FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

Florida Corporate Short Form Income Tax Return

For tax year beginning on or after January 1,

FEIN:

Taxable Year End:

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

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 software application will guide you through the process. Go to **floridarevenue.com/taxes/eEnroll** to register and to enroll for eServices.

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% 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.

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. 0123456789

Check here if negative ▼ U.S. DOLLARS | CENTS

1. **Federal taxable income**
2. **Plus (+)** Federal NOLD + state income tax
3. **Less (-)** Florida NOLD
4. **Less (-)** Florida exemption

Check here if negative ▼

5. **Equals (=)** Florida net income
6. **Tax due: 5.5% of Line 5**
7. **Less (-)** Payment credits
8. **Plus (+)** Penalty and interest (See instructions)

Check here if negative ▼

9. **Total amount due or overpayment** (Complete Line 9a or 9b for overpayments)

☐ **9a CREDIT** ☐ **9b REFUND**

Florida Corporate Short Form Income Tax Return
Mail coupon only.
Keep top portion for your records.

F-1120A
R. 12/26

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

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 website at **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 23c of federal Form 1120-S, 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 3).

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:

1	1	2	0				or	1	1	2					or	9	9	0	T			

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.
- **S corporations** that pay federal income tax on Line 23c of federal Form 1120-S.
- **Tax-exempt organizations** that have "unrelated trade or business taxable 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.

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	Contact Email Address	Phone
Signature of individual or firm preparing the return	Date	Preparer's PTIN ☐ or FEIN ☐ (Check one)	Phone

All taxpayers are required to answer questions A through J below.

	YES	NO	
A.			Incorporated in Florida? Other _____
B.			Registered with Florida Secretary of State? Document number _____
C.			A Florida extension of time was timely filed?
D.			Corporation paid federal tax on Line 23c of federal Form 1120S?
E.			Corporation is a member of a controlled group as defined by section 1563, IRC?
F.	I	F	Mark box "I" if this is an initial return and/or mark box "F" if you filed a final federal return.

G. Amount of state income taxes included in Florida Form F-1120A, Line 2. If none, enter zero (0). $,

H. Enter date of latest IRS audit. List years examined _____ M M D D Y Y

I. Principal Business Activity Code (as applies to Florida).

J. Type of federal return filed.

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 fifth month following the close of the tax year. For example, Florida Form F-1120A is due on or before May 1, 2027 for a taxpayer with a tax year ending December 31, 2026; 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 15, the related Florida Form F-1120A is due on June 1.

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. For a calendar of filing due dates for Florida corporate income tax returns go to the Department's website at **floridarevenue.com/taxes/cit/duedates**.

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 4. Go to the Department's website 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. Only one extension may be granted 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.

If you **electronically pay,** or you electronically file and pay at the same time, you must initiate electronic payments and receive a confirmation number no later than 5 p.m. ET on the business day **prior to the due date** to avoid penalty and interest. See the *Florida eServices Calendar of Electronic Payment Deadlines* (DR-659) at **floridarevenue.com/forms** in the eServices section for the due dates.

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. 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 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 **irs.gov**
- Apply by mail with IRS form SS-4. To obtain this form, download or order it from **irs.gov** or call (800) 829-3676.

To Amend a Return
You must complete 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 website 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 4.

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.

Note: The definition of "Internal Revenue Code" provided in the Florida Income Tax Code has been amended by recent legislation. This means Florida follows the computation of federal taxable income except for the following sections from which Florida is specifically decoupling:

- Sections 168(k), 174(a), 163(j), 274, and 179 of the IRC are included in the definition of "Internal Revenue Code" as amended and in effect on January 1, 2025 (i.e., without taking into consideration any amendments made to these sections by the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (Public Law 119-21)).
- Sections 168(n) and 174A are not included in the definition of "Internal Revenue Code."

If your federal taxable income is affected by any of the sections referenced above, recompute your federal taxable income for purposes of Line 1 of Florida Form F-1120A.

You should retain documentation that substantiates and supports the recomputed federal taxable income calculation until tax imposed by chapter 220, F.S., may no longer be determined and assessed under ss. 95.091(3) or 220.23, F.S.

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 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.

When claiming your Florida NOLD, the following limitations also apply:

- Florida NOLs generated in taxable years beginning **before** January 1, 2018, are carried forward up to 20 taxable years.
- Florida NOLs generated in taxable years beginning **after** December 31, 2017, are carried forward indefinitely until used and never expire.

- For taxable years beginning **before** January 1, 2021, a Florida NOL deduction may be taken against 100% of Florida tentative apportioned adjusted federal income.
- For taxable years beginning **after** December 31, 2020, a Florida NOL deduction may be taken as follows:
  - o First, any carryover(s) generated in a taxable year beginning **before** January 1, 2018, is applied against 100% of Florida tentative apportioned adjusted federal income;
  - o Then, any carryover(s) generated in a taxable year beginning **after** December 31, 2017, is applied against 80% of the remaining Florida tentative adjusted federal income.

Line 4. Florida Exemption – Section 220.14, F.S., exempts up to $50,000 of net income. 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 – Multiply the amount on Line 5 by the tax rate. 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 the Department's website or "Contact Us" below 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.

Penalties

Late-Filed Return – The penalty for a late-filed return is 10% each month, or portion of a month, not to exceed 50% 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% 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% 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% of the deficiency.

Electronic Filing – The penalty is 5% of the tax due for each month the return is not filed electronically. The penalty cannot exceed $250 in total. If no tax is due, the penalty is $10.

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 the Department's website at **floridarevenue.com/taxes/rates**.

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.**

Remember:

- ✓ Make your check payable to the Florida Department of Revenue, write your FEIN on your check, and sign your check and return.
- ✓ Use an original form whenever possible to ensure proper recording and processing of your return and payment. Make any necessary corrections on the face of the return and complete a change of address on the Department's website at **floridarevenue.com/taxes/updateaccount**.
- ✓ Do not attach a copy of the federal return, supporting schedules, or worksheets at this time. The Department may, however, request them at a later date.
- ✓ To find filing due dates for the current year go to the Department's website at **floridarevenue.com/taxes/cit/duedates**.

Contact Us

Information and tutorials are available at **floridarevenue.com/taxes/education**.

Tax forms and brochures are available at **floridarevenue.com/forms**.

To speak with a Department representative, call Taxpayer Services at (850) 488-6800, Monday through Friday (excluding holidays).

For a written reply to tax questions, email Taxpayer Services at **fdortaxpayerservices@floridarevenue.com**.

Subscribe to Receive Email Alerts from the Department.
Subscribe to receive an email for filing due date reminders, Tax Information Publications (TIPs), or proposed rules.
Subscribe today at **floridarevenue.com/dor/subscribe**.

References

The following documents were mentioned in this form and are incorporated by reference in the rules indicated below.
The forms are available online at **floridarevenue.com/forms**.

Form F-1120	Florida Corporate Income/Franchise Tax Return	Rule 12C-1.051, F.A.C.
Form F-7004	Florida Tentative Income/Franchise Tax Return and Application for Extension of Time to File Return	Rule 12C-1.051, F.A.C.
Form F-1065	Florida Partnership Information Return	Rule 12C-1.051, F.A.C.
Form F-1120X	Amended Florida Corporate Income/Franchise Tax Return	Rule 12C-1.051, F.A.C.
Form F-1120ES	Declaration/Installment of Florida Estimated Income/ Franchise Tax	Rule 12C-1.051, F.A.C.