

Compliance Assurance Process Memorandum of Understanding

between the
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
and

Taxpayer Name

TIN

For Tax Year Ending

_____, hereinafter referred to as “the Taxpayer,” and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) (collectively referred to as the “Parties”) desire to enter into this Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for the Compliance Assurance Process (the CAP). By executing this MOU, the Parties agree to work diligently and in good faith toward the successful completion of the CAP.

(A) Objectives

The CAP employs real-time issue resolution to improve federal tax compliance and utilize resources more efficiently. In the CAP, the Parties work contemporaneously to achieve federal tax compliance by resolving tax positions prior to the filing of a tax return. Successful conclusion of the CAP allows the IRS to achieve an acceptable level of assurance regarding the accuracy of the Taxpayer’s filed tax return and to substantially shorten the time for a post-filing examination.

The IRS participation in the pre-filing review during the CAP does not constitute an examination or inspection of the Taxpayer’s books of account for purposes of IRC 7605(b).

(B) Account Coordinator

At the outset of the CAP, the IRS will assign an Account Coordinator (AC) to the Taxpayer. The AC serves as the primary IRS representative, facilitates compliance, and provides a single point of contact for all federal tax matters. If the AC is unable to continue to act in the role of the AC or the IRS determines the need to replace the AC, the IRS will notify the Taxpayer and promptly assign a replacement. Changes in IRS personnel will not alter or void this MOU.

(C) Duration of the Memorandum of Understanding in the CAP

This MOU is applicable to the tax year ending _____ (hereinafter known as the “CAP Year”) and becomes effective immediately upon its execution by both Parties. Once selected into the CAP program (“the Program”), the Taxpayer must continue to meet the CAP eligibility and suitability criteria and fulfill all the CAP expectations. The Parties must adhere to this MOU until all the issues raised during the CAP pre-filing review and the post-filing examination are concluded in Large Business & International (LB&I), the Taxpayer is terminated from the CAP, or the Taxpayer elects to discontinue participation in the CAP. The Parties must enter into a new MOU for each CAP Year.

(D) Roles, Responsibilities and Communication

1. Scope of the CAP review

The IRS and the Taxpayer will work together on a cooperative, transparent and contemporaneous basis toward the goal of achieving an acceptable level of tax compliance prior to the filing of the federal income tax return. Wholly owned entities of the CAP Taxpayer are included in the Program and deemed covered by the CAP MOU. Non-income tax returns, such as Forms 940, 941, 5500, 720 and 1042 are not included in the CAP and may be the subject of separate post-filing examinations.

All new CAP Taxpayers under examination can have no more than three tax years open for examination on the first day of the Taxpayer's CAP Year and concur that these open years must close by the end of Taxpayer's first CAP Year. In addition, the IRS will risk assess any unexamined return with an open statute as part of the required compliance check for the first CAP Year. If the IRS identifies a material issue, the return with that issue may be placed under examination. Any unexamined returns that are placed under examination will be treated as 'one filed' return for purposes of the open return eligibility criterion. Each return must be closed by the end of the second CAP Year following the decision to examine. If these criteria are not met, the Taxpayer may not be eligible to participate in future CAP Years.

2. Level of Review by the IRS

The CAP program has varying levels of review in each of its three phases: Compliance Assurance Process (CAP), Compliance Maintenance (CM) and Bridge Plus. The IRS accepts the Taxpayer for a specific phase for each application period based on the complexity and/or volume of transactions or other factors. Once accepted for a particular phase in a CAP Year, the Taxpayer remains in that phase for the duration of that CAP Year.

Compliance Assurance Process Phase

The Compliance Assurance Process (CAP) phase is intended for Taxpayers with material and complex issues. All new Taxpayers accepted into the Program initially participate in the CAP phase. In the CAP phase, the Taxpayer must make open, comprehensive, and contemporaneous disclosures of its material business transactions. The Taxpayer agrees to work collaboratively and transparently with the IRS team.

Compliance Maintenance Phase

The IRS may determine that the Taxpayer should be in the Compliance Maintenance (CM) phase based on the Taxpayer's history of fewer complex and material issues. In addition, the IRS considers the Taxpayer's history of compliance, cooperation and transparency in the CAP program as evidenced by the completion of at least one CAP phase cycle. The CM phase reduces the level of review. However, the Taxpayer must continue making the same open, comprehensive, and contemporaneous disclosures as they would in the CAP phase.

Bridge Plus Phase

The IRS, at its discretion, may determine that the Taxpayer should be in the Bridge Plus phase. The Bridge Plus phase is intended for Taxpayers with few, if any, material issues that require resolution.

The Bridge Plus process screens for potential non-compliance based on a risk assessment of provisional return information. If the filed return is consistent with the provisional return information, the IRS will accept the return as filed following a post-filing review. If at any point during the pre-filing risk assessment process a material compliance risk is identified, the IRS will work contemporaneously with the Taxpayer to mitigate the risk before the final return is filed. The IRS will pursue appropriate issue resolution if necessary, including an issued focused post-filing examination for material compliance risks identified at any point during the risk assessment process.

3. Establishing and Adhering to Materiality Thresholds and Identifying Issues for Review for CAP and CM Phases

The Taxpayer and IRS will jointly determine the scope of the CAP review, including materiality thresholds. Materiality thresholds are used as a guide by both Parties in determining issues to review. The Parties will openly discuss situations where exceptions to the materiality threshold may be warranted. However, the ultimate decision of identifying issues for the compliance review remains within the discretion of the IRS. Furthermore, materiality thresholds may be reconsidered during the CAP.

The materiality thresholds will be documented in the CAP Plan and apply only to the relevant CAP Year.

The CAP Plan will be discussed with and provided to the Taxpayer. Notwithstanding the materiality thresholds and issue identification procedures discussed below, the IRS may consider for a compliance review the following items regardless of when or how they are identified: listed transactions within the meaning of Treas. Regs. § 1.6011-4(b)(2), transactions of interest within the meaning of Treas. Regs. § 1.6011-4(b)(6), confidential transactions within the meaning of Treas. Regs. § 1.6011-4(b)(3), transactions with contractual protection within the meaning of Treas. Regs. § 1.6011-4(b)(4), Schedule UTP items, fraudulent items, LB&I compliance initiatives, statutory and correlative adjustments, and emerging issues. The Parties reserve the right to correct obvious computational/ mathematical or accounting errors/ omissions that are not technical or legal in nature. Materiality thresholds are used in the CAP so that the Taxpayer knows which issues should be disclosed. Materiality thresholds relate to the total amount of the issue and are not relevant to the tax effect or possible adjustments that may be made as a consequence of such issues. Adjustments to the amounts to be reported on the return for issues that are reviewed as part of the CAP, may be made that are below the materiality thresholds. If the issues are not resolved before the return is filed, these adjustments may be made to the return after it is filed.

4. Issue Disclosures for CAP and CM Phases

The Taxpayer will make open, comprehensive, and contemporaneous disclosures of its material issues. A material issue is defined as any recurring or repeating issue that has a change exceeding the materiality thresholds, any new issue that exceeds the materiality thresholds, or any other issue that is required to be reserved or reported on Schedule UTP. An issue is defined as a completed business transaction, a change in accounting method, or any other item that impacts the federal income tax liability.

Each issue disclosure must be in writing and must include a full description of each step in the process, including: the historical facts, surrounding circumstances, Taxpayer's proposed reporting position, the tax law relied upon to determine this position, and the supporting documentation.

To be considered contemporaneous, a material issue must be disclosed within thirty (30) days of the transaction being completed or of becoming aware of an issue having an impact on the federal income tax liability. The Taxpayer may not have all the information needed to make a full disclosure at the 30-day juncture but will meet this requirement by providing as much information as available within 30 days and full disclosure within 90 days of the transaction being completed or of becoming aware of an issue having a material impact on the federal income tax liability.

Once an issue has been fully disclosed by the Taxpayer, the IRS will ordinarily have 90 days to complete the review and determine agreement or disagreement with the tax treatment. If additional time is required beyond 90 days to complete the review of the issue, the Geographic Territory Manager in collaboration with the Issue Territory Manager (if applicable) may approve additional time. The IRS will promptly inform the Taxpayer of any approved time extensions.

If the tax treatment of an issue is unagreed between the Parties after 90 days from the date of full disclosure, or different period if an extension is approved, an application to Fast Track Settlement (FTS) may be made. If the IRS offers FTS, the Taxpayer must agree to FTS and both Parties will make a good faith attempt to resolve the disagreement. If an issue is still unagreed after FTS, the Taxpayer and IRS may use other applicable issue resolution processes (such as a full submission to Appeals).

To allow sufficient time for issue resolution in pre-filing, the latest date for the Taxpayer to submit disclosures is 90 days after the end of the tax year covered in this MOU. Disclosures received after this date will be accepted but may not be reviewed in pre-filing.

The Taxpayer is required to submit the Taxpayer Initial Issues List with the CAP application. By the date of the opening conference, the Parties will jointly determine which issues will be reviewed and included on the initial issues list. The AC will update the issues list for material Taxpayer disclosures and/or issues identified by the IRS, which have been discussed. Any disputes regarding the items to be included on the issues list will be elevated to the Geographic Territory Manager in collaboration with the Issue Territory Manager (if applicable). However, the ultimate decision regarding which issues will be reviewed remains within the discretion of the IRS. If issues are added to the issues list

without consultation with the Taxpayer, the Taxpayer should elevate this situation to the Geographic Director, Field Operations (DFO).

The Taxpayer will provide information proactively and as requested by the AC. In addition to the disclosures described above, the Taxpayer will provide the IRS with industry overviews, current legal, accounting and tax organizational charts reflecting all related entities and the flow of relevant information involving those entities, financial performance information, information on any anticipated significant events that will affect reporting for the CAP Year, access to accounting records (as needed), and necessary resources for disclosure of requested information.

Privately held C corporations, including foreign owned, must timely provide the IRS with unaudited quarterly financial statements and audited annual financial statements. These financial statements must be prepared in accordance with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) or another permissible method, as deemed appropriate by the IRS. Grandfathered partnerships must provide financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP on the same timeline. All audited financial statements must be specific to the taxpayer applying to the CAP program and contain an unqualified audit opinion from an independent auditor. Additionally, the net income or loss per the audited financial statements must reconcile to the Schedule M-3 Line 4(a), worldwide consolidated net income (loss).

The Taxpayer will provide the AC with tax schedules and computations for all rollover and recurring adjustments from any previously examined and closed tax period(s) that impact the CAP Year return, including the impact of any closing agreements or Appeals settlements. The Taxpayer will provide these initial disclosures by the date of the opening conference. The Parties will discuss the effect of such resolutions on any unexamined tax year(s) and on the CAP Year and incorporate the changes as appropriate.

The Taxpayer will provide an Initial Material Intercompany Transactions Template (MITT) based on the immediate prior completed tax year with the required attachments including the applicable Global Tax Organization Chart (GTOC) and all IRC 6662(e) transfer pricing documentation within 90 days of the end of the immediate prior tax year using information for that year. For example, a 2026 calendar year CAP Taxpayer will provide the Initial 2025 MITT by March 31, 2026, with the applicable GTOC and all the IRC 6662(e) transfer pricing documentation. In addition, the Taxpayer will provide the Final MITT with the required attachments when the Taxpayer files the prior year tax return. For example, the 2026 calendar year CAP Taxpayer will provide the Final 2025 MITT with the applicable GTOC and all the IRC 6662(e) transfer pricing documentation by October 15, 2026, the extended filing date of the 2025 return. An Interim MITT for the current tax year with the required attachments is required within 30 days of the completion or occurrence of a new material transaction, or a material change to an existing transaction listed on the most recent MITT submission. For example, a new material transaction takes place on June 10, 2026. The Taxpayer must provide an Interim MITT with the applicable GTOC and all the IRC 6662(e) transfer pricing documentation by July 10, 2026.

Taxpayers must submit MITTs as an Excel file. MITTs without the required attachments will be considered incomplete. The IRS will risk assess material cross-border transactions between the Taxpayer and foreign related parties. If an Advance Pricing Agreement (APA) is deemed the most appropriate treatment, the AC will schedule a meeting between the Taxpayer and the Advance Pricing and Mutual Agreement (APMA) team to discuss the benefits of entering into an APA. Taxpayers in the CAP program that have already submitted a request for an APA under Revenue Procedure 2015-41 (or successor thereto) and/or a request for assistance from the U.S. Competent Authority under Revenue Procedure 2015-40 (or successor thereto) should notify their AC of the existence of such requests. The AC will then contact the appropriate APMA team or the Treaty Assistance and Interpretation Team (TAIT) lead or analyst to ensure ongoing coordination between the CAP and APMA/TAIT programs.

A Taxpayer, who is required to provide the CAP Research Credit Questionnaire (CRCQ) with the CAP application, will update any material changes on a contemporaneous basis during the CAP Year. The Research Risk Review Team (RT) will evaluate the CRCQ to assist the CAP team with selecting or deselecting research issues to review.

The Taxpayer will provide an Initial Cross Border Activities Questionnaire (CBAQ) based on its

projections for the CAP Year within 90 days after the end of the prior tax year. For example, a 2026 calendar year CAP Taxpayer will provide the Initial CBAQ by March 31, 2026, based on 2026 prospective information. The Taxpayer will provide an Interim CBAQ within 30 days after the completion of any material transaction or activity identified in the CBAQ. The Interim CBAQ is required to report information only with respect to the updates to the relevant transactions. Also, to the extent any question on the CBAQ related only to the CAP Year and was noted on the Initial CBAQ as "To Be Determined," the Interim CBAQ should be updated for the Taxpayer's response within 30 days of the Taxpayer acquiring the information necessary to respond. For example, if a material new transaction occurs on June 10, 2026, the Taxpayer must submit an Interim CBAQ by July 10, 2026. In addition, when the Taxpayer files its tax return for the CAP Year, the Taxpayer must simultaneously submit a Final CBAQ based on that tax return year. For example, the 2026 calendar year CAP Taxpayer will provide the Final CBAQ by October 15, 2027, the extended filing date of the 2026 return.

The Taxpayer will complete the Tax Control Framework Questionnaire (TCFQ) if any significant changes are identified at the opening conference or at any other time during the CAP Year. Significant changes include items such as major reorganizations, acquisitions, mergers, new tax leadership and/ or outsourcing of the tax function.

The Taxpayer will provide notice and documentation of any subsequent resolution(s) of issues in prior tax year(s) within 15 business days of the agreed determination(s). The Parties will discuss the effect of such resolution(s) on any unexamined tax year(s) and on the CAP Year and incorporate the changes as appropriate.

The Taxpayer will immediately notify the AC of any investigation initiated on the Taxpayer by a federal or state agency. The notification should include a detailed explanation of the investigation, an evaluation of whether access to corporate books and records could be limited, and any material tax item(s) that could result from the investigation.

The Taxpayer will notify the AC of any foreign initiated examinations, pending adjustments, or assessments that may impact income, expenses and/or credits reported in the United States, for the CAP Year or any prior tax years, and will update such information as the information becomes available.

Ordinarily, formal Information Document Requests (IDRs) should not be required in CAP. Informal document requests should be sufficient and should help expedite the flow of information. If any IDRs are necessary, the Parties will discuss the scope in an open and honest manner and reach mutually agreed upon due dates for the responses. If for any reason the Taxpayer is unable to comply with the due date of an IDR, the Taxpayer will notify the IRS immediately and explain the circumstances for the delay, and the Parties will agree to a revised due date.

The IRS will promptly evaluate IDR or informal request responses for completeness and, after a thorough analysis of the responses, will discuss the results of the review with the Taxpayer. The Parties should strive for expediency and urgency during this real-time compliance review process to meet the CAP program objectives. With respect to IDRs, the Internal Revenue Manual (IRM) 4.46.4.7, "Information Document Request Process" applies.

All information provided to the IRS in connection with the CAP is return information protected from disclosure by the confidentiality provisions of IRC 6103.

The procedures of Rev. Proc. 2022-39 are not applicable to CAP Taxpayers.

5. Communication between Taxpayer and the IRS

Honest and open communication is critical to the success of the CAP. In addition, collaborative interaction combined with a sense of urgency is necessary to meet the objective of reaching resolution on the federal income tax liability prior to the filing of the tax return. There should be no communication barrier or filter between the IRS and the Taxpayer, and a Taxpayer employee should be designated as the primary point of contact for the CAP review. Simultaneously with the execution and delivery of this MOU by the Taxpayer, the Taxpayer will attach Form 2848, Power of Attorney and Declaration of Representative, to this MOU designating personnel to act as points of contact for gathering information

and resolving questions or issues.

To aid communications and the flow of information, the Parties will agree to participate in electronic communication exchange by using Secure Email Messaging (SEMS), Taxpayer Digital Communication (TDC), or any other approved electronic information exchange method.

During the opening conference for CAP and CM phases, the IRS will provide a list of IRS participants on the CAP team to the Taxpayer. The IRS team will include but may not be limited to the AC, Specialist Revenue Agents, the Case Manager, the Geographic Territory Manager and the Geographic Director, Field Operations (DFO).

The Parties will interact on a regular basis. Regular interaction is critical to the success of the CAP and can take many forms including telephone, email, and in-person meetings. Meetings should be held as needed to discuss and provide relevant information and documentation, to hold interviews, and to discuss the status of the CAP and resolve any concerns that arise. At the meetings, each Party will have in attendance representatives with authority to resolve any problems, issues or concerns being addressed. The Geographic Territory Manager will participate in the opening conference for new CAP Taxpayers, and as needed for returning Taxpayers but should normally attend at least one meeting per year. The Geographic DFO is not required to attend meetings (unless specific issues occur that need to be resolved) but should normally communicate with the Taxpayer at least two times in each CAP Year.

Cooperation and transparency from both Parties is a critical element in the success of the CAP. When there is an issue with cooperation and/or transparency or when the terms of this MOU are not being adhered to by either the Taxpayer or the IRS, the Parties will meet to discuss how to resolve such issues. These meetings should be held contemporaneously and documented using the Evaluation of Cooperation and Transparency Form.

(E) Issue Resolution Agreements for CAP and CM Phases

The Parties will work together during the CAP to identify and resolve issues. The Parties will regularly engage in discussions to resolve factual or technical differences. After the Parties have completely addressed an issue, the IRS will draft an Issue Resolution Agreement (IRA) for that issue. The IRS will draft a full IRA including a Form 886-A when the IRS does not agree with the Taxpayer's position, or when a Closing Agreement is necessary. The IRS will draft a simple IRA without a Form 886-A when the IRS agrees with the Taxpayer's tax position. However, the IRS will not draft an IRA for issues that are resolved through simple factual clarification.

Upon the issuance of each IRA, the Parties will mutually agree to a timely response date. In its response, the Taxpayer will indicate its agreement or disagreement with the IRA. If the Taxpayer disagrees with the IRA, it will state all relevant facts and legal arguments for its position(s). If for any reason the Taxpayer is unable to comply with the due date of an IRA, the Taxpayer will notify the IRS immediately and explain the circumstances for the delay and the Parties will agree to a revised due date. Ordinarily, Closing Agreements are not necessary for resolving CAP issues. However, at the end of the CAP Year, and as deemed appropriate by the IRS, the AC should incorporate the resolution of the agreed upon issues in Form(s) 906, Closing Agreement(s), based on the completed IRA(s).

(F) The CAP Conclusion and Post-Filing Review

After the Taxpayer files its tax return, the AC will secure a copy of the return and initiate the post-filing review. In order to expedite the post-filing review, the Taxpayer is required to file the return electronically. As part of the post-filing review, the AC will complete the Required Filing Checks per IRM 4.10.5.

Within 30 days of the date the return is filed, the Taxpayer will provide to the AC a Post-Filing Representation executed by an officer of the Taxpayer with authority to sign the Taxpayer's U.S. income tax returns.

If, after the receipt and review of the Post-Filing Representation, the IRS determines that the Taxpayer

has fully complied with the terms of the MOU and all material issues have been disclosed and resolved through simple factual clarification, IRA, or closing agreement, the IRS will provide the Taxpayer with a Full Acceptance Letter. The Full Acceptance Letter constitutes written confirmation that, subject to the completion of the post-filing review of the return, the IRS will accept the Taxpayer's return if it is filed consistent with the resolutions of the resolved issues and no additional material issues, or correlative adjustments are discovered during the post-filing review that were not previously disclosed.

If, after the receipt and review of the Post-Filing Representation, the IRS determines that the Taxpayer did not disclose all material issues or that the IRS and the Taxpayer did not resolve all identified material issues, the IRS will provide the Taxpayer with a Partial Acceptance Letter. Once the IRS completes the post-filing review of the tax return, the IRS will accept it as filed, but for any undisclosed and unresolved material issues. This acceptance is conditioned on the return being filed consistent with the resolved issues and no identification of undisclosed material issues and correlative adjustments during the post-filing review.

During the post-filing review, the Parties will jointly review the filed return to verify that all resolved issues were reported as expected and that all disclosures were made in accordance with this MOU. To facilitate the joint review, the Taxpayer will conduct a "walk-through" and/or will provide a "roadmap" to show where the resolved issues appear on the filed return. In cases where a Full Acceptance Letter is issued, the goal for completing the post-filing review of the filed return is within sixty (60) days of that filing. If the return is not consistent with simple factual clarification(s), IRA(s) or closing agreement(s), there are identified issues that are not resolved prior to filing the tax return, there are material issues on the return that were not adequately disclosed, or there are risks that are not mitigated during risk assessment in the Bridge Plus phase, the IRS will examine any such issues through the traditional post-filing examination process. Simple IRAs, without Form 886-A, are required if the IRS agrees with the Taxpayer's position. Forms 5701, Notice of Proposed Adjustment are required if adjustments to the return are proposed. If the IRS decides not to review an adequately disclosed issue during the pre-filing stage and the filed return reports the transaction as disclosed by the Taxpayer, the IRS will generally not review the transaction during the post-filing review. The Taxpayer will retain access to consideration by the Office of Appeals with respect to any traditional post-filing examination that is conducted.

If the post-filing review indicates that all material issues were disclosed and resolved, the IRS will issue a No Change Letter concluding the examination of the Taxpayer's books of account for purposes of IRC 7605(b).

(G) Termination or Withdrawal from the CAP during the Pre-Filing Period

If the Taxpayer or the IRS is unable or has failed to comply with the responsibilities and obligations contained in this MOU, the Parties will attempt to resolve their concerns using the Evaluation of Cooperation and Transparency Form. If the concerns cannot be resolved and the IRS determines that the Taxpayer continues to fail to adhere to the terms of this MOU, the Geographic Territory Manager will issue a Written Notice of IRS Concerns. If the concerns are not resolved within 30 days after receiving such notification, the Geographic DFO will issue a Termination Letter to the Taxpayer and the Taxpayer's participation in the Program will cease. The IRS may then conduct a traditional post-filing examination of the Taxpayer's return after it is filed.

Examples of significant or consistent failures to adhere to the terms set forth in this MOU that will result in a Termination Letter include: (1) not adhering to document request response times or providing incomplete responses; (2) not engaging in meaningful or good faith item or issue resolution discussions; (3) failing to thoroughly disclose business transactions and material steps within the transactions required to be disclosed under Section D4 of this MOU; (4) failing to provide the Material Intercompany Transactions Templates (MITTs) or Cross Border Activities Questionnaires (CBAQs) by the due dates or providing MITTs or CBAQs that are incomplete or do not adhere to the instructions; (5) failing to disclose a reportable transaction or Schedule UTP item; (6) failing to disclose an investigation or litigation that limits IRS access to current corporate records; (7) frequently filing claims or requesting Appeals consideration; and (8) not adhering to any other commitment included in this MOU.

If the Taxpayer determines it cannot or will not comply with the expectations of this MOU, the Taxpayer may provide a written request to withdraw from the CAP. Upon receipt of such a request, the IRS will issue a Termination Letter to the Taxpayer and the Taxpayer's participation in the Program will terminate. The IRS may then conduct a traditional post-filing examination of the Taxpayer's return after it is filed.

(H) Claims and Joint Committee on Taxation Review

1. Claims

All potential refund claims must be brought to the attention of the AC as soon as the Taxpayer becomes aware of those claims. All claims or requests for tentative refunds affecting federal income tax liability must be filed using Form 1120X or Form 1139. The Taxpayer seeking to claim a research credit refund must file its amended return pursuant to Notice 2008-39. Claims should meet the standards of Treasury Regulation section 301.6402-2, which states that if a Taxpayer is required to file a claim for refund or credit using a particular form, then the claim, together with appropriate supporting evidence, will be filed in a manner consistent with such form, form instructions, publications, or other guidance found on IRS.gov.

2. Joint Committee on Taxation

If it is determined prior to the filing of the CAP Year return that the tax return, when filed, will result in a refund claim subject to review by the Joint Committee on Taxation (JCT), IRC 6405 will apply. If IRC 6405 applies, any closing agreements cannot be executed on behalf of the government until they have been reviewed and approved by the JCT. See IRM 4.36.3.6.4. Pursuant to IRM 8.13.1.4.4, closing agreements signed by the Taxpayer will be submitted as part of the original Joint Committee report. If the JCT takes no exception to the report and the proposed closing agreements, the appropriate operating division official may sign the closing agreements.

If the IRS CAP team issues a Full Acceptance Letter and the post-filing review confirms that all material issues were disclosed and resolved, and all resolved issues were reported as agreed, the IRS CAP team will submit a referral to the Joint Committee Review (JCR) program and forward the Full Acceptance Letter to the JCR program. When the JCT has completed its review and sends the Release Letter to the IRS, the IRS will execute any applicable closing agreements. If the IRS CAP team issues a Partial Acceptance Letter, once all the remaining issues have been fully resolved, the IRS CAP team should submit a referral to the JCR program. When the JCT has completed its review and sends the Release Letter to the IRS, the IRS will execute any applicable closing agreements.

Agreement of MOU

The undersigned representatives of the Parties hereby indicate their agreement to these objectives, responsibilities, and procedural guidelines. It is understood by the Parties that this document is intended to govern the conduct of the CAP but is not a legally enforceable agreement.

Signatures and dates:

For the Taxpayer (Corporate Officer authorized to sign Taxpayer's U.S. federal income tax return):

Title: _____

Date: _____

For the Internal Revenue Service:

LB&I Director, Field Operations

Date: _____