois Department of Revenue. You may register

- online with MyTax Illinois, our free online account management program for taxpayers;
- by completing Form REG-1, Illinois Business Registration Application, and mailing it to the address on the form; or
- by visiting a regional office.

Visit our website at tax.illinois.gov for more information.

Registering with the Illinois Department of Revenue (IDOR) **prior to filing your return** ensures that your tax returns are accurately processed.

Your identification numbers as an Illinois business taxpayer are your federal employer identification number (FEIN) and your Illinois account number.

When should I file?

Original filing date — Your Illinois filing due date is the same as your federal filing due date. See the table below.

Determine the date your tax year ends. If your tax year ends on

- **a date other than June 30**, Form IL-1120 is due on or before the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the tax year.*
- **June 30**, Form IL-1120 is due on or before the 15th day of the 3rd month following the close of the tax year.*

*If you are a cooperative, Form IL-1120 is due on the 15th day of the 9th month following the close of the tax year regardless of when your tax year ends.

Automatic extension —

Determine the date your tax year ends. If your tax year ends on

- a **date other than June 30**, we grant you an automatic extension of time to file your annual return of **six** months.*
- **June 30**, we grant you an automatic extension of time to file your annual return of **seven** months.*

See Illinois Income Tax Regulations, Section 100.5020 for more information.

*If you are a cooperative, we grant you an automatic extension of time to file your annual return of **seven** months regardless of when your tax year ends.

You are not required to file Form IL-505-B, Automatic Extension Payment, in order to obtain this automatic extension. However, if you expect tax to be due, you must use Form IL-505-B to pay any tentative tax due in order to avoid interest and penalty on tax not paid by the original due date of the return. An extension of time to file your Form IL-1120 is not an extension of time for payment of Illinois tax.

Additional extensions beyond the automatic extension period —

We will grant an additional extension **only** if an extension is granted by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) beyond the date of the Illinois automatic extension. Your additional Illinois extension will be equal to the federal extension, plus one month. You must attach a copy of the approved federal extension to your Form IL-1120.

When should I pay?

Payment of tax — You must pay your Illinois Income and Replacement Tax in full on or before the original due date of the return. This payment date applies even though an automatic extension for filing your return has been granted.

Estimated tax payments — If you reasonably expect your Illinois Income and Replacement Tax and surcharge liability to be more than \$400 for the tax year, you are required to make quarterly payments of estimated tax. For more information, see the instructions for Form IL-1120-ES, Estimated Income and Replacement Tax Payments for Corporations.

Who should sign the return?

Your Form IL-1120 must be signed by the president, vice president, treasurer, or any other officer duly authorized to sign the return. In the case of a bankruptcy, a receiver, trustee, or assignee must sign any return required to be filed on behalf of the corporation. The signature verifies by written declaration (and under penalties of perjury) that the signing individual has personally examined the return and the return is true, correct, and complete. The fact that an individual's name is signed to a return is prima facie evidence that the individual is authorized to sign the return on behalf of the corporation.

Any person paid to prepare the return (other than a regular employee of the taxpayer, such as a clerk, secretary, or bookkeeper) must provide a signature, date the return, enter the preparer tax identification number (PTIN) issued to them by the Internal Revenue Service, and provide their firm's name, address, and phone number.

Note → If your return is not signed, any overpayment of tax is considered forfeited if, after notice and demand for signature, you fail to provide a signature within three years from the date your return was filed.

What are the penalties and interest?

Penalties — You will owe

- a **late-filing penalty** if you do not file a processable return by the extended due date;
- a **late-payment penalty** if you do not pay the tax you owe by the original due date of the return;

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- a **late-payment penalty for underpayment of estimated tax** if you were required to make estimated tax payments and failed to do so, or failed to pay the required amount by the payment due date;
- a **bad check penalty** if your remittance is not honored by your financial institution;
- a **cost of collection fee** if you do not pay the amount you owe within 30 days of the date printed on your bill.

Interest — Interest is calculated on tax from the day after the original due date of your return through the date you pay the tax.

We will bill you for penalties and interest. For more information about penalties and interest, see Publication 103, Penalties and Interest for Illinois Taxes, available at tax.illinois.gov.

What if I am discontinuing my business?

Liquidation, withdrawal from Illinois, or loss of charter — If you are a corporation that is liquidated, withdraws either voluntarily or involuntarily from Illinois, or in any manner surrenders or loses your charter during any tax year, you are still required to file tax returns. Also, we will pursue the assessment and collection of taxes owed by you or your shareholders.

Sales or transfers — If you are a corporation that, outside the usual course of business, sells or transfers the major part of any one or more of

- the stock of goods which you are in the business of selling,
- the furniture or fixtures of your business,
- the machinery and equipment of your business, or
- the real property of your business,

you or the purchaser must complete and send us Form CBS-1, Notice of Sale, Purchase, or Transfer of Business Assets, no later than 10 days after the date the sale took place. Mail this form, along with copies of the sales contract and financing agreement, to:

**ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
BULK SALES UNIT
100 WEST RANDOLPH, LEVEL 7-400
CHICAGO IL 60601**

Or

**ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
BULK SALES UNIT
PO BOX 19035
SPRINGFIELD IL 62794-9035**

Request for prompt determination — You may make a request for prompt determination of liability, in accordance with IITA 35 ILCS 5/905(i), if you are a corporation in the process of dissolution. A completed tax return must be on file with us before you can submit a request for prompt determination. Do not submit your return and request at the same time. Mail your initial return to the address indicated on the form. You should allow 12 weeks for processing. If your request is properly made, the expiration of the statute of limitations (absent fraud) will not extend beyond 18 months from the date of your request. Mail your request and a copy of your previously submitted return to:

**ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
PO BOX 19044
SPRINGFIELD IL 62794-9044**

Note → The procedure described above does not apply to 11 U.S. Code Section 505 Determination of Tax Liability requests.

What if I need to correct or change my return?

Do not file another Form IL-1120 with "amended" figures to change your originally filed Form IL-1120. If you need to correct or change your return after it has been filed, you must file Form IL-1120-X, Amended Corporation Income and Replacement Tax Return.

Returns filed before the extended due date of the return are treated as your original return for all purposes. For more information, see Form IL-1120-X instructions.

You should file Form IL-1120-X only after you have filed a processable Illinois Income Tax return. You must file a separate Form IL-1120-X for each tax year you wish to change.

State changes only — File Form IL-1120-X promptly if you discover an error on your Illinois return that does not relate to an error on your federal return but rather was caused by

- a mistake in transferring information from your federal return to your Illinois return;
- failing to report or misreporting to Illinois an item that has no effect on your federal return; or
- a mistake in another state's tax return that affects the computation of your Illinois tax liability.

If you are claiming an overpayment, Form IL-1120-X must be filed within three years after the extended due date or the date the return was filed, or within one year after the tax giving rise to the overpayment was paid, whichever is latest.

Federal changes only — File Form IL-1120-X if you have filed an amended federal return or if you have been notified by the IRS that they have made changes to your return. This includes any change in your federal income tax liability, any tax credit, or the computation of your federal taxable income as reported for federal income tax purposes, if the change affects any item entering into the computation of net income, net loss, or any credit for any year under the IITA. You must file Form IL-1120-X no later than 120 days after the federal changes have been agreed to or finally determined to avoid a late-payment penalty.

If your federal change decreases the tax due to Illinois and you are entitled to a refund or credit carryforward, you must file Form IL-1120-X within two years plus 120 days of federal finalization.

Attach a copy of federal finalization or proof of acceptance from the IRS along with a copy of your amended federal form, if applicable, to your Form IL-1120-X. Examples of federal finalization include a copy of one or more of the following items:

- your federal refund check
- your audit report from the IRS
- your federal transcript verifying your federal taxable income

What records must I keep?

You must maintain books and records to substantiate any information reported on your Form IL-1120. Your books and records must be available for inspection by our authorized agents and employees.

Do the IDOR and the IRS exchange income tax information?

The IDOR and the IRS exchange income tax information for the purpose of verifying the accuracy of information reported on federal and Illinois tax returns. All amounts you report on Form IL-1120 are subject to verification and audit.

Should I round?

You must round the dollar amounts on Form IL-1120 and accompanying schedules to whole-dollar amounts. To do this, you should drop any amount less than 50 cents and increase any amount of 50 cents or more to the next higher dollar.

What is base income/taxable income?

Your base income or loss is your federal taxable income or loss, plus any additions on Lines 2 through 8, less any subtractions on Line 22. See specific instructions for Steps 2 and 3.

"Taxable income" as reported for federal income tax purposes is determined differently for certain corporations. If you are a

- **life insurance company** subject to the tax imposed by IRC Section 801, your taxable income is the life insurance company taxable income, plus the amount of distributions from pre-1984 policyholder surplus accounts as calculated under IRC Section 815(a).
- **nonlife mutual or nonlife stock insurance company** subject to the tax imposed by IRC Section 831, your taxable income is the insurance company taxable income.
- **regulated investment company** subject to the tax imposed by IRC Section 852, your taxable income is the investment company taxable income.
- **real estate investment trust** subject to the tax imposed by IRC Section 857, your taxable income is the real estate investment trust taxable income.
- **corporation included in the filing of a consolidated income tax return** for the tax year for federal income tax purposes, your taxable income is determined as if you had filed a separate return for federal income tax purposes for the tax year and each preceding tax year you were a member of an affiliated group. Your separate taxable income must be determined as if the election provided by IRC Section 243(b)(2) had been in effect for all years.
- **cooperative or association**, your taxable income is the taxable income determined in accordance with the provisions of IRC Sections 1381 through 1388.
- **foreign corporation**, your taxable income is the amount of federal taxable income described in IRC Sections 881 through 885.

What if I have an Illinois net loss deduction (NLD)?

Note → For tax years ending on or after December 31, 2014, the \$100,000 limitation on the use of NLD has expired. Please use the version of the Schedule NLD, Illinois Net Loss Deduction, or the Schedule UB/NLD, Unitary Illinois Net Loss Deduction, which corresponds to your tax year.

If you have an Illinois NLD from any loss year ending on or after December 31, 1986, it is subtracted from and limited to your base income allocable to Illinois.

To determine your "Illinois net loss" start with federal taxable income and apply all addition and subtraction modifications and all allocation and apportionment provisions.

Illinois net losses incurred in tax years ending on or after December 31, 2003, may only be carried forward for 12 years. When determining the years to which a loss can be carried forward, do not count

- tax years ending after December 31, 2010 and before December 31, 2012;
- any taxable years for which the deduction would exceed \$100,000 if not for the NLD limitation (tax years ending on or after December 31, 2012 and before December 31, 2014). You must count any years in which the deduction you took did not exceed \$100,000.

If you are carrying an Illinois NLD, you must complete Illinois Schedule NLD or Illinois Schedule UB/NLD and claim the deduction on Step 5, Line 38. See specific instructions for Step 5, Line 38.

If you are a cooperative, filing form U.S. 1120-C, you must complete Schedule INL, Illinois Net Loss Adjustments for Cooperatives. If you make the election to split your patronage and nonpatronage income and loss amounts, you are required to complete Schedule INL every year and make the loss computations on Schedule NLD or UB/NLD.

If you had discharge of indebtedness income for a taxable year ending on or after December 31, 2008, and all or a portion of this income was excluded from your federal gross income due to bankruptcy or insolvency, then you may be required to reduce any Illinois net loss you

incurred for that year or Illinois net loss carryovers to that year before you determine your Illinois NLD. See the instructions for Form IL-1120, Step 5 and Schedule NLD or UB/NLD for more information.

If you have an Illinois net loss for this tax year, you must file Form IL-1120 reporting the loss in order to carry the loss forward to another year.

If you need more information see the instructions for Schedule NLD, the instructions for Schedule UB/NLD, or the Illinois Income Tax Regulations, Sections 100.2050 and 100.2300 through 100.2330, available on our website at tax.illinois.gov.

What attachments do I need?

When filing your return there are certain types of income items and subtraction modifications that require the attachment of Illinois or federal forms and schedules. Breakdowns, statements, and other documentation may also be required. Instructions for these attachments appear throughout the specific instructions for completing your return.

Note All Illinois forms and schedules include an “**IL Attachment No.**” in the upper right corner of the form. Required attachments should be ordered numerically behind the tax return, as indicated by the IL Attachment No. Failure to attach forms and schedules in the proper order may result in processing delays.

Required copies of documentation from your federal return or other sources should be attached **behind the completed Illinois return**.

All taxpayers, including unitary business groups, must attach a copy of your U.S. Form 1120, Pages 1 through 5, and Schedules L, M-1, M-2, and M-3 to your Illinois return.

- **Exception no. 1** — If you are a corporation, but do not file U.S. Form 1120, you must attach a copy of the form that you file federally, including, U.S. Form 1120-L, Page 1, or U.S. Form 1120-PC, Page 1 (and Schedule A, if filed), 1120-POL, 1120-H, or 1120-SF.
- **Exception no. 2** — If you are a corporation whose taxable income is included in a consolidated federal tax return, you must provide a pro forma copy of U.S. Forms 1120, 1120-L, 1120-PC, and all applicable schedules, as if you had filed a separate federal return. Please label your pro forma federal return “pro forma”.

Note When filing your Form IL-1120, include only forms and schedules required to support your return. Send correspondence separately to:

**ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
TAXPAYER CORRESPONDENCE
PO BOX 19044
SPRINGFIELD IL 62794-9044**

What if I participated in a reportable transaction?

If you participated in a reportable transaction, including a “listed transaction,” during this tax year and were required to disclose that transaction to the IRS, you are also required to disclose that information to Illinois.

You must send us two copies of the form used to disclose the transaction to the IRS.

- Mail the first copy of the federal disclosure statement to:
**ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
PO BOX 19029
SPRINGFIELD IL 62794-9029**
- Attach the second copy to your Illinois Income Tax return for the tax year that the IRS disclosure was required. Mail the second copy and your Illinois Income Tax return to the address shown on your return. **Do not** mail the second copy and your Illinois Income Tax return to the address listed above.

What are Illinois Schedules K-1-T and K-1-P?

Illinois Schedule K-1-T, Beneficiary’s Share of Income and Deductions, is provided for trusts and estates to supply each beneficiary with income amounts that are taxable to Illinois and pass-through withholding payments made on the beneficiary’s behalf. If you are a beneficiary of a trust or an estate, you should receive a completed Illinois Schedule K-1-T and a copy of **Illinois Schedule K-1-T(2)**, Beneficiary’s Instructions, from that trust or estate.

Illinois Schedule K-1-P, Partner’s or Shareholder’s Share of Income, Deductions, Credits, and Recapture, is for partnerships and S corporations to supply each partner or shareholder with income amounts that are taxable to Illinois, the partner’s or shareholder’s share of Illinois credits, and pass-through withholding payments made on the partner’s or shareholder’s behalf. If you are a partner in a partnership or a shareholder in an S corporation, you should receive a completed Illinois Schedule K-1-P and a copy of **Illinois Schedule K-1-P(2)**, Partner’s or Shareholder’s Instructions, from that partnership or S corporation.

What are pass-through withholding payments?

A **pass-through entity** is any entity treated as a partnership, subchapter S corporation, or trust for federal income tax purposes.

Pass-through entity income is the income that any partnership, subchapter S corporation, or trust passes through to its partners, shareholders, or beneficiaries.

Pass-through withholding payments are payments required to be reported and paid by the pass-through entity on behalf of its **nonresident** partners, shareholders, and beneficiaries

- who have **not** submitted Form IL-1000-E, Certificate of Exemption for Pass-through Withholding Payments, to the pass-through entity, and
- who receive business and nonbusiness income from the pass-through entity.

Note For tax years ending before December 31, 2014, pass-through withholding payments were known as “pass-through entity payments” or “composite return payments” and were reported on Form IL-1000 or Form IL-1023-C respectively.

Corporations can receive pass-through withholding payments.

Pass-through withholding payments reported to you are credits for pass-through withholding payments **you receive** on Schedules K-1-P and K-1-T as a partner, shareholder, or beneficiary of a pass-through entity. This amount will be reported on Form IL-1120, Line 60d.

If you are a nonresident and the pass-through withholding payments reported to you satisfy your Illinois Income Tax liability, you are not required to file an Illinois Income Tax return. If you had Illinois income from other sources and the payments made on your behalf do not cover your liability, you must file a return to report the tax on all of your Illinois income and claim a credit for pass-through withholding payments made on your behalf.

All residents and pass-through entities must file their own annual Illinois Income Tax return and claim a credit for any pass-through withholding payments reported to them.

Where should I file?

If a payment is enclosed with your return, mail your Form IL-1120 to:
ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
PO BOX 19028
SPRINGFIELD IL 62794-9028

If a payment is **not** enclosed, mail your Form IL-1120 to:
ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
PO BOX 19008
SPRINGFIELD IL 62794-9008

What if I need additional assistance or forms?

If you need additional assistance -

- Visit our website at tax.illinois.gov.
- Write to us at:

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
PO BOX 19044
SPRINGFIELD IL 62794-9044

- Call **1 800 732-8866** or **217 782-3336** (TDD, telecommunications device for the deaf, at **1 800 544-5304**).

- Visit a regional office.

Our office hours are 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (Springfield office) and 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (all other regional offices), Monday through Friday.

If you need additional forms or schedules, visit our website at tax.illinois.gov.

Specific Instructions

Specific instructions for most of the lines are provided on the following pages. If a specific line is not referenced, follow the instructions on the form.

Step 1 — Identify your corporation

A — All taxpayers: Type or print your legal business name. If you have a name change from last year, check the corresponding box.

B — Type or print your mailing address. If your address has changed since you filed your last return or if this is your first return, check the box.

Note → If you checked the box in Line B because you have never filed an Illinois return, you must also check the “first return” box in Line C.

C — If this is your first or final return, check the appropriate box.

D — If you checked final return on Line C, answer the questions on Line D, if applicable.

E — If you are filing an Illinois **combined return**, check the box and attach a completed Illinois Schedule UB. For more information, see Illinois Schedule UB instructions.

— If you are a **foreign insurer**, check the box and, if you are entitled to a tax reduction, attach a completed Illinois Schedule INS.

— If you are filing a combined return and one or more members are foreign insurers, check both boxes, and if your unitary group is entitled to a tax reduction, attach a completed Illinois Schedule UB/INS. For more information, see Illinois Schedule INS or Illinois Schedule UB/INS.

Note → See the instructions for Lines 51 and 54 in order to claim the tax reduction calculated on Schedule INS or Schedule UB/INS.

F — If you are required to disclose reportable transactions and you have completed federal Form 8886 or federal Schedule M-3, Part II, Line 12, check the appropriate box and attach a copy of the federal form or schedule to this return. See “What if I participated in a reportable transaction?” for more information.

G — Special Apportionment Formulas — If you use a special apportionment formula because you are categorized as an insurance company, financial organization, or transportation company check the appropriate box. If you are categorized as a federally regulated exchange and are electing to use a special apportionment formula for this year, check the appropriate box. For more information, see the specific instructions for “Special Apportionment Formulas.”

H — If you are a unitary company and completed Schedule UB, check the box and attach Schedule UB to your return.

I — If you earned or can carry forward credits on Illinois Schedule 1299-D, Income Tax Credits (for corporations and fiduciaries), you must

check the box on Line I and attach Illinois Schedule 1299-D and any other required support listed on Schedule 1299-D to your tax return, even if you are unable to use any of the credits in this tax year.

J — If you are claiming a special depreciation addition or subtraction modifications on Form IL-1120, check the box and attach Form IL-4562, Special Depreciation, to your tax return.

K — If you are claiming other addition or subtraction modifications on Form IL-1120, check the box and attach Schedule M, Other Additions and Subtractions (for businesses), to your tax return.

L — If you are claiming related-party expenses modifications on your Form IL-1120, check the box and attach Schedule 80/20, Related-Party Expenses, to your tax return.

M — Enter your federal employer identification number. If you are a unitary company, enter the FEIN of the designated agent.

N — If you are a member of a federal consolidated group, enter the FEIN of the federal parent. See General Information, “What is base income/taxable income?” and “What attachments do I need?”

O — Enter your North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code. If you are unsure of your code, you can research the information at www.census.gov/eos/www/naics or www.irs.gov.

P — Enter your Illinois corporate file (charter) number assigned to you by the Illinois Secretary of State. If you are filing a unitary return, enter the corporate file (charter) number of the designated agent.

Q — If you keep your accounting records in a location different from the address indicated on Line B, enter the city, the two-letter state abbreviation, and the Zip Code for the location the records are kept.

R — If you are making the election to treat all of your income other than compensation as business income for this tax year, you must check the box on this line and enter zero on Step 4, Lines 24 and 32. **This election must be made by the extended due date of this return. Once made, the election is irrevocable.**

S — Indicate your method of accounting by checking the appropriate box. You must use the same accounting method (*e.g.*, cash or accrual) and tax year that you used for federal income tax purposes.

T — Check the box if you must adjust your loss or loss carryover due to Discharge of Indebtedness. For more information, see the instructions for Line 36, the Loss Reduction worksheet on page 10 of these instructions, and Schedules NLD or UB/NLD.

U — Check the box if you are a cooperative and completed Schedule INL either to make a first-time election for treatment of income or to figure your patronage and nonpatronage income or loss, or if you are REMIC that completed Schedule INL to make an adjustment to Illinois income. **Attach** Schedule INL to your tax return.

V — Check the box if you annualized your income on Form IL-2220 and attach Form IL-2220 to your tax return.

Note → You must complete a Department-issued or previously approved Form IL-1120 and corresponding schedules. Do not send a computer printout or spreadsheets with line numbers and dollar amounts attached to a blank copy of the return.

Step 2 — Figure your income or loss

In accordance with IITA, Section 203(e)(2)(E), if you are filing as part of a federal consolidated group, you must compute federal taxable income as though you had filed a separate federal return.

If you are filing as a combined taxpayer, see Illinois Schedule UB, Specific Instructions for Completing Form IL-1120.

Line 1 — Enter the amount from U.S. Form 1120, Line 30, or equivalent.

Line 2 — Enter the amount of net operating loss deduction from U.S. Form 1120, Line 29a, or equivalent.

Note → Do not enter **negative** amounts on Lines 2 through 8. If you are claiming over-accrued taxes, include them on Schedule M, Line 23.

Line 3 — Enter the following amounts excluded from the amount on Line 1 that were paid or accrued to you during the taxable year:

- Tax-exempt interest from U.S. Form 1120, Schedule M-1, Line 7 (or equivalent).

Note → If you are a **life insurance company**, the gross investment income earned from federally tax-exempt sources must be added back.

- All tax-exempt interest distributions received from regulated investment companies.

Line 4 — You must add back any amount of Illinois Income and Replacement taxes and surcharge that you deducted on your U.S. Form 1120 to arrive at your federal taxable income. You are not required to add back taxes from other states that you included as a federal deduction.

Line 5 — Enter the addition amount calculated on Form IL-4562, Line 4. For more information, see Form IL-4562 and instructions.

Attach Form IL-4562 to your Form IL-1120.

Line 6 — Enter the interest or intangible expenses, or insurance premiums paid to an affiliated company, to the extent these expenses exceed any taxable dividends you received from the affiliated company. To compute the amount of this addition, complete Step 2 of Illinois Schedule 80/20 and enter on Line 6 the total from Illinois Schedule 80/20, Step 2, Line 13. **Attach Illinois Schedule 80/20 to your Form IL-1120.**

Some interest and intangible expenses may be exempt from this add-back provision. See Illinois Schedule 80/20 Instructions for more information including definitions of “affiliated company,” “intangible expenses,” and “intangible assets.”

Line 7 — If you are a partner in a partnership, a shareholder in an S corporation, or a beneficiary of a trust or an estate, include your distributive share of additions received from the partnership, S corporation, trust, or estate on Schedules K-1-P or K-1-T. If you receive multiple schedules because you are a recipient from multiple entities, you should enter the combined total of Step 5, Column A, Lines 32 through 37, from all Illinois Schedules K-1-P you receive and Step 5, Column A, Lines 30 through 35, from all Illinois Schedules K-1-T you receive. **Attach a copy of all Illinois Schedules K-1-P and K-1-T you received to your Form IL-1120.**

Note → The partnership or S corporation is required to send you an Illinois Schedule K-1-P and the trust or estate is required to send you an Illinois Schedule K-1-T, specifically identifying your share of income.

Line 8 — Enter the addition amount calculated on the Illinois Schedule M (for businesses), Step 2, Line 10. **Attach a copy of Illinois Schedule M to your Form IL-1120.** The following are examples of items that must be added to taxable income and are included on the Illinois Schedule M.

- If you are a regulated investment company, include the excess of the net long-term capital gain for the tax year, over the amount of capital gain dividends designated as such in accordance with IRC Section 852(b)(3)(C) and any amount designated under IRC Section 852(b)(3)(D), attributable to the tax year.
- Notes, bonds, debentures, or obligations issued by the Governments of Guam, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, or the Virgin Islands.
- Lloyd’s plan of operations loss if reported on your behalf on Form IL-1065, Partnership Replacement Tax Return, and included in your federal taxable income.
- If you reported income from an asset or activity as business income in prior years, and reported any income from that asset or activity as nonbusiness income on this return, include on this line all deductions you claimed for expenses connected with that income in this year and in your two most recent tax years. See Illinois Schedule NB, Nonbusiness Income, Line 11, and Illinois Schedule NB Instructions for more information.

Step 3 — Figure your base income or loss

Note → Do not enter **negative** amounts on Lines 10 through 22.

A double deduction is prohibited by IITA, Section 203(g). You cannot deduct the same item more than once when figuring your subtractions.

Line 10 — Enter the total interest received or accrued from U.S. Treasury bonds, notes, bills, federal agency obligations, and savings bonds that is included in your federal taxable income. You may **not** subtract anything that is not identified in Illinois Publication 101, Income Exempt from Tax. This amount is net of any bond premium amortization deducted federally.

Note → You must attach Illinois Schedule 1299-B, River Edge Redevelopment Zone or Foreign Trade Zone (or sub-zone) Subtractions, to your Form IL-1120 if you have an amount on Lines 11 through 15.

Line 11 — Enter the River Edge Redevelopment Zone Dividend subtraction from Illinois Schedule 1299-B, Line 11.

Line 12 — Enter the River Edge Redevelopment Zone Interest subtraction from Illinois Schedule 1299-B, Line 20.

Line 13 — Enter the High Impact Business Dividend subtraction from Illinois Schedule 1299-B, Line 14.

Line 14 — For financial organizations only — Enter the High Impact Business within a Foreign Trade Zone (or sub-zone) Interest subtraction from Illinois Schedule 1299-B, Line 23.

Line 15 — Enter the amount of any Contribution subtraction from Illinois Schedule 1299-B, Line 17.

Line 16 — Enter the amount of any contribution made to a job training project established under the “Tax Increment Allocation Redevelopment Act,” as amended. For further information, see Illinois Compiled Statutes, Chapter 65, paragraph 5/11-74.4-1 *et seq.*

Line 17 — Enter the amount shown on Illinois Schedule J, Step 1, Line 15, for foreign dividends received. **Attach Illinois Schedule J and U.S. Form 1120, Schedule C (or equivalent) to your Form IL-1120.**

Note → You must use Illinois Schedule J to figure the “foreign dividend gross-up (IRC Section 78)” included in your taxable income if you are electing a foreign tax credit under the provisions of IRC Section 901. **Do not** include this deduction in other subtractions on Illinois Schedule M or Form IL-1120, Line 21.

Line 18 — Enter the subtraction allowance from Form IL-4562, Line 10. **Attach Form IL-4562 to your Form IL-1120.**

Line 19 — Enter the amount from Illinois Schedule 80/20, Step 4, Line 32. **Attach Illinois Schedule 80/20 to your Form IL-1120.**

You should use Illinois Schedule 80/20 if

- you added back interest paid to an affiliated company on Step 2, Line 6. You may subtract any interest received from that company during this tax year, up to the amount of your addition for interest expense paid to that company. Also, if you added back intangible expenses from a transaction with an affiliated company on Line 6, you may subtract any income you received during the tax year from similar transactions with the affiliated company, up to the amount of your addition for intangible expense for that company. To compute the amount of this subtraction, complete Illinois Schedule 80/20.
- you are an affiliated company, and you received interest or intangible income from someone who had to add back the interest and intangible expense, or insurance premiums on their Illinois Schedule 80/20. You may subtract your interest or intangible income from that person.

Line 20 — Enter your distributive share of subtractions passed through to you by a partnership, S corporation, trust, or estate on Schedules K-1-P or K-1-T. Do not include any amounts passed through that are reflected on Illinois Schedule 1299-B. **Attach a copy of all Illinois Schedules K-1-P and K-1-T you received to your Form IL-1120.**

Note → The partnership or S corporation is required to send you an Illinois Schedule K-1-P and the trust or the estate is required to send you an Illinois Schedule K-1-T, specifically identifying your share of subtractions.

Line 21 — Enter the subtraction amount calculated on Illinois Schedule M (for businesses), Step 3, Line 34. **Attach a copy of Illinois Schedule M (for businesses) to your Form IL-1120.**

You may **not** subtract anything that is not identified below, on Schedule M (for businesses), or in Illinois Publication 101. Some subtractions allowed on Illinois Schedule M include

- any “exempt-interest” dividends, as defined in IRC Section 852(b)(5), paid to shareholders for the tax year, by you, as a regulated investment company.
- notes, bonds, debentures, or obligations issued by the Governments of Guam, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, or the Virgin Islands, to the extent that you were required to add these amounts to your federal taxable income.
- Lloyd’s plan of operations income if reported on your behalf on Form IL-1065 and included in your federal taxable income.
- the amounts disallowed as federal deductions or interest expenses under IRC Sections 45G(e)(3), 171(a)(2), 265, 280C, 291(a)(3), 807(a)(2)(B), 807(b)(1)(B) and 832(b)(5)(B)(i).
- the amount equal to the deduction used to compute the federal tax credit for restoration of amounts held under claim of right under IRC Section 1341.
- any other income included on Step 2, Line 9, exempt from taxation by Illinois by reason of its Constitution or statutes or by the Constitution, treaties, or statutes of the United States. This amount is net of any bond premium amortization deducted federally. For more information, see Illinois Publication 101.

Line 23 — This is your base income or loss. Follow the instructions on the form and check a box on Line A or B. You must check one of these boxes and follow the instructions for that line.

Check the box on Line A if

- all of your base income or loss is derived inside Illinois; and
- you do not have any income or loss to report on Lines 24, 25, 32, or 33.

If you check the box on Line A, do not complete Step 4. All of your base income or loss is allocable to Illinois. Skip Step 4, enter the amount from Step 3, Line 23 on Step 5, Line 35, and complete the remainder of the return.

Check the box on Line B if any of the following apply

- your base income or loss is derived inside and outside Illinois;
- all of your base income or loss is derived outside Illinois; or
- you have income or loss to report on Lines 24, 25, 32, or 33.

If you check the box on Line B, you must complete all lines of Step 4. Submitting Form IL-1120 with an incomplete Step 4, including Lines 28, 29, and 30 may result in a delay in processing your return, further correspondence, and you may be required to submit further information to support your filing. See the Specific Instructions for Step 4 for more information.

Step 4 — Figure your income allocable to Illinois General Information

Who must complete Step 4?

You **must** check the box on Line B and complete **all lines** of Step 4 if any portion of Line 23, base income or loss, is derived outside Illinois, or you have any income or loss to report on Lines 24, 25, 32, or 33.

If you do not complete **all** of Step 4, Lines 24 through 34, we may issue a notice and demand proposing 100 percent of income as being allocated to Illinois, or in the case of a loss return, a notice indicating none of your loss as being allocated to Illinois.

In order to properly allocate your base income or loss, you need to determine what portion of the total base income is business income or loss that is to be apportioned among all the states in which you do business, and what portion is nonbusiness income or loss that is to be allocated to a particular state.

Note → **Unitary filers** - You must complete **both** Step 4 of the Schedule UB **and** Step 4 of the Form IL-1120.

Definitions

All references to “income” include losses. The following definitions may be helpful in completing Step 4 of Form IL-1120.

Business income means all income (other than compensation) that may be apportioned by formula among the states in which you are doing business without violating the Constitution of the United States. All income of a corporation is business income unless it is clearly attributable to only one state and is earned or received through activities totally unrelated to any business you are conducting in more than one state. Business income is net of all deductions attributable to that income.

Commercial domicile is the principal place where your trade or business is directed or managed.

Nonbusiness income means all income other than business income or compensation. For more information about the different types of nonbusiness income, see the instructions for Illinois Schedule NB.

Taxable in other states means you are subject to and actually pay “tax” in another state. “Tax” means net income tax, franchise tax measured by net income, franchise tax for the privilege of doing business, and corporate stock tax. You are considered taxable in another state if that state has jurisdiction to subject you to a net income tax, even though that state does not impose such a tax. This definition is for purposes of allocating nonbusiness income and apportioning business income inside or outside Illinois.

Line by Line Instructions

Note → You must complete all lines of Step 4.

Line 24 — Enter the amount of all nonbusiness income or loss included in base income, net of any related deductions, plus any

recaptured business expenses from Illinois Schedule NB, Column A. Include any nonbusiness income you received from Illinois Schedules K-1-P or K-1-T in the amounts reported on Schedule NB. **Attach Illinois Schedule NB and all Illinois Schedules K-1-P or K-1-T you received to your Form IL-1120.** If you do not have an amount to report on this line, enter "0".

Note If you are making the election to treat all income other than compensation as business income for this year, you must check the box in Step 1, Line R, and enter "0" here and on Line 32. **This election must be made by the extended due date of this return. Once made, the election is irrevocable.**

Line 25 — Enter the amount of all business income or loss included in base income received from any non-unitary partnership, partnership included on a Schedule UB, S corporation, trust, or estate, of which you are a partner or a beneficiary. See Illinois Schedules K-1-P(2) or K-1-T(2) for more information. **Attach a copy of all Illinois Schedules K-1-P and K-1-T you received to your Form IL-1120.** If you do not have an amount to report on this line, enter "0".

Note The partnership or S Corporation is required to send you an Illinois Schedule K-1-P and Schedule K-1-P(2) and the trust or the estate is required to send you an Illinois Schedule K-1-T and Schedule K-1-T(2), specifically identifying your share of income.

Special Note If you are a partner engaged in a unitary business with your partnership, you must include your distributable share of the partnership's business income in your business income. Do not subtract this business income on Line 25.

Lines 28 through 30 —

You must complete Lines 28 through 30 if any of the following apply

- your business income or loss is derived inside and outside Illinois;
- all of your business income or loss is derived outside Illinois; or
- you have income or loss to report on Lines 24, 25, 32, or 33.

Follow specific instructions below for Lines 28 through 30.

Note If you are an insurance company, financial organization, transportation company, or federally regulated exchange (electing to use a special apportionment formula), check the appropriate box in Step 1, Line G (insurance company, financial organization, transportation company, or federally regulated exchange) and see "Special Apportionment Formulas" in these instructions.

Special Note If you are a partner engaged in a unitary business with your partnership, you must include your distributive share of the "everywhere" and "Illinois" sales factors from the partnership in your "everywhere" and "Illinois" sales factors. For more information, see Illinois Income Tax Regulations, Section 100.3380(d).

Line 28 — Enter your total sales everywhere.

Line 29 — Enter your total sales inside Illinois.

Note Lines 28 and 29 cannot be less than zero. The amount on Line 29 cannot exceed the amount on Line 28.

If you checked the box on Line 23 B and do not complete Lines 28 and 29, we may issue a notice and demand proposing 100 percent of income as being allocated to Illinois, or in the case of a loss return, a notice indicating none of your loss as being allocated to Illinois.

Include gross receipts from the license, sale or other disposition of patents, copyrights, trademarks, and similar items of intangible personal property in the numerator and denominator of your sales factor only if these gross receipts are more than 50 percent of the total gross receipts included in gross income for this tax year and each of the two immediately preceding tax years.

Do not include the following items of income in the numerator or denominator of your sales factor:

- dividends;
- amounts included under IRC Section 78;
- subpart F income as defined in IRC Section 952; and
- any item of income excluded or deducted from base income.

For more information on what should be included in the numerator or denominator of your sales factor, see Illinois Income Tax Regulations, Sections 100.3370 and 100.3380.

Sales of tangible personal property are in Illinois if

- the property is delivered or shipped from anywhere to a purchaser in Illinois, other than the United States government, regardless of the Free on Board (f.o.b.) point or other conditions of the sale;
- the property is shipped from Illinois to any place and the purchaser is the United States government;
- the property is shipped from Illinois to another state and you are not taxable in the state of the purchaser; or
- your salesperson operates out of an office in Illinois, and the property sold by the salesperson is shipped from a state in which you are not taxable, to a state in which you are not taxable.

For radio and television broadcasting (including cable and satellite broadcasting), the following sales are in Illinois:

- advertising revenue received from an advertiser whose headquarters is in Illinois;
- fees received by a broadcaster from its viewers or listeners in Illinois;
- in the case of fees received by a broadcaster from the producer or other owner of the contents of a program, the percentage of the fees equal to the percentage of the broadcast's viewing or listening audience located in Illinois; or
- in the case of a person who owns the contents of a program and who provides the contents to a broadcaster for a fee or other charge, the fees received for that program from a broadcaster located in Illinois.

If the "sales everywhere" amount includes gross receipts from the licensing, sale, or other disposition of patents, copyrights, trademarks, and other similar items of intangible personal property, and the receipts are not covered by the broadcasting rules, then these receipts should be attributed to Illinois to the extent the item is used in Illinois during the year the gross receipts are included in gross income. An item is used in Illinois if

- a patent is employed in production, fabrication, manufacturing, or other processing in Illinois or if the patented product is produced in Illinois;
- copyrighted material is printed or other publications originated in Illinois; or
- the commercial domicile of the licensee or purchaser of a trademark or other item of intangible personal property is in Illinois.

Note If you cannot determine from your books and records in which state an item is used, do not include the gross receipts from that item in the numerator or the denominator of the sales factor.

For sales of telecommunications services, the following sales are in Illinois:

- sales of telecommunications service sold on a call-by-call basis, where the call both originates and terminates in Illinois, or the call either originates or terminates in Illinois and the customer's service address is in Illinois;
- retail sales of postpaid telecommunications service if the point of origination of the signal is in Illinois;
- retail sales of prepaid telecommunications service where the purchaser receives the prepaid card or other means of conveyance at a location in Illinois;

- charges imposed at a channel termination point in Illinois;
- charges for channel mileage between two channel termination points in Illinois;
- charges for channel mileage between one or more channel termination points in Illinois and one or more channel termination points outside Illinois, times the number of channel termination points in Illinois divided by total termination channels;
- charges for services ancillary to sales of services in Illinois. If you provide ancillary services, but cannot determine where the sales of the related services are located, your sales are in Illinois if your customer is in Illinois;
- access fees charged to a reseller of telecommunication for a call that both originates and terminates in Illinois;
- 50 percent of access fees charged to a reseller of telecommunications services for an interstate call that originates or terminates in Illinois; and
- end user access line charges, if the customer's service address is in Illinois.

For more information, see Illinois Income Tax Regulations, Section 100.3371.

Illinois lottery winnings and proceeds from sales or other transfers of rights to lottery winnings are in Illinois.

Sales, other than sales of tangible personal property or telecommunications service, and gross receipts from broadcasting, or the licensing, sale, or other disposition of patents, copyrights, trademarks, and similar items of intangible personal property, or Illinois lottery winnings or sales proceeds, are in Illinois as follows:

- sales or leases of real property in Illinois;
- leases or rentals of tangible personal property, to the extent it is located in Illinois during the rental period;
- interest, net gains, and other items of income from intangible personal property received by a taxpayer who is a dealer in that property from a customer who is a resident of Illinois (for individuals) or who is commercially domiciled in Illinois (for all other customers). A taxpayer without actual knowledge of the residence or commercial domicile of a customer may use the customer's billing address.
- interest, net gains, and other items of income from intangible personal property received by a taxpayer who is not a dealer in that property, if the income-producing activity is performed in Illinois or if the income-producing activity is performed inside and outside Illinois, and a greater proportion of the income-producing activity is performed inside Illinois rather than outside Illinois, based on performance costs; or
- in all other cases, if the services are received in Illinois.

For more information, see Illinois Income Tax Regulations, Section 100.3370.

If you use a special apportionment formula, see "Special Apportionment Formulas" in these instructions.

Line 30 — Divide Line 29 by Line 28 and enter the result, rounded to six decimal places. The result cannot be greater than "1" or less than "0."

Note If you checked the box on Line 23 B and do not complete Line 30 we may issue a notice and demand proposing 100 percent of your income as being allocated to Illinois, or in the case of a loss return, a notice indicating none of your loss as being allocated to Illinois.

Line 31 — Follow the instructions on the form. If you checked the box on Line 23 B and did not complete Lines 28, 29, or 30 we may

- propose 100 percent of your income as being allocable to Illinois.
- propose none of your loss as being allocable to Illinois.

Line 32 — Enter the amount of nonbusiness income or loss allocable to Illinois from Illinois Schedule NB, Column B. Include any nonbusiness income and recaptured business expenses you received from Illinois Schedules K-1-P or K-1-T in the amounts reported on Schedule NB.

Attach a copy of Schedule NB and all Illinois Schedules K-1-P and K-1-T you received to your Form IL-1120. If you do not have an amount to report on this line, enter "0".

Note If you checked the box in Step 1, Line R, making the election to treat all of your income other than compensation as business income, then enter "0" on Line 32.

Line 33 — Enter the amount of income or loss reported on Step 4, Line 25 that is apportionable to Illinois as reported by the non-unitary partnership, partnership included on a Schedule UB, S corporation, trust, or estate on Illinois Schedules K-1-P or K-1-T. See Illinois Schedules K-1-P(2) or K-1-T(2) for more information. **Attach a copy of all Illinois Schedules K-1-P and K-1-T you received to your Form IL-1120.** If you do not have an amount to report on this line, enter "0".

Step 5 — Figure your net income

Line 35 — Follow the instructions on the form. If this amount is a loss, you may be allowed to carry it forward to other years as an Illinois net loss deduction (NLD).

Line 36 — If you were required to reduce the net operating loss reported on your federal Form 1120 because you excluded any discharge of indebtedness income from this tax year's gross income, then you may be required to reduce the net loss reported on Line 35. Use the worksheet on page 10 to figure your loss reduction. **Attach a copy of your federal Form 982, Reduction of Tax Attributes Due**

Loss Reduction Worksheet

- | | | |
|----------|---|----------------|
| 1 | Enter the amount of the reduction to your federal net operating losses from federal Form 982. Combined groups see instructions below. | 1 _____ |
| 2 | Enter your income allocation ratio. See instructions. | 2 _____ |
| 3 | Multiply the amount on Line 1 by Line 2. This is your reduction amount. Enter the result here and on Form IL-1120, Line 36. | 3 _____ |

Line 1 — Combined groups must add the amount of federal net operating loss reductions for each group member. All others, follow the instructions in Line 1.

Line 2 — Your income allocation ratio is calculated by dividing the amount of debt cancellation income excluded from your gross income that would have been allocated or apportioned to Illinois under the IITA if it was not excluded by the total amount of debt cancellation income excluded from your gross income. If all of your debt cancellation income would have been business income, use the apportionment

factor you calculated on the return for the tax year of the debt cancellation.

Line 3 — Follow the instructions on the form.

If one or more of your combined group members is included on a federal consolidated income tax return, the amount of the reductions to the member's federal net operating loss is the amount of the consolidated net operating loss attributable to that member that is reduced under IRC Section 108(b) and Treasury Regulations Section 1.1502-28.

to Discharge of Indebtedness, to your Form IL-1120. For more information, see Illinois Income Tax Regulations, Section 100.2310(c).

If you are a combined group reporting a combined net loss on Line 35, you may be required to reduce this loss if one or more of your group members excluded discharge of indebtedness income and was required to reduce a federal net operating loss incurred for this tax year.

Note If you also have Illinois net operating loss carryovers to the tax year of the debt cancellation, you may also be required to reduce those carryovers. See Schedule NLD or UB/NLD for more information.

Line 37 — If you have a discharge of indebtedness adjustment on Line 36, add Lines 35 (a negative number) and 36 (a positive number), and enter the result on this line. This amount cannot be greater than “0”.

If you do not have a discharge of indebtedness adjustment, enter “0” on Line 36 and the amount from Line 35 on Line 37.

Line 38 — Enter your Illinois net loss deduction carryforward from the Illinois Schedule NLD, Step 1, Line 5 total box, or Illinois Schedule UB/NLD, Step 3, Line 30. **Attach Illinois Schedule NLD or unitary Illinois Schedule UB/NLD to your Form IL-1120.**

Note For tax years ending on or after December 31, 2014, the \$100,000 limitation on the use of NLD has expired. The Schedule NLD and Schedule UB/NLD have been redesigned to account for this expiration. Please use the schedule specific to your tax year.

If you are a cooperative and you separate your patronage and nonpatronage income or loss, complete Schedule INL and follow the instructions for computation of your Illinois net loss deduction and how to complete Schedule NLD.

Step 6 — Figure your replacement tax after credits

Line 41 — Enter your recapture of investment credits from Illinois Schedule 4255, Recapture of Investment Tax Credits, Step 4, Column C, Line 18.

If you claimed any Illinois investment tax credits in a prior year on Form IL-477, Replacement Tax Investment Credits, and any of the property was disqualified within 48 months of being placed in service, you must use Illinois Schedule 4255 to compute the amount of recapture. Credit must be recaptured in the year the property became disqualified. For more information, see Schedule 4255 instructions.

Line 43 — Enter the amount from Form IL-477, Step 1, Line 13. **Attach Form IL-477 and any other required support listed on Form IL-477 to your Form IL-1120.**

You may claim a replacement tax investment credit of .5 percent (.005) of the basis of qualified property placed in service in Illinois during the tax year.

An additional credit of up to .5 percent (.005) of the basis of qualified property is available if your Illinois base employment increased by 1 percent (.01) or more over the preceding year, or if your business is new to Illinois. Excess credit may be carried forward for five years following the excess credit year. For more information, see Form IL-477 instructions.

Step 7 — Figure your income tax after credits

Line 46 — Enter the total of your recapture of investment credits from Illinois Schedule 4255, Step 4, Columns A and B, Line 18, and Step 5, Line 21. See Schedule 4255 instructions for more information regarding the recapture of investment credits.

If you claimed an Enterprise Zone Credit, River Edge Redevelopment Zone Credit, High Impact Business Investment Credit, or Angel Investment Credit in a prior year on Illinois Schedule 1299-D, Income Tax Credits, and any of the property becomes disqualified, you must IL-1120 Instructions (R-12/16)

use Illinois Schedule 4255 to compute the amount of recapture. Credit must be recaptured in the year in which the property became disqualified. For more information, see Illinois Schedule 4255.

Line 48 — Enter the amount from Illinois Schedule 1299-D, Step 2, Line 33. The total of all credits is limited to the total income tax shown on Form IL-1120, Line 47. **Attach Illinois Schedule 1299-D and any other required support listed on Schedule 1299-D to your Form IL-1120.** For more information, see Illinois Schedule 1299-D Instructions.

The TECH-PREP Youth Vocational Programs Credit and the Dependent Care Assistance Program Tax Credit, are available to taxpayers primarily engaged in manufacturing. Any excess credit may be carried forward for **two** years following the excess credit year.

- **TECH-PREP Youth Vocational Programs Credit —** The programs must be certified as qualifying TECH-PREP programs by the State Board of Education. The credit is for an amount equal to 20 percent (.20) of your direct payroll expenditures for cooperative secondary school youth vocational programs in Illinois. The payroll expenditures must not have been claimed for the Training Expense Credit. You also may claim an additional credit of 20 percent (.20) for personal services rendered by a TECH-PREP student or instructor that would be subject to withholding if they were employed by you and no other credit is claimed by the actual employer.
- **Dependent Care Assistance Program Credit —** A credit of 5 percent (.05) of the amount of expenditures reported, under IRC Section 129(d)(7), to provide an on-site facility dependent care assistance program as defined in IRC Section 129 is allowed.

The following credits are also available and may be carried forward **five** years following the excess credit year:

- **Film Production Services Tax Credit —** Businesses in the film industry may receive a transferable credit for Illinois production expenses incurred in a project that has been approved by the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO). Credits earned in tax years ending prior to July 11, 2005, may not be carried over, while credits earned in later years may be carried forward five years. The credit is issued by the DCEO and a copy of your credit certificate from the DCEO must be attached to your return.
- **Employee Child Care Tax Credit — For tax years ending on or after December 31, 2007,** this credit is a two-part credit and is available to corporations who provide a child care facility, located in Illinois, for the children of its employees. The first part allows a credit of 30 percent (.30) of the “start-up costs” spent by you to provide a child care facility for the children of your employees. The second part allows a credit of 5 percent (.05) of the annual amount paid by you to provide a child care facility for your employees’ children. The 5 percent (.05) credit cannot be claimed if the Dependent Care Assistance Program Tax Credit is claimed.
- **Enterprise Zone Investment Credit —** A credit of .5 percent (.005) of the basis of qualified property placed in service in an Illinois enterprise zone during the tax year is allowed.
- **River Edge Redevelopment Zone Investment Credit — For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007,** a credit is allowed which is a percentage of the basis of qualified property placed in service in an Illinois river edge redevelopment zone during the tax year. See the Illinois Schedule 1299-D instructions for specific percentage amounts.

Note If your tax year **begins** on or after July 12, 2016, you cannot claim this credit on Schedule 1299-D, Lines 15a through 15c. You may still claim any distributive share of this credit passed through to you on Schedule(s) K-1-P by reporting it on Schedule 1299-D, Line 16.

- **High Impact Business Investment Credit —** A credit of .5 percent (.005) of the basis of qualified property placed in service in Illinois by you during your tax year as a “High Impact Business”

is available. To claim this, the property must have been certified as a "High Impact Business" by the DCEO and you must have met the minimum investment required by the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act.

- **Tax Credit for Affordable Housing Donations** — A credit of 50 percent (.50) of the amount of the donation a taxpayer makes under Section 7.28 of the Illinois Housing Development Act for the development of affordable housing in Illinois is allowed.
- **Economic Development for a Growing Economy (EDGE) Tax Credit** — A credit is available to taxpayers who have entered into an agreement with the DCEO under the Economic Development for a Growing Economy Tax Credit Act. The credit is available to businesses located within Illinois or businesses planning to locate within Illinois, who are participating in an economic development project. The credit is issued by the DCEO and a copy of your credit certificate from the DCEO must be attached to your return.
- **River Edge Redevelopment Zone Remediation Credit** — A credit for tax years ending on or after December 31, 2006, for unreimbursed eligible remediation costs incurred in a Site Remediation Program under the Environmental Protection Act in a river edge redevelopment zone is allowed. See Illinois Schedule 1299-D instructions or contact the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency for more information.
Note If your tax year **begins** on or after July 12, 2016, you cannot claim this credit on Schedule 1299-D, Lines 26a through 28.
- **Ex-Felons Jobs Credit** — For tax years beginning after **December 31, 2006**, the Ex-Felons Jobs Credit is 5 percent (.05) of qualified wages paid during the taxable year to an employee who is a qualified ex-offender. The total credits for all years for wages paid to a particular ex-offender may not exceed \$1,500.
- **Veterans Jobs Credit** — For tax years ending on or after **December 31, 2012**, and on or before **December 31, 2016**, the Veterans Jobs Credit is the lesser of 20 percent (.20) of qualified wages paid during the taxable year to a "qualified unemployed veteran," or \$5,000 per "qualified unemployed veteran."
Note If your tax year **ends** after December 31, 2016, you cannot claim this credit on Schedule 1299-D, Lines 34a through 34c. You may still claim any distributive share of this credit passed through to you on Schedule K-1-P by reporting it on Schedule 1299-D, Line 35.
- **Student-Assistance Contribution Credit** — For tax years ending on or after **December 31, 2009**, this credit is allowed to employers who make a matching contribution to a qualified Illinois pre-paid tuition program on behalf of employees. Qualified Illinois pre-paid tuition plans include:
 - *Illinois Bright Start Savings Pool,*
 - *Illinois Bright Directions Savings Pool, or*
 - *College Illinois Pre-paid Tuition Program.*The credit amount is 25 percent (.25) of the contribution for each employee, or \$500 per employee, whichever is less.
- **Angel Investment Credit** — For tax years beginning on or after **January 1, 2011**, and ending on or before **December 31, 2016**, a credit may be claimed in an amount equal to 25 percent (.25) of an investment made directly in a qualified new business. The credit may not reduce tax below zero and may be carried forward for five years. The credit is issued by the DCEO and a copy of your credit certificate from the DCEO must be attached to your return.
Note If your tax year **ends** after December 31, 2016, you cannot claim this credit on Schedule 1299-D, Line 40. You may still claim any distributive share of this credit passed through to you on Schedule K-1-P by reporting it on Schedule 1299-D, Line 41.
- **New Markets Credit** — For qualified investments made between **2008 and 2017** in a community development entity, a credit is allowed on the second anniversary of the investment (tax years ending on or after December 31, 2010), and the next four anniversaries. The credit

may not reduce tax below zero and may be carried forward for five years. The credit is issued by the DCEO and a copy of your credit certificate from the DCEO must be attached to your return.

- **River Edge Historic Preservation Credit** — For tax years beginning on or after **January 1, 2012**, a credit for restoring certain types of real estate in a river edge redevelopment zone may be claimed if you entered into an agreement with the DCEO. The credit may not reduce tax below zero and may be carried forward for five years. The credit is issued by the DCEO and a copy of your credit certificate from the DCEO must be attached to your return.
- **Live Theater Production Credit** — For tax years beginning on or after **January 1, 2012**, a credit for various costs associated with the production of live theater may be claimed if you applied with and were approved by the DCEO. The credit may not reduce tax below zero and may be carried forward for five years. The credit is issued by the DCEO and a copy of your credit certificate from the DCEO must be attached to your return.
Note If your tax year **begins** on or after June 1, 2017, you cannot claim this credit on Schedule 1299-D, Line 51. You may still claim any distributive share of this credit passed through to you on Schedule K-1-P by reporting it on Schedule 1299-D, Line 52.
- **Hospital Credit** — For tax years ending on or after **December 31, 2012**, a credit is available to the owner of a hospital that is licensed under the Hospital Licensing Act, and is not exempt from federal income taxes under the Internal Revenue Code. The credit is an amount equal to the lesser of the amount of real property taxes paid on Illinois property used for hospital purposes during the prior tax year or the cost of free or discounted services provided during the tax year at Illinois locations in accordance with the hospital's charitable financial assistance policy, measured at cost. See the instructions for Schedule 1299-D for more information.
Note If your tax year **begins** on or after June 14, 2017, you cannot claim this credit on Schedule 1299-D, Lines 54 through 58. You may still claim any distributive share of this credit passed through to you on Schedule K-1-P by reporting it on Schedule 1299-D, Line 59. However, on Schedule 1299-D, Line 59 you may not claim any amount sold or donated to you.

Step 8 — Figure your refund or balance due

Note If you are a foreign insurer, review the instructions below.

For non-unitary foreign insurers

- complete Form IL-1120, Steps 1 through 7, before completing Illinois Schedule INS;
- complete Schedule INS;
- report your foreign insurer replacement tax reduction on Step 8, Line 51; and
- report your foreign insurer income tax reduction on Step 8, Line 54.

For combined unitary filers with one or more members who are foreign insurers

- complete Form IL-1120, Steps 1 through 7, before completing Illinois Schedule UB/INS;
- complete all steps of your Schedule UB, before completing Illinois Schedule UB/INS;
- complete Schedule UB/INS;
- report your foreign insurer replacement tax reduction on Step 8, Line 51; and
- report your foreign insurer income tax reduction on Step 8, Line 54.

Line 50 — Follow the instructions on the form.

Note If you are a foreign insurer do not apply a tax reduction to this line. Follow the instructions above and on Schedule INS or Schedule UB/INS.

Line 51 — Enter your foreign insurer replacement tax reduction from Schedule INS, Step 3, Line 17, or Schedule UB/INS, Step 6, Line 59.

Attach Schedule INS or Schedule UB/INS.

Line 52 — Subtract Line 51 from Line 50 and enter the result on this line. If Line 51 is blank, enter the amount from Line 50 on Line 52. This is your net replacement tax.

Line 53 — Follow the instructions on the form.

Note If you are a foreign insurer do not apply a tax reduction to this line. Follow the instructions above and on Schedule INS or Schedule UB/INS.

Line 54 — Enter your foreign insurer income tax reduction from Schedule INS, Step 3, Line 20, or Schedule UB/INS, Step 6, Line 72.

Attach Schedule INS or Schedule UB/INS.

Line 55 — Subtract Line 54 from Line 53 and enter the result on this line. If Line 54 is blank, enter the amount from Line 53 on Line 55. This is your net income tax.

Line 56 — Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Pilot Program Act surcharge.

Definitions

Organization registrant means a corporation, partnership, trust, limited liability company (LLC), or other organization, that holds either a medical cannabis cultivation center registration issued by the Illinois Department of Agriculture or a medical cannabis dispensary registration issued by the Illinois Department of Financial and Professional Regulation.

Transactions subject to the surcharge means sales and exchanges of

- capital assets;
- depreciable business property;
- real property used in the trade or business; and
- Section 197 intangibles

of an organization registrant.

What is the surcharge?

For each taxable year beginning or ending during the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Pilot Program, a surcharge is imposed on all taxpayers on income arising from the transactions subject to the surcharge of an organization registrant under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Pilot Program Act.

The amount of the surcharge is equal to the amount of federal income tax liability for the taxable year attributable to the transactions subject to the surcharge.

To whom does the surcharge apply?

The surcharge is imposed on any taxpayer who incurs a federal income tax liability on the income realized on a “transaction subject to the surcharge,” including individuals and other taxpayers who are not themselves the “organization registrant” that engaged in the transaction.

A line has been included on Schedules K-1-P and K-1-T to identify the amount of federal income attributable to transactions subject to the surcharge that was passed through to you on federal Schedule K-1.

Note Although a unitary business group filing combined Illinois returns is treated as a single taxpayer and its members are jointly and severally liable for any surcharge imposed on the group, the group itself is not an organization registrant and transactions of any member that is not itself an organization registrant are not subject to the surcharge.

How do I figure the surcharge?

If the surcharge applies to you, complete the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Pilot Program Act Surcharge Worksheet at the bottom of page 13.

For more information, see Illinois Income Tax Regulations, Section 100.2060.

Line 57 — Add Lines 52, 55, and 56 and enter the total on this line. This is your total net income and replacement taxes and surcharge.

Line 58 — Enter the amount of any self-assessed underpayment of estimated tax penalty you figured on Form IL-2220, Computation of Penalties for Businesses, Step 4, Line 22.

If you annualized your income in Step 6 of Form IL-2220, be sure to check the box in Step 1, Line V of this Form IL-1120. **Attach a completed Form IL-2220 to your Form IL-1120.**

Note If you do not need to annualize your income and do not wish to complete Form IL-2220, we encourage you to let us figure your penalties and interest and send you a bill instead of determining these amounts yourself. We will compute any penalty or interest due and notify you.

Line 60a — Enter the amount of any overpayment from your prior year tax returns that you requested to be applied to this year’s tax return. Take into account any correspondence we may have sent that changed the amount of your credit carryforward from the previous year.

Line 60b — Enter the total amount of estimated payments you made during this tax year.

Line 60c — Enter the amount of Illinois Income and Replacement Tax paid with Form IL-505-B.

Line 60d — Enter the amount you wish to claim of Illinois pass-through withholding payments reported to you by partnerships, S corporations, or trusts on Schedule(s) K-1-P or K-1-T. If you received more than one Schedule K-1-P or K-1-T, add the amounts of all the schedules and enter the total on Line 60d. **Attach copies of the Schedules K-1-P and K-1-T you received from the pass-through entities to your Form IL-1120.** See “What are pass-through withholding payments?” under “General Information” in these instructions for more information.

Line 60e — Enter the amount of any Illinois gambling withholding shown on Form W-2G. **Attach Forms W-2G.**

Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Pilot Program Act Surcharge Worksheet

- | | | | |
|----------|---|----------|-------|
| 1 | Enter your federal income tax liability for the taxable year. | 1 | _____ |
| 2 | Enter your federal income tax liability for the taxable year computed as if transactions subject to the surcharge made in that year had not been made by the organization registrant. | 2 | _____ |
| 3 | Subtract Line 2 from Line 1. This is your Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Pilot Program Act surcharge. Enter the result here and on Form IL-1120, Step 8, Line 56. | 3 | _____ |

Line 1 — Members of consolidated groups must enter the consolidated federal income tax liability of the affiliated group for the taxable year.

Line 2 — Members of consolidated groups must enter the federal income tax liability of the affiliated group for the taxable year computed as if the transactions subject to surcharge for which taxable income or gain was recognized in that taxable year had not been made.

Line 63 — Enter the amount of overpayment you elect to be applied against your estimated tax obligation.

Your credit carryforward will not be applied if you do not file a processable return.

Note → Your credit carryforward may be reduced by us due to corrections we make to your return, or to satisfy any unpaid tax, penalty, and interest due for this year or any other year. If we reduce your credit carryforward, it may result in a late-payment penalty in a subsequent year.

To which tax year will my credit apply?

We will apply your credit to the tax year for which estimated payments currently are due as of the date you file this 2016 return, unless you elect to apply the credit to a different tax year. The estimated tax payment due dates are the 15th day of the 4th, 6th, 9th, and 12th months of your tax year.

Note → If you wish to apply the credit to a different tax year, see “May I apply my credit to a different tax year?”

Example 1: You file your 2016 calendar-year return on September 5, 2017, which is before the third estimated tax due date for 2017 (September 15, 2017, for calendar-year filers). You request your overpayment of \$500 be applied against your estimated tax. We will apply \$500 to your 2017 estimated tax.

Example 2: You file your 2016 calendar-year return on December 22, 2017, which is after the last estimated tax due date for 2017 (December 15, 2017, for calendar-year filers), but is timely for the first estimated tax due date for 2018 (April 17, 2018, for calendar-year filers). You request your overpayment of \$500 be applied against your estimated tax. We will apply \$500 to your 2018 estimated tax.

You may complete the Credit Carryforward Worksheet on page 16 if you require assistance determining the year to which your credit will apply.

With what date will my credit apply against my estimated tax?

If your 2016 return was filed

on or before the extended due date of your return (October 16, 2017, for calendar-year filers), your credit is considered to be paid on the due date of your first estimated tax installment of your 2017 tax period (April 18, 2017, for calendar-year filers).

However, if all or a portion of your overpayment results from payments made after the due date of that first estimated tax installment, that portion of your credit is considered to be paid on the date you made the payment.

Example 1: You file your 2016 calendar-year return on or before the extended due date of your return requesting \$500 be applied against estimated tax. All of your payments are made before the original due date of your return. Your credit of \$500 will be considered to be paid on April 18, 2017.

Example 2: You file your 2016 calendar-year return on or before the extended due date of your return requesting \$500 be applied against estimated tax. Your overpayment includes payments of \$400 you made before the original due date of your return, and a \$100 payment you made on June 1, 2017. Your credit of \$400 will be considered to be paid on April 18, 2017. The remaining \$100 credit will be considered to be paid on June 1, 2017.

after the extended due date of your return, your credit is considered to be paid on the date you filed the return on which you made the election.

Example 3: You file your 2016 calendar-year return on December 1, 2017, requesting \$500 be applied against estimated tax. Your credit of \$500 will be considered to be

paid on December 1, 2017, because you filed your return after the extended due date of your 2016 calendar-year return.

You may complete the Credit Carryforward Worksheet on page 16 if you require assistance determining with what date your credit will apply.

May I apply my credit to a different tax year?

Yes. If you wish to apply your credit to a tax year other than the one described above, you must submit a separate request in writing to:

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

PO BOX 19004

SPRINGFIELD IL 62794-9004

Note → Submit your request at the time you file your return. **Do not** submit your return to this address.

Your request must include

- your name,
- your FEIN,
- the tax year of the return creating the overpayment, and
- the tax year you wish to have the credit apply.

If you do not follow these instructions, your election will be considered invalid and we will not apply your credit as you requested.

If you submit a valid request, we will apply your credit as you requested and notify you. Once made, your election to change the tax year to which your credit will apply is irrevocable. Requests will be worked in the order we receive them.

Note → You may only apply your credit to tax years occurring after the year of the return creating the overpayment. If you request to apply more credit than our records show you have available, we will apply the maximum amount available and notify you of the difference.

Line 64 — Follow the instructions on the form. Your refund will not be issued if you do not file a processable return.

Note → Your refund may be reduced by us to satisfy any unpaid tax, penalty, and interest due for this year or any other year.

Line 65 — Direct deposit information.

If you choose to deposit your refund directly into your checking or savings account, you must

- Enter your routing number.
 - For a checking account, your routing number must be nine digits and the first two digits must be 01 through 12 or 21 through 32.
The sample check following these instructions has an example of a routing number.
 - For a savings account, you must contact your financial institution for your routing number.

- Check the appropriate box to indicate whether you want your refund deposited into your checking or savings account.

- Enter your account number.
 - For a checking account, your account number may be up to 17 digits.
The sample check following these instructions has an example of an account number.
 - For a savings account, you must contact your financial institution for your account number.

Do not use your account and routing numbers from your checking or savings account **deposit slip**. **Do not** include your check number. Include hyphens, but omit spaces and special symbols. You may have unused boxes.

Note → If your financial institution does not honor your request for direct deposit, we will send you a check instead.

Note We do not support international ACH transactions. We will only deposit refunds into accounts located within the United States. If your financial institution is located outside the United States, we will send you a check instead of depositing your refund into your account.

Business Taxpayer
1234 Square
Lincoln Land, IL 12345

Date _____ 9876

PAY TO THE ORDER OF _____

_____ DOLLARS

The Land Bank
Land IL 12345

Memo _____

Do not include your check number

Routing number

Account number

⑈9876⑈ ⑈123456789⑈ ⑈9101112131415⑈

Line 66 — Follow the instructions on the form. This is your amount of tax due that must be paid in full if \$1 or more. If you are not paying electronically, complete a payment voucher, Form IL-1120-V, make your check or money order payable to “**Illinois Department of Revenue**” and attach them to the front of the return.

Note If you are paying electronically **do not** complete and attach a payment voucher.

You should also **enter the amount you are paying in the box located on the top of Page 1** of the Form IL-1120.

We encourage you to let us figure your penalties and interest and send you a bill instead of determining these amounts yourself. We will compute any penalty and interest due and notify you. See General Information, “What are the penalties and interest?”

Step 9 — Signature, date, and paid preparer’s information

You must sign and date your return. If you do not sign your return, it will not be considered filed and you may be subject to a **nonfiler penalty**.

If you pay someone to prepare your return, the income tax return preparer must also sign and date the return, enter the preparer tax identification number (PTIN) issued to them by the Internal Revenue Service, and provide their firm’s name, address, and phone number.

If you want to allow the paid preparer listed in this step to discuss this return with the Department, check the box. This authorization will allow your paid preparer to answer any questions that arise during the processing of your return, call us with questions about your return, and receive or respond to notices we send. The authorization will automatically end no later than the due date for filing your 2017 tax return (excluding extensions.) You may revoke the authorization at any time by calling or writing us.

Credit Carryforward Worksheet

Step 1: Determine the tax year to which your credit will apply

1 Enter the year ending date of the tax year for which estimated payments are due as of the date you are filing this return. This is the year your credit will be applied to unless you elect to apply it to a different year.

1 ____/____/____

Note → The estimated tax payment due dates are the 15th day of the 4th, 6th, 9th, and 12th months of your tax year.

Examples:

- A calendar-year filer, filing a return on September 5, 2017 (before the third estimated tax payment due date of September 15, 2017, for their 2017 calendar-year filing), would enter 12/31/2017.
- A calendar-year filer, filing a return on December 22, 2017 (after the last estimated tax payment due date of December 15, 2017, for their 2017 calendar-year filing, but timely for the first estimated tax payment due date of April 17, 2018, for their 2018 calendar-year filing), would enter 12/31/2018.

Step 2: Determine the date that your credit will apply against estimated tax

Check box A or B and follow the instructions for the box you checked. If you did not check a box, do not complete the question(s) associated with that box.

Note → Credit carryforwards calculated on this worksheet will not be available until your return is processed by the Department. Your credit carryforward may be reduced due to corrections we make to your return, or to satisfy any unpaid tax, penalty, and interest due for this year or any other year. If we reduce your credit carryforward, it may result in a late-payment penalty in a subsequent year.

A I filed my return on or before the extended due date of my return.

Complete Lines 1a through 3a only if you checked box A, above.

→ **1a** Enter the first estimated tax due date for the 2017 tax period.

1a ____/____/____

→ **2a** Enter the total amount of your overpayment from payments made **on or before** the date entered on Line 1a. A credit in this amount will be applied to your account with the date entered on Line 1a.

2a _____

→ **3a** Enter the overpayment amount(s) and payment date(s) for any payment(s) you made **after** the date entered on Line 1a. Credit(s) in the amount(s) listed below will be applied to your account and will be considered to be paid on the date you made the payment.

Overpayment Amount	Date of Payment	Overpayment Amount	Date of Payment	Overpayment Amount	Date of Payment
\$	/ /	\$	/ /	\$	/ /
\$	/ /	\$	/ /	\$	/ /

B I filed my return after the extended due date of my return.

Complete Line 1b only if you checked box B, above.

→ **1b** Enter the date you filed this return. The date you enter is the date we will consider your credit to have been paid.

1b ____/____/____

Special Apportionment Formulas

Certain businesses that derive their income from inside and outside Illinois require a special apportionment formula. The following definitions will help in completing Step 4.

Direct writing company — an insurance company whose direct insurance premiums are 50 percent or more of its total insurance premiums.

Reinsurer — an insurance company whose reinsurance premiums assumed are more than 50 percent of its total insurance premiums.

Total insurance premiums — the sum of both direct insurance premiums and reinsurance premiums assumed without any reduction for reinsurance ceded.

Annual statement — the annual statement required to be filed with the Director of Insurance of the State of Illinois.

Life insurance company — an insurance company taxable under IRC Section 801, for the tax year.

Nonlife mutual and nonlife stock insurance companies — an insurance company taxable under IRC Section 831, for the tax year.

Business income — See Step 4 - General Instructions, "Business income" under Definitions.

Financial organization — any bank, bank holding company, trust company, savings bank, industrial bank, land bank, safe deposit company, private banker, savings and loan association, building and loan association, credit union, currency exchange, cooperative bank, small loan company, sales finance company, investment company, or any person which is owned by a bank or bank holding company.

Revenue miles — A revenue mile is the transportation of one passenger, or one net ton of freight, the distance of one mile.

Federally regulated exchange — A federally regulated exchange is:

- a registered entity as defined in 7 U.S.C. Sections 1a(40)(A), 1a(40)(B), or 1a(40)(C);
- an exchange or clearing agency as defined in 15 U.S.C. Sections 78c (a)(1) or 78c (a)(23);
- any entity regulated under any successor regulatory structure to a registered entity, exchange, or clearing agency; or
- any member of the same unitary business group (determined without regard to the prohibition against including taxpayers using different apportionment formulas in the same group) as a federally regulated exchange. This provision applies only if 50 percent or more of the business receipts of the unitary business group for the taxable year are attributable to the matching, execution, or clearing of transactions conducted by members of the group described in the first three bullet points above.

What if I am an insurance company?

If you checked the box in Step 1, Line G, indicating that you are an insurance company taxable under IRC Section 801 or 831, and your income is derived from inside and outside Illinois, you must apportion your business income as follows:

Direct writing companies — Life insurance companies, nonlife mutual, and nonlife stock insurance companies — On Lines 28 and 29, cross out the word “sales” and write “Insurance premiums.” On Line 28, enter the amount of total direct premiums (gross direct premiums less return premiums) from the annual statement (relating to life insurance premiums, annuity considerations, and accident and health insurance premiums, including policy, membership, and other fees).

On Line 29, enter the amount of direct premiums on property or risk located in Illinois from the annual statement.

Divide Line 29 by Line 28 and enter the result, rounded to six decimal places, on Line 30. Complete Lines 31 through 34 as indicated in Specific Instructions for Step 4, Figure your income allocable to Illinois.

Reinsurance – Life insurance companies, nonlife mutual, and nonlife stock insurance companies – If more than 50 percent of your premiums are from reinsurance, include your reinsurance premiums from all sources on Line 28 and your reinsurance premiums from Illinois sources on Line 29, along with any direct premiums on those lines.

You may determine your reinsurance premiums from Illinois sources using one of the following methods. You must use the same method for all future years unless you receive written permission from the Department to change methods.

Method A – Determine the reinsurance premiums assumed, relating to property or risk located in Illinois.

Method B – For each company from which reinsurance is accepted, determine the ceding insurance company’s ratio of direct premiums on property or risk located in Illinois, to its total direct premiums. Apply this ratio to the reinsurance premiums assumed from that company. For example, reinsurer R assumes premiums of \$40,000 and \$50,000 from ceding companies A and B respectively. Company A’s ratio of direct premiums on property or risk located in Illinois, to its total direct premiums, is 10 percent and Company B’s ratio is 20 percent. Reinsurer R has \$14,000 of reinsurance premiums assumed on property or risk located in Illinois, consisting of \$4,000 from ceding Company A (10 percent of \$40,000) and \$10,000 from ceding Company B (20 percent of \$50,000).

Method C – Determine the amount of reinsurance premiums assumed from insurance companies commercially domiciled in Illinois. Include in reinsurance premiums assumed in Illinois, all premiums for reinsurance accepted from insurance companies commercially domiciled in Illinois.

What if I am a financial organization?

If you checked the box in Step 1, Line G, indicating that you are a financial organization and your income is derived from inside and outside Illinois, cross out the word “sales” on Lines 28 and 29 and write “Financial organization.”

On Line 28, enter the amount of gross receipts from all sources.

On Line 29, enter the amount of gross receipts from:

- sales or leases of real property located in Illinois;
- leases or rentals of tangible personal property, to the extent it is located in Illinois during the rental period;
- interest income, commissions, fees, gains on disposition, and other receipts from:
 - loans secured by real or tangible personal property located in Illinois;
 - unsecured consumer loans to a resident of Illinois;
 - unsecured commercial or installment loans where the proceeds of the loan are applied in Illinois. If the place of application cannot be determined, the gross receipts are in Illinois if the office of the borrower from which the loan was negotiated is in Illinois. **If neither the place of application nor the office of the borrower can be determined, do not include the gross receipts in Line 28 or 29;** and
 - credit card receivables billed to a customer in Illinois.
- sales of travelers checks and money orders at a location in Illinois;
- interest, dividends, net gains, and other income from investment and trading assets and activities, where the majority of your contacts with the asset or activity is in Illinois. The state to which an asset or activity is assigned in your books and records for federal or state regulatory requirements is presumed to be proper unless a majority of the evidence shows otherwise or you do not have a fixed place of business in that state. If the place with the majority of contacts cannot be determined under these rules, the gross receipts are in Illinois if your commercial domicile is in Illinois.
- any other transaction, if the gross receipts would be included on Line 29 under the general instructions for Line 29.

For more information, see Illinois Income Tax Regulations, Section 100.3405.

Divide Line 29 by Line 28 and enter the result, rounded to six decimal places, on Line 30. Complete Lines 31 through 34 as indicated in Specific Instructions for Step 4, Figure your income allocable to Illinois.

What if I am a transportation company?

If you checked the box in Step 1, Line G, indicating that you are a company that furnishes transportation service both inside and outside Illinois, cross out the word “sales” on Lines 28 and 29 and write “Transportation.” You must apportion business income as follows:

- A Transportation by airline** — On Line 28, enter the amount of revenue miles everywhere. On Line 29, enter the amount of revenue miles in Illinois. Divide Line 29 by Line 28 and enter the result, rounded to six decimal places, on Line 30.
- B Other modes of transportation** — On Line 28, enter the amount of your gross receipts from providing transportation services. On Line 29, enter the amount of gross receipts from Illinois, as follows:
- all gross receipts from transportation that both originates and terminates in Illinois; and

- gross receipts from interstate transportation, multiplied by a fraction equal to the miles traveled in Illinois on all interstate trips divided by miles traveled everywhere on all interstate trips.

Divide Line 29 by Line 28 and enter the result, rounded to six decimal places, on Line 30.

- C Transportation of both freight and passengers or transportation by airline and other modes** — Compute separate fractions for freight transportation and passenger transportation by airline and for freight transportation and passenger transportation by all other modes of transportation under A and B, in the list above and enter on Line 30 the average of those fractions, weighted by the gross receipts from freight or passenger transportation by airline or other modes, rounded to six decimal places.

For more information, see Illinois Income Tax Regulations, Section 100.3450.

Complete Lines 31 through 34 as indicated in Specific Instructions for Step 4, Figure your income allocable to Illinois.

What if I am a federally regulated exchange?

If you checked the box in Step 1, Line G, indicating that you are a federally regulated exchange that is electing to use a special apportionment formula this year, and your income is derived from inside and outside Illinois, cross out the word “sales” on Lines 28 and 29 and write “Exchange.” You may apportion your business income as follows:

On Line 28, enter the amount of business income from all sources.

On Line 29, enter the amount of business income from:

- receipts attributable to transactions executed on a physical trading floor located in Illinois;
- receipts attributable to all other matching, execution, or clearing transactions. This includes, without limitation, receipts from the provision of matching, execution, or clearing services to another entity.
 - Multiply this amount by 27.54 percent (.2754) for tax years ending on or after December 31, 2013; and
- all other receipts for sales in Illinois.

Divide Line 29 by Line 28 and enter the result, rounded to six decimal places, on Line 30. Complete Lines 31 through 34 as indicated in Specific Instructions for Step 4, Figure your income allocable to Illinois.

Note For any tax year, the Illinois apportionment percentage computed using this formula may never be less than the Illinois apportionment percentage computed for the first full tax year ending on or after December 31, 2013, for which the taxpayer used this formula.

What if I have two or more discrete businesses?

If you are a corporation engaged in the conduct of two or more discrete businesses, you are entitled to compute your Illinois tax liability by determining the income attributable to each of those businesses, and apportioning that income by application of a separate apportionment formula determined for each. You must attach the separate computations to Form IL-1120. However, you must report the aggregate as if the business were one taxable entity. For more information, see Illinois Income Tax Regulations, Section 100.3010(b).

What if I am a member of a unitary business group?

The term “unitary business group” means a group of persons related through common ownership, whose business activities are integrated with, dependent on, and contribute to each other. In the case of a corporation, common ownership is defined as the direct or indirect ownership or control of more than 50 percent of the outstanding voting stock of a corporation.

If you determine that you are a member of a unitary business group, see Illinois Schedule UB Instructions for more information regarding your Illinois filing requirements and the computation of your Illinois tax liability.

What if I want to use an alternative apportionment formula?

If the apportionment methods prescribed by IITA, Sections 304(a) through (e), and (h) do not fairly and accurately represent the market for your goods, services, or other sources of business income, or lead to a grossly distorted result, you may want to use a more accurate alternative method. If you want to use an alternative apportionment method, you **must** receive permission from IDOR **prior** to filing your return.

Note Your request for an alternative apportionment formula must follow the requirements of the Illinois Income Tax Regulations, Section 100.3390. See the regulations or contact the Department for more information.

If you receive permission to use an alternative formula, you must attach to your Form IL-1120 a copy of the letter granting permission.

Send your request to:

**ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
LEGAL SERVICES OFFICE
SENIOR COUNSEL - INCOME TAX, 5-500
101 WEST JEFFERSON STREET
SPRINGFIELD IL 62702**