

For the calendar year 2018 or fiscal year beginning MM,DD,2018 and ending MM,DD,20YY.

CHECK ONE: Original Amended

Shareholder's Identifying Number	S corporation's Employer Identification Number (EIN)
Shareholder's Name	S corporation's Name
Shareholder's Address – number and street or rural route	S corporation's Address – number and street or rural route
Shareholder's City, Town or Post Office State ZIP Code	S corporation's City, Town or Post Office State ZIP Code
Shareholder's percentage of stock ownership for the taxable year: _____ %	

Part 1 Share of Income and Deductions

Pro Rata Share Items From federal Form 1120-S, Schedule K-1	(a) Distributive Share Amount	(b) Arizona Apportionment Ratio	(c) Arizona Source Income	Form 140NR Filers: Enter the amount in column (c) on:
1 Ordinary income (loss) from trade or business activities.....				
2 Net income (loss) from rental real estate activities...				
3 Net income (loss) from other rental activities				
4 Total: Add lines 1, 2, and 3				Line 21
5 Interest.....				Line 16
6 Dividends.....				Line 17
7 Royalties.....				Line 21
8 Net short-term capital gain (loss).....				Line 20
9 Net long-term capital gain (loss).....				Line 20
10 Net IRC Section 1231 gain (loss).....				Line 20
11 Deferred amount of discharge of indebtedness income included in federal income in the current year under IRC Section 108(i).....				Line 22
12 Other income (loss).....				Line 22
13 IRC Section 179 expense.....				Line 21
14 Deferred amount of original issue discount deduction included in federal income in the current year under IRC Section 108(i).....				Line 21
15 Other deductions: Include schedule				

Continued on page 2 →

Name of S corporation (as shown on page 1)	Employer Identification Number
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Part 2 Net Capital Gain From Investment in a Qualified Small Business – Information Schedule

If the shareholder's federal Schedule K-1 (Form 1120-S) does not include any net capital gain (loss) from investment in a qualified small business as determined by the Arizona Commerce Authority, the S corporation is not required to complete Part 2.

Pro Rata Share Items	(a) Distributive Share Amount	(b) Arizona Apportionment Ratio	(c) Arizona Source Income
16 Net capital gain (loss) from investment in a qualified small business..... 16			

Part 3 Net Capital Gain From the Exchange of Legal Tender – Information Schedule

If the shareholder's federal Schedule K-1 (Form 1120-S) does not include any net capital gain (loss) from the exchange of legal tender, the S corporation is not required to complete Part 3.

Pro Rata Share Items	(a) Distributive Share Amount	(b) Arizona Apportionment Ratio	(c) Arizona Source Income
17 Net capital gain (loss) from the exchange of legal tender 17			

Part 4 Net Long-Term Capital Gain Subtraction – Information Schedule

If the shareholder's federal Schedule K-1 (Form 1120-S) includes capital gain (loss), complete lines 18 through 20. If the shareholder's federal Schedule K-1 (Form 1120-S) does not include any capital gain (loss), the S corporation is not required to complete Part 4.

Item From federal Form 1120-S, Schedule K-1	(a) Distributive Share Amount From page 1, line 9, column (a).	(b) Arizona Source Income From page 1, line 9, column (c).	(c) Net long-term capital gain (loss) included in column (b) from assets acquired before January 1, 2012	(d) Net long-term capital gain (loss) included in column (b) from assets acquired after December 31, 2011
18 Total net long-term capital gain (loss)..... 18				

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

19 Net long-term capital gain (loss) from investment in a qualified small business (amount already included in line 18, column (d)) 19				
20 Net long-term capital gain (loss) from exchange of legal tender (amount already included in line 18, (column (d)). 20				

2018 Nonresident Shareholder's Share of Income and Deductions

Arizona Form 120S Schedule K-1(NR)

Instructions for Nonresident Shareholders

Part 1 -- Share of Income and Deductions

Nonresident shareholders, column (c) is your Arizona source income:

- If you are a nonresident individual, use the line numbers on Schedule K-1(NR) to report the amounts shown in column (c) on your Form 140NR.
- If you are a nonresident trust or estate, add lines 4 through 15 in column (c). Enter the total on Form 141AZ, page 2, Schedule A.

If Form 120S, Schedule K-1(NR), shows a loss, you may only claim such losses on your Arizona nonresident return to the extent:

- Those losses are included in:
 - the federal adjusted gross income of an individual, or
 - the federal taxable income of a trust or an estate.
- The loss is **not** considered a passive activity loss for federal purposes. (If it is, the loss will be treated as a passive activity loss for Arizona purposes.)

If the S corporation passes through to you a passive activity loss derived from Arizona sources:

- Do not begin your Arizona return with the amounts shown in column (c) of your Form 120S, Schedule K-1(NR).
- You must first determine if any portion of the loss has been limited on your federal return due to federal passive activity loss rules.

In addition:

- Only the amount of passive activity loss derived from Arizona sources will be allowed on the Arizona return.
- Any portion of the passive activity loss not allowed on the federal return due to passive activity loss limitations will be limited on the Arizona return.
- That portion of the passive activity loss derived from Arizona sources required to be carried forward for federal purposes will be carried forward for Arizona purposes.

NOTE: *The amount of Internal Revenue Code § 179 expense deductible is limited to the Arizona portion of the amount deducted on federal Form 1040, Schedule E.*

Part 2 -- Net Capital Gain (Loss) From Investment in a Qualified Small Business – Information Schedule

Arizona allows individuals, estates, and trusts a subtraction from Arizona gross income for any net capital gain derived from investment in a qualified small business if:

- The gain is included in:
 - The individual's federal adjusted gross income, or
 - The estate or trust's federal taxable income, and

- The business in which the S corporation invested is determined to be a qualified small business by the Arizona Commerce Authority.

A shareholder that is a pass-through entity (estate or trust) will need this information to:

- Calculate its subtraction for the estate or trust, or
- Complete Form 141AZ, Schedule K-1, or Schedule K 1(NR), for each beneficiary.

Line 16 -

Column (c) is your share of net capital gain (loss) from investment in a qualified small business that is apportioned to Arizona. To determine if you qualify to take this subtraction, see the instructions for Form 140NR.

Part 3 -- Net Capital Gain (Loss) From the Exchange of Legal Tender – Information Schedule

For taxable years beginning from and after December 31, 2017, Arizona allows the exclusion from gross income the amount of net capital gain (loss) derived from the exchange of one kind of legal tender for another kind of legal tender.

- (a) "Legal tender" means a medium of exchange, including specie, that is authorized by the United States Constitution or Congress for the payment of debts, public charges, taxes and dues.
- (b) "Specie" means coins having precious metal content.

Line 17 -

Column (c) is your share of net capital gain (loss) from the exchange of legal tender that is apportioned to Arizona.

Part 4 -- Net Long-Term Capital Gain Subtraction – Information Schedule

Arizona allows individuals, estates, and trusts a subtraction from Arizona gross income for a percentage of any net long-term capital gain if:

- The gain arises from assets acquired after December 31, 2011.
- The gain is included in:
 - The individual's federal adjusted gross income, or
 - The estate or trust's federal taxable income.

In addition:

- Only include net long-term gains if you can verify the asset was acquired after December 31, 2011.
- If you cannot verify the asset was acquired after December 31, 2011, treat it as a capital gain asset acquired before January 1, 2012.
- An asset acquired by gift or inheritance is considered acquired on the date it was acquired by the gift-giver, or the deceased.

A shareholder that is a pass-through entity (estate or trust) will need this information to:

- Calculate its subtraction, or,
- Complete Form 141AZ, Schedule K-1, or Schedule K-1(NR), for each beneficiary.

Line 18 -

Line 18, column (d) is your share of net long-term capital gain (loss) from assets acquired after December 31, 2011.

Line 19 -

Line 19 is your share of the S corporation's net long-term capital gain from investment in a qualified small business that is included in the amount on line 18, column (d). *The amount on this line cannot be included in your subtraction for any net long-term capital gain from assets acquired after December 31, 2011.*

For more information, see the instructions for Form 140NR or 141AZ.

Line 20 -

Line 20 is your share of the S corporation's net long-term capital gain from the exchange of legal tender that is included in the amount on line 18, column (d). *The amount on this line cannot be included in your subtraction for any net long-term capital gain from assets acquired after December 31, 2011.*

Worksheet for Long-Term Capital Gain Subtraction for Assets Acquired After December 31, 2011 (Worksheet)

To determine if you qualify for a net long-term capital gain subtraction on your Arizona income tax return:

- **Nonresident shareholder**, use only the amount of Arizona-sourced, net long-term capital gain (loss) entered on lines 18 through 20, column (d) to figure the allowable subtraction on the Worksheet included in the instructions for Form 140NR.
- **Nonresident Estate or Trust shareholder**, use only the amount of Arizona-sourced, net long-term capital gain (loss) entered on lines 18 through 20, column (d) to complete the Worksheet included in the instructions for Form 141AZ. If the net long-term capital gain (loss) in Part 4 is distributed to the beneficiaries the Worksheet will assist the estate or trust in completing the *Net Long-Term Capital Gain Subtraction – Information Schedule* on Form 141AZ, Schedule K-1, or Schedule K-1(NR), for each beneficiary.