



What's new for 1999

- Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1999, you are allowed to pass through the Research and Development Credit to your shareholders.
- Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1999, a new credit is available that you may pass through to your shareholders. The Economic Development for a Growing Economy (EDGE) Tax Credit is a new credit available to taxpayers who have entered into an agreement with the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs (DCCA) under the Economic Development for a Growing Economy Tax Credit Act.
- Effective for tax years ending on or after August 13, 1999, you are allowed to subtract wages for which you claimed the federal Jobs Tax Credit (nondeductible under the Internal Revenue Code (IRC), Section 280C.)
- Effective for loss years ending on or after December 31, 1999, the Illinois net loss deduction (NLD) provisions are decoupled from the IRC, Section 172.
- Effective for tax years ending on or after December 31, 1999, the manner in which patents, copyrights, trademarks, and similar items of intangible personal property are treated changes for Illinois sales factor purposes.

General Information

Who must file Form IL-1120-ST?

You must file Form IL-1120-ST if you are a small business corporation, as defined in IRC, Section 1361(a), 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 U.S. Form 1120S (regardless of net income or loss).

If you own a qualified subchapter S subsidiary (QSSS) defined in IRC, Section 1361(b)(3), as well as any other entity that is disregarded as an entity separate from you for purposes of the IRC, it is likewise disregarded as a

separate entity for purposes of the IITA. You must include all items of income, deduction, loss, credit, *etc.*, from such entities on your return as if they were earned or incurred by you directly.

If you are an S corporation that is a member of a unitary business group, you should see Illinois Schedule UB, Combined Apportionment for Unitary Business Group, and the instructions for information about filing requirements. S corporations may file as members of a unitary group, but may not file a combined return.

It is your duty as a taxpayer to obtain forms. Failure to obtain them is not an excuse for failure to file returns as required by law.

How do I register my business?

If you are required to file Form IL-1120-ST, you must register by filing Form NUC-1, Illinois Business Registration. To receive Form NUC-1, see "What if I need additional assistance or forms?" for our phone numbers and addresses.

Registering with the Illinois Department of Revenue (IDOR), **prior to filing your return** will ensure that your tax returns are accurately processed and that you receive the appropriate forms.

Your identification as an Illinois business taxpayer will be your federal employer identification number (FEIN).

When should I file?

Your Illinois filing period is the same as your federal filing period. In general, Form IL-1120-ST is due on or before the 15th day of the **3rd** month following the close of the tax year.

Automatic seven-month extension —

We grant you an automatic seven-month extension of time in which to file your small business corporate tax return. 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-ST is not an extension of time for payment of Illinois tax.

Additional extension beyond the automatic extension period — We will grant an extension of more than seven months **only** if an extension of more than six months is granted by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). A copy of the approved federal extension must be attached to your Form IL-1120-ST when it is filed.

Where should I file?

Mail your Form IL-1120-ST to

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
PO BOX 19032
SPRINGFIELD IL 62794-9032

When should I pay?

Payment of tax — You must pay your Illinois replacement tax in full on or before the 15th day of the 3rd month following the close of the tax year. This payment date applies even though an automatic extension for filing your return has been granted.

Estimated tax payments — Small business corporations are not required to make estimated payments.

Who should sign the return?

Your Form IL-1120-ST 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 officer has personally examined the return and that 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, full-time employee of the taxpayer, such as a clerk, secretary, or bookkeeper) must provide a handwritten signature, date the return, and indicate their taxpayer identification number. If the preparer is an employee or partner of a firm or corporation, the preparer must also provide the firm's name, address, and instead of the preparer's taxpayer identification number, the preparer must provide the firm's

FEIN. A self-employed preparer must check the “self-employed” box and provide their own name, address, and taxpayer identification number in the appropriate spaces.

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

What are the penalties and interest?

Penalties and interest — You will owe a **late-filing or nonfiling penalty** if you do not file a processable return by the due date, including any extended due date. You will owe a **late-payment penalty** if you do not pay the tax you owe by the original due date of the return, even if you have an extension of time to file. Interest is calculated on tax and penalty from the day after the original due date of your return through the date you pay the tax and penalty.

We will bill you for penalties and interest. If you prefer to figure these amounts, see Publication 103, Uniform Penalties and Interest. To receive a copy of this publication, see “What if I need additional assistance or forms?” for our phone numbers and addresses.

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 if

- you are liable for replacement tax for that period or any previous tax period; or
- the shareholders had income allocable to Illinois for that period or any previous tax period due to a distribution from you.

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,
- the machinery and equipment, or
- the real property of its business,

you or the purchaser must complete and send us a Form NUC-542-A, Notice of

Sale or Purchase of Business Assets, no later than 10 days after the sale took place. Mail this form, along with copies of the sales contract and financing agreement, to Illinois Department of Revenue, Bulk Sales Section, P.O. Box 641155, Chicago, Illinois 60664-1155.

Request for prompt determination —

You may make a request for prompt determination of liability if you are a corporation that is contemplating, or in the process of, dissolution or has already dissolved. Before you can make this request, you must file a return with us. 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 the request. Mail your request to Illinois Department of Revenue, Taxpayer Correspondence Section, P.O. Box 19044, Springfield, Illinois 62794-9044.

What if I need to correct or change my return?

Corrected — If you need to correct or change your return after it has been filed, but before the automatic extension due date has passed, you must file a corrected Form IL-1120-ST. Mark the return “CORRECTED” at the top and show the changes. Any correction made may cause a recalculation of penalties and interest.

Amended — If you need to correct or change your return after it has been filed and the automatic extension due date has passed, you must file Form IL-843, Amended Return or Notice of Change in Income.

A State changes only — If you discover an error on your Illinois return that does not relate to an error on your federal return but was caused by

- a mistake in transferring information from your federal return to your Illinois return,
- failing to report 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,

you must file Form IL-843, promptly.

If you are filing Form IL-843 to claim an overpayment, it must be filed within three years after the extended due date, date the return was filed, or one year after the tax giving rise to the overpayment was paid, whichever is latest.

B Federal changes only — If you have been notified by the IRS that they have made changes to your return due

to an error, or as a result of an examination, you must file Form IL-843. This includes any change in your federal income tax liability; any tax credits; or in the computation of your federal taxable income as reported for federal income tax purposes if the change affects any items entering into the computation of net income, net loss, or any credit for any year under the IITA. You must file Form IL-843 no later than 120 days after the alteration has been agreed to or finally determined.

If you are filing Form IL-843 to claim an overpayment, it must be filed no later than two years after the date such notification was due (regardless of whether such notice was given). For further information, see Form IL-843 instructions.

What records must I keep?

You must maintain books and records to substantiate any information reported on Form IL-1120-ST. 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 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-ST are subject to verification and audit.

Should I round?

To make it easier for you to figure your tax, you may round the dollar amounts on Form IL-1120-ST and accompanying schedules to whole-dollars. 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 if I have an Illinois net loss deduction (NLD)?

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

To determine your “Illinois net loss,” start with federal ordinary income and apply all addition and subtraction modifications and all allocation and apportionment provisions.

Effective for loss years **ending on or after December 31, 1999**, the Illinois NLD provisions are decoupled from IRC, Section 172. All Illinois net losses must now be carried back 2 years (unless an election is made to only carry forward such loss), then forward 20 years, which is the same as the general rule under the current version of IRC, Section 172. However, the special rules under IRC, Section 172, and future amendments to that section will no longer apply to Illinois net losses. The new legislation also provides that no limitations under IRC, Section 382, or the separate return limitation year provisions of the federal consolidated return regulations will apply to an NLD carryover.

Illinois net losses in tax years **ending prior to December 31, 1999**, are allowed as a carryback or carryforward deduction only in the manner allowed under IRC, Section 172.

Note: You may make the election to forgo the Illinois NLD carryback period by checking the box below Part II, Line 1a. This election must be made by the extended due date of the loss year return. Once made, the election is irrevocable.

If you are carrying forward an Illinois NLD, you must complete Illinois Schedule NLD, Illinois Net Loss Deduction, and claim the deduction on Part II, Line 1b. See the Part II, Line 1b, instructions.

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

If you need further information, write to Illinois Department of Revenue, Legal Services Office, Senior Counsel - Income Tax, 5-500, 101 West Jefferson, Springfield, Illinois 62702, and request the Illinois Income Tax Regulations, Sections 100.2050 and 100.2300 through 100.2330.

What is the standard exemption?

The standard exemption is \$1,000 multiplied by a fraction, in which the numerator is your base income allocable to Illinois and the denominator is total base income. If you have a change in your tax year end and the result is a period of less than 12 months, the standard exemption is prorated, based on the number of days in the tax year. If this is your first or final return, you are allowed the full-year standard exemption. For further information on short year returns, see IITA, Section 401(b).

Definitions to help you complete your Form IL-1120-ST

All references to "income" include losses.

Illinois base income means federal ordinary income modified by the additions and subtractions as shown in Part IA and Part I of Form IL-1120-ST. See specific instructions for Parts IA and I.

Business income means income arising from transactions and activity in the regular course of your trade or business, after any related deductions. It includes income from tangible and intangible property if the acquisition, management, and disposition of the property constitute integral parts of your regular trade or business operations.

Most income of a corporation is regarded as business income. Consequently, in the case of a corporation other than a personal holding company, the consistent treatment of income from intangibles as business income in filing Illinois tax returns will be presumed to be correct.

Commercial domicile means the principal place from which 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 instructions for Illinois Schedule NB, Nonbusiness Income.

What does taxability (taxable) in other states mean?

Taxable in other states means you are subject to and pay "tax" in another state. "Tax" includes 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 and apportioning business income inside or outside Illinois.

When must I use Illinois Schedules K-1-P and B?

You must use **Illinois Schedule K-1-P**, Partner's or Shareholder's Share of Income, Deductions, Credits, and Recapture, to supply each shareholder with that individual's or entity's share of

the amounts reported on your federal and Illinois tax returns. For Illinois Income Tax purposes, you must give a completed Illinois Schedule K-1-P and a copy of the **Illinois Schedule K-1-P(2)**, Partner's and Shareholder's Instructions to each shareholder. **Do not** file Illinois Schedule K-1-P with your Form IL-1120-ST. However, you must keep a copy of each Illinois Schedule K-1-P with your tax records.

Note: If you are a beneficiary in a trust or an estate, you should receive a completed **Illinois Schedule K-1-T**, Beneficiary's Share of Income and Deductions, and a copy of the **Illinois Schedule K-1-T(2)**, Beneficiary's Instructions. Illinois Schedule K-1-T is for trusts and estates to supply tax information to their beneficiaries.

You must use **Illinois Schedule B**, Partners' or Shareholders' Identification, to supply us with a list of your shareholders. You **must** file Illinois Schedule B with your Form IL-1120-ST.

Note: If you need Illinois Schedule K-1-P, see "What if I need additional assistance or forms?" for our phone numbers and addresses.

May I file a composite return for nonresident shareholders?

You may file a composite return for any nonresident individuals, trusts, and estates that receive income from your S corporation. If you would like more information concerning eligibility to file a composite return, see Form IL-1023-C, Composite Income and Replacement Tax Return.

Note: You must use Form IL-1023-CES, Composite Estimated Tax Payments for Partners and Shareholders, to make payments of estimated tax for a composite filing. If you make estimated payments to us for any other type of tax or you have overpayments of tax from any other type of tax return, you cannot transfer any of these payments from or to Forms IL-1023-CES or IL-1023-C to satisfy composite tax payment requirements.

What if I need additional assistance or forms?

If you need additional assistance, visit our Web site at www.revenue.state.il.us; call our Taxpayer Assistance Division at **1 800 732-8866, 217 782-3336**; or call our TDD (telecommunications device for

the deaf) at **1 800 544-5304**. Our office hours are 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. If you prefer, you may write to us at P.O. Box 19044, Springfield, Illinois 62794-9044.

If you need additional forms or schedules visit our Web site at www.revenue.state.il.us; call our Illinois Tax Fax at **217 785-3400**; call our 24-hour Forms Order Line at **1 800 356-6302**; or write to us at P.O. Box 19010, Springfield, Illinois 62794-9010.

Specific Instructions

Name, address, and FEIN — If your Illinois replacement tax booklet has a pre-addressed label, remove the label and place it in the correct area on the form. If any of the information is not correct, cross through it and write the correct information directly on the label. If you did not receive a pre-addressed label, type or print the requested information clearly in the spaces provided. Be sure that your name, address, FEIN, and tax year ending are correctly reported at the top of your Form IL-1120-ST.

Note: If your name or address has changed since you filed your last return, check the appropriate box.

If you are a member of a group filing as a unitary business, mark the appropriate box and attach Illinois Schedule UB, or indicate the FEIN of the member who is filing Illinois Schedule UB.

Note: You must complete Form IL-1120-ST itself. Do not send a computer printout of line numbers and dollar amounts attached to a blank copy of the return.

You must use the same accounting method (*e.g.*, cash or accrual) and tax year that is used for federal income tax purposes.

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

Part IA — Ordinary income adjustments

Complete this part before completing Part I. You do not need to attach copies of U.S. Schedules K-1 to your Form IL-1120-ST.

Specific instructions are provided on the following pages. Lines that are not discussed in the instructions are self-explanatory.

Line 1 — Write the amount of ordinary income or loss reported on U.S. Form 1120S, Line 21.

Line 4c — Write the total amount of depletion on all of your oil and gas properties, calculated as follows:

- For each property that cost depletion would be required, write the depletion that would be allowed to the shareholder, taking into account the shareholder's proportionate share of the adjusted basis for each property.
- For each property that percentage depletion would be required, write the percentage depletion that would be allowed to the shareholder as prescribed by IRC, Section 613(a) and Section 613A. For regulated natural gas and natural gas sold under a fixed contract, write the percentage depletion that would be allowed to the shareholder as prescribed by IRC, Section 613A(b)(1).

Line 4e — You cannot take a subtraction for a net operating loss on this line.

Part I — Computation of base income (loss)

Complete Part IA before completing Part I.

Additions

Line 2a — Write the total of all amounts excluded from federal ordinary income that were paid or accrued as interest and all distributions received from regulated investment companies during the tax year.

Line 2c — If you are a shareholder in another S corporation, a partner in a partnership, or a beneficiary of a trust or an estate, include your distributive share of additions received from the S corporation, partnership, trust, or estate.

Note: The S corporation or the partnership 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 income.

Subtractions

Line 5a — Write the total interest received or accrued from U.S. Treasury bonds, notes, bills, federal agency obligations, and savings bonds included in federal ordinary income. This amount is net of any bond premium amortization that is deducted federally.

Line 5b — Write the enterprise zone or foreign trade zone/sub-zone dividend subtraction from Illinois Schedule 1299-A, Tax Subtractions and Credits, Section I, Part I, Line 2. **Attach Illinois Schedule 1299-A to your Form IL-1120-ST.**

Line 5c — Write the enterprise zone project contribution subtraction from Illinois Schedule 1299-A, Section I, Part II, Line 4. **Attach Illinois Schedule 1299-A to your Form IL-1120-ST.**

Line 5d — **For financial organizations only.** Write the enterprise zone or high impact business interest subtraction from Illinois Schedule 1299-A, Section I, Part III, Line 6. **Attach Illinois Schedule 1299-A to your Form IL-1120-ST.**

Line 5e — Write the total of any amortizable bond premium disallowed as a federal deduction by IRC, Section 171(a)(2), any expenses incurred in producing federally tax-exempt income disallowed as a federal deduction by IRC, Section 265(a)(1), or any interest expense disallowed as a federal deduction by IRC, Section 265(a)(2). Also include interest expense disallowed by IRC, Section 291(a)(3). Effective for tax years **ending on or after August 13, 1999**, you may also subtract IRC, Sections 265 and 280C amounts.

Line 5f — Specifically identify each separate item of the following subtractions in the space provided or on an attachment. Write the total of

- the refund of Illinois replacement tax for a prior year, to the extent included in federal ordinary income.
- any other income included on Part I, Line 4, exempt from taxation by Illinois by reason of its Constitution or the Constitution, treaties, or statutes of the United States. This amount is net of any bond premium amortization deducted federally. Please see Illinois Publication 101.
- your distributive share of subtractions furnished you by the S corporation, partnership, trust, or estate, in which you are a shareholder, a partner, or a beneficiary.

Note: The S corporation or the partnership 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.

- 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.

- the deductions for “foreign dividend gross-up (IRC, Section 78),” “subpart F income,” or foreign dividends which are allowed as a subtraction modification under IITA, Sections 203(b)(2)(G) and 203(b)(2)(O). **You must provide supporting attachments clearly identifying each item taken as a subtraction.**
- any income included on Part I, Line 4, which is exempt from taxation by Illinois statutes other than the IITA. For further information, see Illinois Publication 101.

Part II — Computation of net income (loss) and replacement tax

Line 1a — Follow the instructions on the form. If this amount is a loss, you may carry it to other years as an Illinois net loss deduction (NLD). If you are electing to forgo the Illinois NLD carryback period, you must check the box below Line 1a. This election must be made by the extended due date of this return. Once made, the election is irrevocable. (See General Information, “What if I have an Illinois net loss deduction (NLD)?”)

Line 1b — Write your Illinois NLD carryforward from any Illinois loss year ending **on or after** December 31, 1986, from Illinois Schedule NLD, Line 5. **Attach Illinois Schedule NLD to your Form IL-1120-ST.**

Line 6b — Write your recapture of investment credits from Illinois Schedule 4255, Recapture of Investment Tax Credits, Part IV, Column C, Line 12.

If you claimed an Illinois investment tax credit 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.

Line 8 — Write the amount from Form IL-477, Part I, Line 9. **Attach Form IL-477 to your Form IL-1120-ST.**

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 over the preceding year or if your business is new to Illinois.

Excess credit may be carried forward for five years. For further information, see Form IL-477 instructions.

Line 10 — Write the amount of Illinois replacement tax paid with Form IL-505-B. If you have an additional federal extension beyond six months, you **must** attach a copy of your **ap-proved** federal extension to your return.

Line 11 — Follow the instructions on the form. Your refund will not be issued if your return is determined to be unprocessable.

Note: Your refund or credit carryforward may be reduced by us to satisfy any unpaid tax, penalty, and interest due for this year or any preceding year. If we reduce your credit carryforward, it may result in a late-payment penalty in the succeeding year.

Line 12 — Follow the instructions on the form. This is the amount of tax due that must be paid in full if \$1 or more. Make your check or money order payable to “**Illinois Department of Revenue.**” We will compute any penalty and interest due and notify you (see General Information “What are the penalties and interest?”). If you prefer to calculate and pay any penalties and interest when you file, include the amounts on Line 12 and identify each amount to the left of the line.

Note: When filing your Form IL-1120-ST, include only forms and schedules required to support your return. Send correspondence separately to P.O. Box 19044, Springfield, Illinois 62794-9044.

Part III — Base income (loss) allocable to Illinois

You **must** complete Part III if any portion of Part I, Line 7, base income (loss) is derived outside Illinois. If you do not complete **all** of Part III we may issue a notice and demand proposing 100 percent of business income being apportioned to Illinois.

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

How is the apportionment factor figured?

For tax years **ending on or after December 31, 1999, and before December 31, 2000**, the apportionment formula is figured using 8.33333 percent (.083333) for the property and payroll factors and 83.3334 percent (.833334) for the sales factor. For tax years **ending on or after December 31, 2000**, the apportionment formula is figured using only the sales factor.

Line 2a — Write the amount of all nonbusiness income (loss) included in base income, net of any related deductions, from Illinois Schedule NB, Column A. **Attach Illinois Schedule NB to your Form IL-1120-ST.** Include any nonbusiness income from Illinois Schedules K-1-P or K-1-T.

Line 2b — Write the amount of all non-unitary business income (loss) included in base income received from any partnership, trust, or estate, of which you are a partner or beneficiary.

Note: The partnership 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.

Special Note: If your activities and the activities of a partnership of which you are a partner constitute a unitary business relationship, any shares of partnership income (loss) and your factors as a partner must be included in your business income and your factors. This income cannot be subtracted on Line 2b of Part III. For further information, see Illinois Income Tax Regulations, Section 100.3380(c).

Lines 5a through 6 — You must complete Lines 5a through 6 only if business income (loss) is derived inside and outside Illinois. Follow specific instructions below for Lines 5a through 6. Financial organizations and transportation companies should see “Special Apportionment Formulas” in these instructions.

Line 5a — Property factor — In Column 1, write the average value of real and tangible personal property owned or rented and used in your trade or business everywhere. In Column 2, write the average value of real and tangible personal property owned or rented and used in your trade or business in Illinois. Divide Column 2 by Column 1 and write the result, carried to six decimal places only, in Column 3. Multiply the decimal in Column 3 by the

weighted factor in Column 4, and write the result in Column 5. If you wrote zero in Column 1, this factor is not applicable. Write "N/A" in Column 3 and see the instructions under Line 6 entitled "What if I do not have three factors?"

Property owned by you is valued at its original cost, plus the original cost of any capital additions or improvements. The average value of property is determined by averaging the values at the beginning and end of the tax year. The director may require the averaging of monthly values during the tax year, if reasonably required to properly reflect the average value of your property. Leasehold improvements made by you, as a lessee, are treated as property owned by you regardless of the useful life of the improvements or the person in whom title is vested on termination of the lease.

Property rented by you is valued at eight times the net annual rental rate. Net annual rental rate is the annual rental rate paid by you, less any annual rental rate received by you from nonbusiness sub-rentals.

Line 5b — Payroll factor — In Column 1, write the total compensation paid everywhere. In Column 2, write the total compensation paid inside Illinois. Divide Column 2 by Column 1 and write the result, carried to six decimal places only, in Column 3. Multiply the decimal in Column 3 by the weighted factor in Column 4, and write the result in Column 5. If you wrote zero in Column 1, this factor is not applicable. Write "N/A" in Column 3 and see the instructions under Line 6 entitled "What if I do not have three factors?"

Compensation is paid in Illinois if

- the individual's service is performed entirely inside Illinois;
- the individual's service is performed both inside and outside Illinois, but the service performed outside Illinois is incidental to the service performed inside Illinois;
- some of the service is performed inside Illinois, and either the base of operations or, if there is no base of operations, the place from which the service is directed or controlled is inside Illinois; or
- the base of operations or the place from which the service is directed or controlled, is not in any state in which some part of the service is performed but the individual is a resident of Illinois.

Note: Payments made to a nonresident who performs personal services under a personal service contract at a sporting event that takes place entirely in Illinois, are included in Column 2, if the professional sports team that the individual is a member of, is a resident of a state that imposes a comparable tax liability on residents of Illinois. For more information, see Illinois Income Tax Regulations, Sections 100.3100(e) and 100.3120(a)(3).

Line 5c — Sales factor — In Column 1, write your total sales everywhere. In Column 2, write your total sales inside Illinois. Divide Column 2 by Column 1 and write the result, carried to six decimal places only, in Column 3. Multiply the decimal in Column 3 by the weighted factor in Column 4, and write the result in Column 5. If you wrote zero in Column 1, this factor is not applicable. Write "N/A" in Column 3 and see the instructions under Line 6 entitled "What if I do not have three factors?"

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 the 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.

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 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 you did not file a tax return 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.

Gross receipts from the licensing, sale, or other disposition of patents, copyrights, trademarks, and other similar items of intangible personal property are in 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 patent product is produced in Illinois.
- copyrighted material is printed or other publications originated in Illinois.
- 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 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.

Sales, other than sales of tangible personal property, or gross receipts from the licensing, sale, or other disposition of patents, copyrights, trademarks, and similar items of intangible personal property, are in Illinois if

- the income-producing activity is performed in Illinois; or
- the income-producing activity is performed both 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.

Line 6 — Add Column 5, Lines 5a through 5c. This is your apportionment factor.

Example

Factor	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
Property	.100000	X .083333	= .008333
Payroll	.100000	X .083333	= .008333
Sales	.500000	X .833334	= <u>.416667</u>
Total			.433333

Apportionment factor is .433333
Write this factor on Line 6.

What if I do not have three factors?

If you do not have three factors (if Line 5a, 5b, or 5c, Column 1, is zero) you must reweight the factors to compute your apportionment factor. To reweight, add the weighted totals in Column 5 for the factors you have; then add the weighting factors in Column 4 for those factors. Divide the total of Column 5 by

the total of Column 4. Use this factor to figure your business income (loss) apportionable to Illinois.

Example

Factor	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
Property	.100000	X .083333	= .008333
Payroll	N/A		
Sales	.500000	X .833334	= .416667
Total		.916667	.425000
.425000 ÷ .916667 = .463636			
Write this factor on Line 6.			

Note: If you only have a sales factor, divide Column 2 by Column 1 and write the result, carried to six decimal places only, in Column 3 **and** on Line 6. **Do nothing** for Columns 4 and 5.

If you use a special apportionment formula (see "Special Apportionment Formulas" in these instructions), write on Line 6 the decimal shown on Column 3, Line 5c.

Line 7 — Follow the instructions on the form. If Lines 5a through 6 are blank, write the amount from Line 4.

Line 8 — Write the amount of net nonbusiness income (loss) allocable to Illinois from Illinois Schedule NB, Column B. Include any nonbusiness income from Illinois Schedules K-1-P or K-1-T.

Line 9 — Write the amount of nonunitary business income (loss) apportionable to Illinois as reported by the partnership, trust, or estate, on Illinois Schedules K-1-P or K-1-T (see Part III, Line 2b).

Special Apportionment Formulas

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

A Business income - See General Information, "Business income" under "Definitions to help you complete your Form IL-1120-ST."

B 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 owned by a bank or bank holding company.

C Business income from sources within Illinois - Business income of a financial organization from sources within Illinois is the sum of

- fees, commissions, or other compensation for financial services rendered within Illinois;
- gross profits from trading in stocks, bonds, or other securities managed within Illinois;
- dividends received within Illinois;
- interest from Illinois customers received within Illinois;
- interest charged to customers at places of business maintained inside Illinois for carrying debit balances on margin accounts, without deduction of any costs incurred in carrying such accounts; and
- any other gross income resulting from the operation as a financial organization inside Illinois.

In computing these amounts, any amount received by a member of an affiliated group (determined under IRC, Section 1504(a), but without reference to whether any such corporation is an "includible corporation" under IRC, Section 1504(b)) from another member of the group must be included only to the extent the amount exceeds the expenses of the original recipient directly allocable to such income.

I Revenue miles - A revenue mile is the transportation of one passenger, or one net ton of freight, the distance of one mile. In the case of transportation by pipeline, a revenue mile is the transportation of one barrel of oil, 1,000 cubic feet of gas, or any specified quantity of any other substance, the distance of one mile.

What if I am a financial organization?

If you are a financial organization and your income is derived from inside and outside Illinois, you must apportion your business income as follows.

Financial organizations — Do not make any entries on Part III, Lines 5a or 5b. On Line 5c, line out the words "Sales factor" and write "Financial organization." In Column 1, write the amount of business income from all sources. In Column 2, write the amount of business income from sources within Illinois. Divide Column 2 by Column 1, write the

result, carried to six decimal places only, in Column 3 **and** on Line 6. **Do nothing** for Columns 4 and 5. See Specific Instructions, Part III - Base income (loss) allocable to Illinois, for completing Lines 7 through 10.

International banking facilities — If you are a financial organization that has established an international banking facility in Illinois, see IITA, Section 304(c)(2), to determine apportionable income. If you have questions about these provisions, write to Illinois Department of Revenue, Legal Services Office, Senior Counsel - Income Tax, 5-500, 101 West Jefferson Street, Springfield, Illinois 62702.

What if I am a transportation service?

If you are a company that furnishes transportation services both inside and outside Illinois, you must apportion your business income as follows.

A Transportation other than pipeline - Do not make any entries on Part III, Lines 5a or 5b. On Line 5c, line out the words "Sales factor" and write "Revenue miles." In Column 1, write the amount of revenue miles everywhere. In Column 2, write the amount of revenue miles in Illinois. Divide Column 2 by Column 1, write the result, carried to six decimal places only, in Column 3 **and** on Line 6. **Do nothing** for Columns 4 and 5. See Specific Instructions, Part III - Base income (loss) allocable to Illinois, for completing Lines 7 through 10.

Note: If you are a corporation engaged in the transportation of both passengers and freight, Column 3, Line 5c, is determined by means of an average of the passenger revenue mile fraction and the freight revenue mile fraction, weighted to reflect your

- relative railway operating income from total passenger and total freight service as reported to the Interstate Commerce Commission in the case of transportation by railroad; and
- relative gross receipts from passenger and freight transportation in the case of transportation other than by railroad.

B Transportation by pipeline - Do not make any entries on Part III, Lines 5a or 5b. On Line 5c, line out the words "Sales factor" and write "Pipeline." In Column 1, write the amount of revenue miles everywhere. In

Column 2, write the amount of revenue miles in Illinois. Divide Column 2 by Column 1, write the result, carried to six decimal places only, in Column 3 **and** on Line 6. **Do nothing** for Columns 4 and 5. See Specific Instructions, Part III - Base income (loss) allocable to Illinois, for completing Lines 7 through 10.

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 for further information regarding your Illinois filing requirements and the computation of your Illinois tax liability. Only Part IA of your Form IL-1120-ST should reflect your separate company income. The remainder of Form IL-1120-ST should reflect unitary figures from Illinois Schedule UB.

What if I want to use an alternative apportionment formula?

If the apportionment methods prescribed by IITA, Sections 304(a) through (d) and (h), do not fairly and accurately reflect your business activity in Illinois, 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 the IDOR **prior** to filing your return. Send your request to Illinois Department of Revenue, Legal Services Office, Senior Counsel - Income Tax, 5-500, 101 West Jefferson, Springfield, Illinois 62702.

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 further information.

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

Illinois Schedule B Instructions

Complete Illinois Schedule B identifying any person who was a shareholder at any time during your tax year. You **must** attach Illinois Schedule B to your Form IL-1120-ST.

Column A - Write the name of each shareholder.

Column B - Write each shareholder's address.

Column C - Write the Social Security number or the federal employer identification number of each shareholder.

Column D - Write the percentage representing each shareholder's share of income, deductions, credit, or recapture.

Illinois Schedule NB Instructions

Column A — Write in Column A on the appropriate line all nonbusiness income, wherever earned.

Column B — Of the amounts written in Column A, write in Column B any amount allocable to Illinois as follows:

1 Net interest and dividends. If your commercial domicile was in Illinois when the interest and dividends were paid or accrued, the interest and dividend income is allocable to Illinois.

2 Rents and royalties. Rents and royalties from real property are allocable to Illinois if the property is located in Illinois. Rents and royalties from tangible personal property are allocable to Illinois to the extent that the property is used in Illinois; or in their entirety, if at the time the rents or royalties were paid or accrued, your commercial domicile was in Illinois and was not organized under the laws of, or taxable with respect to, the rents or royalties in the state in which the property was used.

The extent of use of tangible personal property in a state is determined by multiplying the rents or royalties derived from the property by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of days of physical location of the property in the state during the rental or royalty period in the taxable year, and the denominator of which is the number of days of physical location of the property everywhere

during all rental or royalty periods in the taxable year. If the physical location of the property during the rental or royalty period is unknown or unascertainable, tangible personal property is used in the state in which the property was located at the time the rental or royalty payer obtained possession.

3 Patent and copyright royalties.

Patent and copyright royalties are allocable to Illinois to the extent that the patent or copyright is used by the payer in Illinois, or to the extent that the patent or copyright is used by the payer in a state in which you are not taxable with respect to the royalties and, at the time the royalties were paid or accrued, your commercial domicile was in Illinois.

A patent is used in a state to the extent that it is employed in production, fabrication, manufacturing, or other processing in the state or to the extent that a patented product is produced in the state. If the basis of, or receipts from, patent royalties do not permit allocation to states or if the accounting procedures do not reflect states of use, the patent is used in Illinois if your commercial domicile was in Illinois.

A copyright is used in a state to the extent that printing or other publication originates in the state. If the basis of, or receipts from, copyright royalties do not permit allocation to states or if the accounting procedures do not reflect states of use, the copyright is used in Illinois if your commercial domicile was in Illinois.

4 Capital gains and losses.

Capital gains and losses resulting from the sale or exchange of property are allocable to Illinois

- for real property if the real property is located in Illinois;
- for tangible personal property if at the time of the sale or exchange the property had its situs in Illinois, or your commercial domicile was in Illinois and was not taxable in the state in which the tangible personal property had its situs; or
- for intangible personal property if your commercial domicile was in Illinois at the time of the sale or exchange.

