



Florida Corporate Short Form Income Tax Return

F-1120A
R. 01/14

Rule 12C-1.051
Florida Administrative Code
Effective 01/14

For tax year beginning on
or after January 1,

Where to Send Payments and Returns

Make check payable to and mail with return to:
Florida Department of Revenue
5050 W Tennessee St
Tallahassee FL 32399-0135

If you are requesting a **refund** (Line 9b), send your
return to:
Florida Department of Revenue
PO Box 6440
Tallahassee FL 32314-6440

FEIN:
Taxable Year End:

Who May File a Florida Corporate Short Form (Florida Form F-1120A)?

Corporations or other entities subject to Florida corporate income tax must file a Florida Corporate Income/Franchise Tax Return (Florida Form F-1120) unless they qualify to file a Florida Corporate Short Form Income Tax Return (Florida Form F-1120A).

A corporation qualifies to file Florida Form F-1120A if it meets **ALL** of the following criteria:

- It has Florida net income of \$45,000 or less.
- It conducts 100 percent of its business in Florida.
- It does not report any additions to and/or subtractions from federal taxable income other than a **net operating loss deduction** and/or **state income taxes**, if any.
- It is not included in a Florida or federal consolidated corporate income tax return.
- It claims no tax credits other than tentative tax payments or estimated tax payments.
- It is not required to pay Federal Alternative Minimum Tax.

Online Filing Application for Florida Form F-1120A

We encourage *Florida Corporate Short Form* (Florida Form F-1120A) filers to use the Department's online filing application. The online software application will guide you through the process. Go to our Internet site at www.myflorida.com/dor for more information, to register, and to enroll for e-Services.

(Continued on Page 2)

Florida Form F-1120A is a machine-readable form. Please follow the instructions. Use black ink.

If hand printing this document, print your numbers as shown and write one number per box. Write within the boxes.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

If typing this document, type through the boxes and type all of your numbers together.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

	U.S. DOLLARS						CENTS	
1. Federal taxable income	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Plus (+) Federal NOLD + state income tax	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Less (-) Florida NOLD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Less (-) Florida exemption	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Equals (=) Florida net income	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Tax due: 5.5% of Line 5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Less (-) Payment credits	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Plus (+) Penalty and interest (See instructions)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Total amount due or overpayment (Complete Line 9a or 9b for overpayments)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

9a CREDIT 9b REFUND

Florida Corporate Short Form Income Tax Return

Mail coupon only.
Keep top portion for your records.

F-1120A
R. 01/14

Name
Address
City/St/ZIP

If Line 5 is zero "0" or less, enter "0" on Line 6.

If this amount is \$2,500 or greater, you cannot file Form F-1120A.

DOR USE ONLY

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	/	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	/	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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FEIN

Taxable Year Beginning

M M D D Y Y

Taxable Year End

M M D D Y Y

REMEMBER TO COMPLETE THE BACK OF THE FORM

The following instructions apply to questions A through J below.

- A. If the corporation is incorporated in the State of Florida, check "Yes." Otherwise, check "No" and enter the state or country of incorporation in the space provided.
- B. If the corporation is registered with the Florida Secretary of State, check "Yes" and enter the document number. For information, contact the Department of State, Corporate Information, at 850-245-6052 or visit their Internet site at www.sunbiz.org.
- C. If the corporation timely filed a Florida Extension of Time (Florida Form F-7004), check "Yes."
- D. If the corporation paid federal income tax on Line 22c of federal Form 1120S, check "Yes." (If yes, see instructions for Line 1 on Page 3.)
- E. If the corporation is a member of a controlled group of corporations as defined in section 1563 of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC), check "Yes" (see instructions for Line 4 on Page 4).
- F. If this is an initial or first year return, check the box labeled "I." If this is a final return, check the box labeled "F." Note: If the corporation is still required to file an annual federal return **do not** check the "F" box.
- G. Enter only the dollar amount of state income tax included in Line 2, Florida Form F-1120A (you should not include cents). If none, enter zero (0).
- H. Enter the date of the corporation's latest IRS audit and list the years examined in the audit.
- I. Enter the Principal Business Activity Code that applies to your Florida business activities. If the Principal Business Activity Code is unknown, see the "Principal Business Activity Codes" section of the IRS instructions for federal Form 1120.
- J. Enter the federal return filed with the IRS. For example:

or or

Who Must File a Florida Corporate Income/ Franchise Tax Return?

Corporate income tax is imposed by section (s.) 220.11, Florida Statutes (F.S).

- **All corporations** (including tax-exempt organizations) doing business, earning income, or existing in Florida.
- **Every bank and savings association** doing business, earning income, or existing in Florida.
- **All associations or artificial entities** doing business, earning income, or existing in Florida.
- **Foreign (out-of-state) corporations** that are partners or members in a Florida partnership or joint venture. A "Florida partnership" is a partnership doing business, earning income, or existing in Florida.
- **A limited liability company (LLC)** classified as a **corporation** for Florida and federal income tax purposes is subject to the Florida Income Tax Code and must file a Florida corporate income tax return.
- **An LLC** classified as a **partnership** for Florida and federal income tax purposes must file a *Florida Partnership Information Return* (Florida Form F-1065) if one or more of its owners is a corporation. In addition, the corporate owner of an LLC classified as a partnership for Florida and federal income tax purposes must file a Florida corporate income tax return.
- **A single member LLC** disregarded for Florida and federal income tax purposes is not required to file a separate Florida corporate income tax return. The income must be reported on the owner's return if the single member LLC is owned, directly or indirectly, by a corporation. The corporation must file Florida Form F-1120, reporting its own income and the income of the single member LLC, even if the only activity of the corporation is ownership of the single member LLC.
- **Homeowner and condominium associations** that file federal Form 1120 (*U.S. Corporation Income Tax Return*) must file Florida Form F-1120 or F-1120A regardless of whether any tax may be due. If you file federal Form 1120-H (*U.S. Income Tax Return for Homeowners Associations*), you are not required to file a Florida return.
- **Political organizations** that file federal Form 1120-POL.

(Continued on Page 3)

Signature and Verification

An officer or person authorized to sign for the entity must sign all returns. An **original signature** is required. We will not accept a photocopy, facsimile, or stamp. A receiver, trustee, assignee, or other fiduciary must sign any return filed on behalf of the entity.

Any person, firm, or corporation who prepares a return for compensation must also sign the return and provide:

- Federal employer identification number (FEIN)
- Preparer tax identification number (PTIN).

Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this return and to the best of my knowledge and belief, it is true, correct, and complete. If prepared by a person other than the taxpayer, the declaration is based on all information of which the preparer has any knowledge.

Signature of officer	Date	Phone	
Signature of individual or firm preparing the return	Date	Preparer's PTIN <input type="checkbox"/> or FEIN <input type="checkbox"/> (Check one)	Phone

YES NO All taxpayers are required to answer questions A through J below.

<p>A. <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO Incorporated in Florida? Other _____</p> <p>B. <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO Registered with Florida Secretary of State? Document number _____</p> <p>C. <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO A Florida extension of time was timely filed?</p> <p>D. <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO Corporation paid federal tax on Line 22c of federal Form 1120S?</p> <p>E. <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO Corporation is a member of a controlled group as defined by section 1563, IRC?</p> <p>F. <input type="checkbox"/> I <input type="checkbox"/> F Mark box "I" if this is an initial return and/or mark box "F" if you filed a final federal return.</p>	<p>G. Amount of state income taxes included in Florida Form F-1120A, Line 2. If none, enter zero (0). \$ <input type="text" value=""/><input type="text" value=""/><input type="text" value=""/><input type="text" value=""/><input type="text" value=""/><input type="text" value=""/></p> <p>H. Enter date of latest IRS audit. List years examined _____</p> <p>I. Principal Business Activity Code (as applies to Florida). <input type="text" value=""/><input type="text" value=""/><input type="text" value=""/><input type="text" value=""/><input type="text" value=""/><input type="text" value=""/></p> <p>J. Type of federal return filed. <input type="text" value=""/><input type="text" value=""/><input type="text" value=""/><input type="text" value=""/><input type="text" value=""/><input type="text" value=""/></p>	<p style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">T</p> <p style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">L</p>
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Who Must File a Florida Corporate Income/ Franchise Tax Return? (continued from Page 2)

- **S corporations** that pay federal income tax on Line 22c of federal Form 1120S.
- **Tax-exempt organizations** that have “unrelated trade or business income” for federal income tax purposes are subject to Florida corporate income tax and must file either Florida Form F-1120 or Florida Form F-1120A.

General Information

When is Florida Form F-1120A Due?

Generally, Florida Form F-1120A is due the later of:

- (1) On or before the first day of the fourth month following the close of the tax year. For example, for a taxpayer with a tax year that ends December 31, the Florida Form F-1120A is due on or before April 1 of the following year; or
- (2) The 15th day following the due date, without extension, for the filing of the related federal return for the taxable year. For example, if the federal return is due on May 1, the related Florida Form F-1120A is due on May 15.

You must file a return, even if no tax is due.

If the due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or state or federal holiday, the return is considered to be filed on time if postmarked on the next business day.

Note: A late-filed return will subject a corporation to penalty, whether or not tax is due.

Extension of Time to File

To apply for an extension of time for filing Florida Form F-1120A, you must complete Florida Form F-7004, *Florida Tentative Income/Franchise Tax Return and Application for Extension of Time to File Return*. To obtain Florida Form F-7004 see “Contact Us” on page 5.

Go to the Department’s Internet site for information on electronic filing and payment of tentative tax.

You must file **Florida Form F-7004** to extend your time to file. A copy of your **federal extension** alone will not extend the time for filing your Florida return. See Rule 12C-1.0222, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), for information on the requirements that must be met for your request for an extension of time to be valid.

Extensions are valid for six months. We permit only one extension per tax year.

Payment of Tax

You must pay the tax due, as shown on Line 9 of the return, and either file your return or extension of time by the original due date. Payment must be in U.S. funds. If your tax payment is not on time, penalties and interest will apply.

Taxable Year and Accounting Methods

The taxable year and method of accounting must be the same for Florida income tax as it is for federal income tax. If you change your taxable year or your method of accounting for federal income tax, you must also change the taxable year or method of accounting for Florida income tax.

Rounding Off to Whole-Dollar Amounts

Whole-dollar amounts may be entered on the return and accompanying schedules. To round off dollar amounts, drop amounts less than 50 cents to the next lowest dollar and increase amounts from 50 cents to 99 cents to the

General Information (continued)

next highest dollar. If you use this method on the federal return, you must use it on the Florida return.

Federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN)

If you do not have an FEIN, obtain one from the IRS. You can:

- Apply online at www.irs.gov
- Apply by telephone at 800-829-4933.
- Apply by mail with IRS form SS-4. To obtain this form, download or order it from www.irs.gov or call 800-829-3676.

To Amend a Return

You must complete a Florida Form F-1120X to amend your Florida corporate income tax return if:

- You file an amended Federal return.
- A redetermination of federal income is made (for example, through an audit adjustment), and
- The adjustments would affect net income subject to the Florida corporate income/franchise tax.

Go to our Internet site for Florida Form F-1120X with instructions.

Who Must Make Estimated Tax Payments?

If you expect the amount of income tax liability for the year to be **more than \$2,500**, you must make a declaration of estimated tax for the taxable year using Florida Form F-1120ES. Payments may not be annualized. If the corporation’s expected tax liability is more than \$2,500, you must file Florida Form F-1120. To obtain Florida Form F-1120ES, see “Contact Us” on Page 5.

Line-by-Line Instructions

Line 1. Federal Taxable Income – Generally, corporations should enter the amount shown on Page 1, Line 30 of the federal Form 1120 or the corresponding line (taxable income) of the federal income tax return filed. If this amount is negative, check the box. S corporations should enter only the income subject to federal income tax at the corporate level and those S corporations answering no to Question D do not have to file a return unless requesting a refund.

Line 2. Net Operating Loss Deduction (NOLD) and State Income Taxes Deducted in Computing Federal Taxable Income – Enter the sum of:

- (A) Any net operating loss deduction shown on Line 29(a) of the federal Form 1120 or on the matching line of other federal income tax forms and
- (B) Any tax on, or measured by, income paid or accrued as a liability to any U.S. state or the District of Columbia that is deducted from gross income in computing federal income for the taxable year. Exclude taxes based on gross receipts or revenues.

If you include state income taxes in Line 2, complete Question G on Page 2.

Use the following to calculate your Line 2 entry:

- a. NOLD _____
- b. State income taxes deducted in computing federal taxable income

- c. Total - Add a and b, then enter this amount on Line 2.

Line-by-Line Instructions (continued from page 3)

Line 3. Florida Net Operating Loss Deduction (NOLD) – Enter the amount (if any) of the Florida net operating loss deduction on Line 3. For Florida corporate income tax, a net operating loss can never be carried back as a deduction to a prior taxable year. A net operating loss can only be carried over to later taxable years and treated in the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same time periods prescribed in section 172, IRC.

Line 4. Florida Exemption – Section 220.14, F.S., exempts up to \$50,000 of net income for tax years beginning in 2013. The exemption is the lesser of \$50,000 or the Florida portion of adjusted federal income. If the taxable year is less than 12 months, you must prorate the \$50,000 exemption. Multiply \$50,000 by the number of days in the short tax year divided by 365. Only one \$50,000 exemption is allowed to the members of a controlled group of corporations as defined in section 1563, IRC. If members of a controlled group file separate Florida returns the \$50,000 exemption will be divided equally among all filing members unless all members consent to an apportionment plan for an unequal allocation of the Florida exemption.

Line 5. Florida Net Income – Subtract Lines 3 and 4 from the sum of Lines 1 and 2 and enter the difference on Line 5. (Line 1 plus Line 2 minus Line 3 minus Line 4.) If this amount is negative, check the box and enter zero (0) on Line 6.

Line 6. Corporate Income Tax Due – Enter 5.5 percent of Line 5. If Line 5 is zero (0) or less, enter zero (0) on Line 6. If this amount is \$2,500 or greater, you cannot file Florida Form F-1120A. See "Contact Us" on Page 5 for information on obtaining Florida Form F-1120.

Line 7. Payment Credits – Enter the total tentative tax paid with Florida Form F-7004 plus estimated tax payments, if any, made for the taxable year, or carryovers from previous years, plus the amount(s) shown on any corporate income tax credit memo(s) issued by the Department.

Line 8. Penalty and Interest – If penalties or interest apply, enter the total amount on this line.

Line-by-Line Instructions (continued)

Penalties

Late-Filed Return – The penalty for a late-filed return is 10 percent each month, or portion of a month, not to exceed 50 percent of the tax due with the return. If no tax is due and a return is filed late, the penalty is \$50 each month or portion of a month, not to exceed \$300.

Underpayment of Tentative Tax – The penalty for underpayment of tentative tax is 12 percent per year during the extension period on the underpaid amount. You must calculate the penalty from the original due date of the return.

Incomplete Return – For an incomplete return, the penalty is the greater of \$300 or 10 percent of the tax finally determined to be due, not to exceed \$10,000. An incomplete return is one that cannot be readily handled, verified, or reviewed.

Fraudulent Return – The penalty for filing a false or fraudulent return is 100 percent of the deficiency.

Interest – A floating rate of interest applies to underpayments, late payments, and overpayments of corporate income tax. We update the floating interest rate January 1 and July 1 of each year by using the formula established in s. 220.807, F.S. For information on current and prior period interest rates, visit our Internet site.

Line 9. Total Amount Due or Overpayment – Subtract the amount shown on Line 7 from Line 6, add any amount shown on Line 8, and enter the result on Line 9. **If Line 9 is a negative amount, you have overpaid your Florida corporate income tax.** To have this amount credited toward next year's tax liability, place an "X" in Box 9a. To have this amount refunded, place an "X" in Box 9b. **If you make no entry, the entire amount of overpayment will be credited to next year's estimated tax.** If Line 9 is a positive amount, this is the amount due. Make your check or money order payable to the Florida Department of Revenue. You must pay in U.S. funds. **Note: The election to apply an overpayment to the next year's estimated tax is irrevocable. For more information, see Rule 12C-1.034(8), F.A.C., titled Special Rules Relating to Estimated Tax.**

Detach Here

Change of Address or Business Name

Complete this form, sign it, and mail it to the Department if:

- The address below is not correct.
- The business location changes.
- The corporation name changes.

Mail to:
Florida Department of Revenue
5050 W Tennessee St
Tallahassee FL 32399-0100

F-1120A

Signature of Officer (Required)

Date

CHANGE IN New Location Address

FEIN of entity -

Business location _____

City _____ State _____ ZIP _____

Business telephone (____) _____ County _____

In care of _____

New Mailing Address

Mailing address _____

City _____ State _____ ZIP _____

Owner's telephone (____) _____ County _____

New Business Name

DBA _____

New Corporation Name

