

2004 Corporation Estimated Tax Payment

Obtain additional information or assistance, tax forms and instructions, and copies of tax rulings and tax procedures by contacting one of the numbers listed below:

Phoenix	(602) 255-3381
From area codes 520 and 928, toll-free	(800) 352-4090
Form Orders	(602) 542-4260
Forms by Fax	(602) 542-3756
Recorded Tax Information	
Phoenix	(602) 542-1991
From area codes 520 and 928, toll-free	(800) 845-8192
Hearing impaired TDD user	
Phoenix	(602) 542-4021
From area codes 520 and 928, toll-free	(800) 397-0256

Obtain tax rulings, tax procedures, tax forms and instructions, and other tax information by accessing the department's Internet home page at:

www.revenue.state.az.us

General Instructions

Who Should Use Form 120ES

This form should be used by entities filing Forms 99T, 120, 120A, and 120S that are required to make Arizona estimated tax payments. The taxpayer should not use Form 120ES if the taxpayer makes its required installments of estimated tax by electronic funds transfer (EFT).

S corporations and partnerships must use Form 140ES to make voluntary estimated tax payments on a composite basis on behalf of nonresident individual shareholders or nonresident individual partners participating in the filing of a composite return on Form 140NR. Refer to Arizona Individual Income Tax Ruling ITR 97-1 for additional information regarding composite returns.

Estimated Tax Payments by Electronic Funds Transfer

Refer to ARS § 42-1129 and the related Arizona Administrative Code rules (AAC R15-10-301 through R15-10-307) for detailed information regarding electronic funds transfer.

Effective for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1997, taxpayers whose Arizona corporate income tax liability for the preceding taxable year was \$20,000 or more must make Arizona corporate estimated tax payments via the electronic funds transfer program. **If the taxpayer makes its estimated tax payments by electronic funds transfer (EFT), the taxpayer should not submit the Form 120ES to the department.**

Taxpayers required to make estimated tax payments via electronic funds transfer must complete the department's electronic funds transfer authorization agreement at least 30 days prior to initiation of the first applicable transaction.

Taxpayers whose Arizona corporate income tax liability for the preceding taxable year was less than \$20,000 may elect voluntary participation in the electronic funds transfer program. Voluntary participants in the program must complete the

department's electronic funds transfer authorization agreement at least 30 days prior to the first applicable transaction.

Obtain additional information concerning the Arizona electronic funds transfer program by contacting the EFT Helpline at (602) 542-2040 in Phoenix or at (800) 572-7037 (toll-free). The FAX line is (602) 716-7986.

Who Is Required To Make Estimated Tax Payments

Entities filing Forms 99T, 120, 120A, and 120S that expect an Arizona tax liability for the taxable year of at least \$1,000 are required to make Arizona estimated tax payments.

A unitary group of corporations filing a combined return on Form 120 must make estimated tax payments on a combined basis. Therefore, a unitary group, as a single taxpayer, must make estimated tax payments if its Arizona tax liability for the taxable year is at least \$1,000.

An Arizona affiliated group filing a consolidated return pursuant to ARS § 43-947 on Form 120 must make estimated tax payments on a consolidated basis. Therefore, an Arizona affiliated group, as a single taxpayer, must make estimated tax payments if its Arizona tax liability for the taxable year is at least \$1,000.

When To Make Estimated Tax Payments

Calendar year and fiscal year basis taxpayers are required to make their Arizona corporate estimated tax payments by the 15th day of the 4th, 6th, 9th, and 12th months of the taxable year. If the installment due date falls on a weekend or legal holiday, the payment is considered timely if made on the next business day.

Computation of Required Installments of Estimated Tax on Form 120W

Taxpayers should use Form 120W, *Estimated Tax Worksheet for Corporations*, to compute the amount of the required installments of estimated tax.

Underpayment of Required Installments of Estimated Tax

If the taxpayer is required to make Arizona corporate estimated tax payments, a penalty will be imposed on any required installment that is late or underpaid.

Recomputing Required Installments of Estimated Tax

If the taxpayer, after paying one or more required installments of estimated tax, finds that its tax liability for the taxable year will be more or less than originally estimated, the taxpayer should recompute its required installments. If earlier installments were underpaid, the taxpayer may be subject to a penalty for underpayment of estimated tax.

If a new estimate is made, the required installments payable on or after the date of the new estimate should be adjusted. An immediate "catch-up" payment should be made to reduce the amount of any penalty resulting from the underpayment of any earlier installments, whether caused by a change in estimate, failure to make a payment, or a mistake.

Completing Form 120ES

Complete the form in its entirety to ensure the proper application of the estimated tax payment.

Enter the following information on Form 120ES:

- ending date of the taxable year for which the payment is made (in an MM/DD/YYYY format);
- sequence number of the estimated tax payment;
- taxpayer name, address and federal employer identification number (FEIN) as it will appear on the tax return;
- amount of the estimated tax payment (in whole dollars).

Check the applicable box on the form if the estimated tax payment applies to a taxable year for which:

- the taxpayer will file an initial return under the name and FEIN listed; or
- the name, address or FEIN listed is different than the name, address or FEIN under which the preceding taxable year's return was filed. If the FEIN has changed, list the prior FEIN.

Rounding Dollar Amounts

Taxpayers must round amounts to the nearest whole dollar. If 50 cents or more, round up to the next dollar. If less than 50 cents, round down.