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## Taxpayer Signature

$\qquad$ Date Phone \#

Preparer Signature $\qquad$ Date $\qquad$ Phone \#

## 2018 NPT P1 9-28-2018

## WORKSHEETS A, B and C 2018 NET PROFITS TAX RETURN

These are worksheets only.<br>Do not file these worksheets with your return.

## Instructions for Worksheets A and B

Enter on Line 1 the net income or loss from the appropriate Federal Tax return(s) or if applicable, the Profit and Loss Statement.
Examples of Line 2 adjustments (not all inclusive): Federal Form 1040, Schedule "C" filers - add back to net income any taxes based on net income which have been deducted in arriving at reported net income, e.g., prior year Net Profits Tax (the Business Income \& Receipts Tax paid is deductible). Federal Form 1065 filers - add back to net income any taxes based on net income, capital gains, and guaranteed payments to partners; deduct from net income IRC section 179 expense. Nonresidents may take an income exclusion for Public Law 86-272 activity.

## WORKSHEET A: Business Income (Loss) for Residents

1. Net Income (Loss)..................................................................................................................... 1.

## WORKSHEET B: Business Income (Loss) for Nonresidents

Nonresidents of Philadelphia may apportion all or part of their net income to their places of business located outside of Philadelphia on Line 5, using Worksheet NR-3 on Page 4. The apportionment is based on a three factor formula consisting of an average of the property owned, the salaries and wages paid, and the receipts earned during the tax year.



## WORKSHEET C: Computation of Estimated Tax Base

If the amount on Line 3 is $\$ 100$ or less, estimated payments are not required. If the amount on Line 3 is greater than $\$ 100$, enter $25 \%$ of the amount on the first and second estimated coupon. If Net Profits Tax estimated payments are required, there are two payments due. The first estimated tax payment is due April 15, 2019 and the second estimated tax payment is due June 17, 2019. Estimated tax payments are not required on September 15, 2019 or January 15, 2020.

1. Net Profits Tax Liability from Page 1, Line 11............................................................................. 1.

## WORKSHEETS D, E, K and EXTENSION 2018 NET PROFITS TAX RETURN

WORKSHEET D: ALLOCATION OF BUSINESS INCOME \& RECEIPTS TAX CREDIT FOR PARTNERSHIPS, ETC., WITH CORPORATE MEMBERS (THIS SCHEDULE IS TO BE USED ONLY BY PARTNERSHIPS, JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATIONS WHICH ARE COMPOSED OF ONE OR MORE CORPORATE PARTNERS, CORPORATE JOINT VENTURES, OR CORPORATE ASSOCIATES.)

These are worksheets only. Do not file these worksheets with your return.

1. Enter the portion of taxable income on which 2018 Business Income \& Receipts Tax has been paid,










WORKSHEET E: Summary of Payments and Other Credits

1. 2018 Estimated Net Profits Tax Payments $\qquad$ 1. $\square$
2. Payments of 2018 Net Profits Tax made with Application for Extension of Time to File $\qquad$ 2. $\square$
3. Overpayment of 2018 Business Income \& Receipts Tax or 2017 Net Profits Tax to be applied to this return.
4. 


4. TOTAL of Lines 1 through 3. Enter here and on Page 1, Line 12b $\qquad$ 4.

2.
3.
4.

5.

6. $\square$
7.
$\square$00
8.


## EXTENSION WORKSHEET

This is an extension worksheet to be used when figuring the amount of Net Profits tax you owe. You must file an actual return by the extension due date to satisfy your filing requirements. If an extension of time has been obtained from the Internal Revenue Service for filing your corporate, partnership or individual tax returns, the corresponding returns are due on or before the due date of the federal extension(s). You must pay 100\% of the estimated tax due by April 15, 2019. Filing an extension coupon does not extend the time to pay the tax. Interest and penalty shall be added to the amount of tax not paid by the statutory due date. You will not receive written confirmation of your extension request. NOTE: If you have filed for an automatic federal extension but do not believe you will owe any tax, you do not need to file an extension coupon.

| 1. $100 \%$ of estimated 2018 NET PROFITS tax due.............................................................................. 1. |
| :--- |

## WORKSHEET NR-3 2018 NET PROFITS TAX RETURN

## Computation of apportionment factors to be applied to apportionable net income of certain nonresidents of Philadelphia.

|  | COLUMN A PHILADELPHIA | COLUMN B TOTAL EVERYWHERE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Inventories of Raw Materials, Work in Process and Finished Goods................. 1. |  |  |
| 2. Land and Buildings Owned (at average original cost).................................... 2. |  |  |
| 3. Machinery and Equipment Owned (at average original cost)........................... 3. |  |  |
| 4. Other Tangible Assets Owned (at average original cost)................................. 4. |  |  |
| 5. Rented Property (at 8 times the net annual rental)........................................ 5. |  |  |
| 6. Total average value of Property used WITHIN PHILADELPHIA....................... 6. |  | XXXXXXXXXX |
| 7. Total average value of Property used EVERYWHERE.................................. 7. | XXXXXXXXXX |  |

## Computation of Apportionment Factors:

8A. Total average value of Philadelphia property from Column A, Line 6 above..
8A.

9A.

$\qquad$ 9B.


Enter factor here and on Page 2, Worksheet B, Line 5.

## Allocation versus Apportionment of a Nonresident's Net Profits

A nonresident individual, partnership, association or other unincorporated entity conducting or carrying on any business, profession, trade, enterprise or other activity is required to pay the Net Profits Tax (NPT) on the entire net profits of the business if all activity is conducted within the City of Philadelphia. This is true despite the absence of a Philadelphia office or business location.

Where a nonresident maintains both Philadelphia and non-Philadelphia branch offices, the taxpayer may allocate net profits between or among the Philadelphia and non-Philadelphia branch locations. The taxpayer must be prepared to show the Revenue Department that each branch office or location is self-sustaining and established. This is a question of fact, depending on the particular circumstances in each case. One factor (of many) used by the Department to support a branch office is the presence of separate branch accounting books and records to support the allocation of the net profits between or among the various branch offices. In the absence of separate accounting records, the nonresident taxpayer must apportion their net profits using the three-factor apportionment formula. Refer to Income Tax Regulation 222 at www.phila.gov/revenue.


[^0]:    Under penalties of perjury, as set forth in 18 PA C.S. $\S \S 4902-4903$ as amended, I swear that I have reviewed this return and accompanying statements and schedules, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, they are true and complete.

