

Explanation - U.S. Master Tax Guide®

2023 Tax Calendar

Each date shown below is the last day for filing the return or making the payment of tax indicated. For income tax returns, the due dates apply to calendar-year taxpayers only. Employment tax due dates are determined on a calendar-year basis for all taxpayers. **If any statutory due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the due date is the next succeeding day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday (national, District of Columbia, or statewide in the state where the return is to be filed).**

This day 2023**Tax Return Due Dates****Jan. 3rd—**

Individuals. Self-employed individuals who deferred the payment of 50% of the 12.4% social security tax on self-employment income between March 27, 2020, and December 31, 2020, must pay the second half of the deferred tax.

Employers' Taxes. Employers that deferred the deposit and payment of the employer's portion of social security tax between March 27, 2020, and December 31, 2020, must deposit the second half of the deferred tax.

Jan. 17th—

Estimated Tax. Final installment of 2022 estimated tax ([Form 1040-ES](#)) by individuals unless income tax return is filed with final payment by January 31, 2023. Payment in full of estimated tax by farmers and fishermen unless income tax returns are filed by March 1, 2023.

Final installment of 2022 estimated tax ([Form 1041-ES](#)) by trusts, calendar-year estates, and certain residuary trusts in existence more than two years, unless [Form 1041](#) is filed and taxes are paid in full by January 31, 2023.

Jan. 31st—

Individuals. Individuals (other than farmers and fishermen) who owed, but did not pay, estimated tax on January 17 must file 2022 income tax return ([Form 1040](#) or [Form 1040-SR](#)) and pay tax in full to avoid late payment penalty.

Trusts and Estates. Trusts, as well as estates and certain residuary trusts in existence more than two years, that owed but did not pay estimated tax on January 17 must file 2022 income tax return ([Form 1041](#)) and pay tax in full to avoid late payment penalty.

Employers' Taxes. Employers of nonagricultural and nonhousehold employees file return on [Form 941](#) for withheld income and FICA taxes in last quarter of 2022. ¹

Employers of agricultural workers must file the annual [Form 943](#) to report income and FICA taxes withheld on 2022 wages. ¹

Employers must file [Form 940](#), annual return of federal unemployment (FUTA) taxes, for 2022. ¹

Employers must file [Form 945](#) to report backup withholding as well as withholding on gambling winnings, pensions, annuities, and IRAs during 2022. ¹

Withholding. Employees' statements ([Form W-2](#) and [Form 1099-R](#)) for amounts withheld in 2022 to be furnished by employer to employees. Copy A of Form W-2 (together with transmittal [Form W-3](#)) must be filed with the Social Security Administration, whether filed electronically or on paper.

Information Returns. Annual statements must be furnished to recipients of: gambling winnings ([Form W-2G](#)); debt of \$600 or more canceled by certain financial entities including financial institutions, credit unions, and federal government agencies ([Form 1099-C](#)); dividends and liquidating distributions ([Form 1099-DIV](#)); certain government payments, including unemployment compensation and state and local tax refunds of \$10 or more ([Form 1099-G](#)); interest, including interest on bearer certificates of deposit ([Form 1099-INT](#)); payments received from a third-party settlement entity ([Form 1099-K](#)); royalty payments of \$10 or more, rent or other business payments of \$600 or more, prizes and awards of \$600 or more, crop insurance proceeds of \$600 or more, fishing boat proceeds, medical and health care payments of \$600 or more ([Form 1099-MISC](#)); nonemployee compensation ([Form 1099-NEC](#)) (Form 1099-NEC must also be filed with the IRS by January 31); original issue discount ([Form 1099-OID](#)); taxable distributions received from cooperatives ([Form 1099-PATR](#)); distributions from retirement or profit-sharing plans, IRAs, SEPs, or insurance contracts ([Form 1099-R](#)). See [¶164](#) for a chart of information returns and due dates.

Businesses, tax-exempt organizations, and educational institutions that receive certain payments must furnish annual statements to payors of: \$600 or more of mortgage interest ([Form 1098](#)); \$600

or more of student loan interest ([Form 1098-E](#)); qualified tuition and expenses ([Form 1098-T](#)). See [¶64](#) for a chart of information returns and due dates.

Information called for on [Form 8300](#) must be provided to each payor in a transaction of more than \$10,000 in cash at any time during 2022. Form 8300 must be filed with the IRS by the 15th day after the date of the transaction.

Partnerships must provide a copy of [Form 8308](#) to the transferor and transferee in any exchange of a partnership interest that involved unrealized receivables or substantially appreciated inventory items. Form 8308 must be filed with the IRS with a partnership's income tax return for the year in which the exchange took place.

Trustees or issuers of IRAs or SEPs must provide participants with a statement of the account's fair market value and required minimum distribution (RMD), if applicable, on [Form 5498](#). Participants and the IRS must be provided with IRA plan contribution information by May 31.

Feb. 15th—

Individuals. Last day for filing [Form W-4](#) by employees who wish to claim exemption from withholding of income tax for 2023.

Information Returns. Annual statements must be furnished to recipients of proceeds from broker and barter exchange transactions ([Form 1099-B](#)); proceeds from real estate transactions ([Form 1099-S](#)); broker payments of \$10 or more in lieu of dividends or tax-exempt interest, and gross proceeds or \$600 or more paid to an attorney ([Form 1099-MISC](#)).

Feb. 28th—

Information Returns. Annual 1099 series returns (together with transmittal [Form 1096](#)) for paper filings (March 31 if filing electronically, except Form 1099-NEC) must be filed with the IRS to report payments to recipients who received Form 1099 on January 31 or February 15, as indicated above.

Businesses, tax-exempt organizations, and educational institutions that receive certain payments must file with the IRS (together with transmittal [Form 1096](#)) for paper filings (March 31 if filing electronically); [Form 1098](#) for \$600 or more of mortgage interest received; [Form 1098-E](#) for \$600 or more student loan interest received; and [Form 1098-T](#) for payments of qualified tuition and expenses. See [¶64](#) for a chart of information returns and due dates.

Withholding. [Form W-2G](#) and [Form 1099-R](#) for 2022 "A" copies (together with transmittal [Form 1096](#)) for paper filings (March 31 if filing electronically) must be filed with the IRS.

Mar. 1st—

Individuals. Last day for farmers and fishermen who owed, but did not pay, estimated tax on January 17 to file a 2022 calendar-year income tax return ([Form 1040](#) or [Form 1040-SR](#)) and pay tax in full to avoid late payment penalty.

Mar. 15th—

Partnerships. Last day for filing income tax return for calendar-year partnership ([Form 1065](#)) and providing each partner with a copy of Schedule K-1 or substitute Schedule K-1 and, if applicable, Schedule K-3 or substitute Schedule K-3. Returns for fiscal-year partnerships are due on the 15th day of the 3rd month after the close of the tax year.

Last day for calendar-year U.S. partnerships to file application ([Form 7004](#)) for automatic six-month extension to file 2022 income tax return.

Last day for calendar-year partnerships to file an amended return ([Form 1065-X](#)) for 2019.

S Corporations. Last day for filing income tax return for calendar-year S corporation ([Form 1120-S](#)) and providing each shareholder with a copy of Schedule K-1 or substitute Schedule K-1 and, if applicable, Schedule K-3 or substitute Schedule K-3. Returns for fiscal-year S corporations are due on the 15th day of the 3rd month after the close of the tax year.

Last date for S corporations to file application ([Form 7004](#)) for automatic six-month extension to file 2022 income tax return.

Last date for filing [Form 2553](#) to elect to be treated as an S corporation beginning with calendar year 2023. The penalty for filing the election late is to postpone treatment as an S corporation until calendar year 2024.

Withholding. File returns on [Form 1042](#) and [Form 1042-S](#) to report tax withheld at the source from nonresident aliens, foreign corporations, foreign partnerships and foreign fiduciaries of a trust or estate.

ABLE Accounts. Trustees of ABLE accounts must furnish a copy of [Form 5498-QA](#) to participants. ABLE account information must be reported to the IRS by May 31.

- Mar. 31st—** **Information Returns—Electronic Filing.** Due date for filing Form 1099 series (for reporting certain payments made, except Form 1099-NEC) and Form 1098 series (for reporting receipt of certain payments) with the IRS electronically. See [¶64](#) for a chart of information returns and due dates.
- Withholding—Electronic Filing.** Last day for filing [Form W-2G](#) with the IRS if filing electronically.
- Apr. 18th—²** **Individuals.** Income tax and self-employment tax returns of individuals for calendar year 2022 and income tax returns of calendar-year decedents who died in 2022 ([Form 1040](#) or [Form 1040-SR](#)) are due. Fiscal-year individuals must file returns or requests for extension by the 15th day of the 4th month after the close of the tax year.
- Last day for calendar-year individuals to file application ([Form 4868](#)) for automatic six-month extension to file 2022 income tax return.
- Individuals' information returns ([Form 5471](#)), with respect to foreign corporations, should be filed with Form 1040.
- Last day for individuals to file amended income tax returns ([Form 1040-X](#)) for the calendar year 2019.
- Corporations.** Due date of 2022 income tax returns ([Form 1120](#)) for calendar-year C corporations, including domestic corporations or foreign corporations with offices in the United States ([Form 1120-F](#)). Fiscal-year C corporations with a U.S. office generally must file by the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the tax year. C corporations with a fiscal tax year ending on June 30, however, must file their returns by the 15th day of the 3rd month following the close of the tax year.
- Last date for filing application ([Form 7004](#)) by calendar-year C corporations for automatic five-month extension to file 2022 income tax return. Although [Code Sec. 6081\(b\)](#) provides for a five-month automatic extension for calendar-year corporations for 2022 returns, the IRS grants an automatic six-month extension under the authority of [Code Sec. 6081\(a\)](#), as reflected in the instructions to [Form 7004](#).
- [Form 5452](#) for reporting nondividend corporate distributions made to shareholders during calendar year 2022 should be filed by calendar-year corporations with their income tax return. Fiscal-year corporations file Form 5452 with their income tax return for the first fiscal year ending after the calendar year in which distributions were made.
- Calendar-year corporations must file 2022 information return ([Form 5471](#)) with respect to foreign corporations. Fiscal-year corporations file Form 5471 with income tax return.
- Last date for calendar-year corporations to file an amended income tax return ([Form 1120X](#)) for the calendar year 2019.³
- Trusts and Estates.** Fiduciary income tax return ([Form 1041](#)) for calendar year 2022. Fiscal-year estates must file returns by the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the tax year.
- Last day for calendar-year estates and trusts to file application ([Form 7004](#)) for automatic 5 ½-month extension of time to file 2022 income tax return ([Form 1041](#)).
- Last day for estates and trusts to file amended tax returns ([Form 1041](#)) for calendar year 2019.
- Estimated Tax.** Payment of first installment of 2023 estimated income taxes ([Form 1040-ES](#)) by calendar-year individuals, other than farmers and fishermen. Estimated tax payments for fiscal-year individuals are due on the 15th day of the 4th, 6th, and 9th months of the tax year and the 1st month of the following tax year.
- Calendar-year corporations pay first installment of 2023 estimated income taxes. Fiscal-year corporations make payments on the 15th day of the 4th, 6th, 9th, and 12th months of the tax year.
- Trusts and calendar-year estates and certain residuary trusts in existence more than two years must pay first installment of estimated taxes for 2023 ([Form 1041-ES](#)). Fiscal-year estates make payments on the 15th day of the 4th, 6th, and 9th months of the fiscal year and the 1st month of the following fiscal year.
- Information Returns.** Annual information return ([Form 1041-A](#)) for complex trusts claiming charitable deductions under [Code Sec. 642\(c\)](#) and annual information return ([Form 5227](#)) for charitable remainder trusts, pooled income funds, and [Code Sec. 4947\(a\)\(2\)](#) trusts (split-interest trusts) must be filed.
- Last day for trustees of a trust to file application ([Form 8868](#)) for automatic six-month extension of

	time to file Form 1041-A or Form 5227 for the 2022 tax year.
May 1st—	<p>Coverdell ESAs. Trustees of Coverdell education savings accounts (ESAs) must furnish copy of Form 5498-ESA to participants. Coverdell ESA information must be reported to the IRS by May 31.</p> <p>Employers' Taxes. Employers of nonagricultural and nonhousehold employees must file return on Form 941 to report income tax withholding and FICA taxes for the first quarter of 2023. ⁴</p>
May 15th—	<p>Exempt Organizations. Annual information return (Form 990) for 2022 by calendar-year organizations exempt or claiming exemption from tax under Code Sec. 501, Code Sec. 527, or Code Sec. 4947(a)(1) must be filed. Fiscal-year organizations must file by the 15th day of the 5th month after the close of the accounting period.</p> <p>Calendar-year private foundations and Code Sec. 4947(a)(1) trusts treated as private foundations must file Form 990-PF, and private foundations must pay the first quarter installment of estimated excise tax on net investment income or tax on unrelated business income. Fiscal-year organizations must file by the 15th day of the 5th month after the close of the foundation's tax year, for both Form 990-PF and estimated taxes referred to above.</p> <p>Calendar-year Code Sec. 501(a) organizations with unrelated business income must file income tax return on Form 990-T. Fiscal-year organizations must file by the 15th day of the 5th month following close of the tax year.</p> <p>Last day for calendar-year exempt organizations to file application (Form 8868) for automatic six-month extension of time to file Form 990 for the 2022 tax year. File Form 8868 for an automatic six-month extension to file Form 990-T.</p>
May 31st—	<p>Information Returns. Trustees must report contributions, including rollover contributions, to any IRA, SEP, SIMPLE, or Roth IRA, as well as Roth conversions, IRA recharacterizations, and the fair market value (FMV) of the account to the IRS and to participants (Form 5498). Participants of IRAs and SEPs must be provided statement of account's fair market value and required minimum distribution by January 31, 2023.</p> <p>Trustees must report contributions, including rollover contributions, to Coverdell ESAs (Form 5498-ESA) and ABLE accounts (Form 5498-QA) to the IRS. Coverdell ESA contributions must be reported to the beneficiary by May 1. ABLE account contributions must be reported to the beneficiary by March 15.</p> <p>Trustees must report to the IRS and participants (Form 5498-SA) contributions to a health savings account (HSA), including transfers and rollovers, or Archer medical savings account (MSA) and the fair market value of an HSA, Archer MSA, or Medicare Advantage MSA.</p>
June 15th—	<p>Individuals. Last day for U.S. citizens and resident aliens living and working (or on military duty) outside the U.S. and Puerto Rico to file Form 1040 or 1040-SR for 2022 or file Form 4868 for automatic four-month extension.</p> <p>Last day for nonresident alien individuals not subject to withholding to file income tax return (Form 1040-NR) for calendar year 2022 or file Form 4868 for automatic four-month extension.</p> <p>Corporations. Last day for calendar-year foreign corporation that does not maintain an office or place of business in United States to file income tax return (Form 1120-F) for calendar year 2022 or file Form 7004 for automatic six-month extension. Fiscal-year foreign corporations without offices in the United States must file by the 15th day of the 6th month following the close of the tax year.</p> <p>Estimated Tax. Payment of second installment of 2023 estimated tax by individuals (Form 1040-ES), other than farmers and fishermen.</p> <p>Nonresident aliens who have no wages subject to U.S. withholding should pay all of estimated tax for 2023 or pay the first of three installments for 2023 (Form 1040-ES (NR)).</p> <p>Payment of second installment of 2023 estimated tax by calendar-year corporations.</p> <p>Payment of second installment of 2023 estimated tax by trusts and estates (Form 1041-ES) and certain residuary trusts in existence more than two years.</p>
July 31st—	<p>Employers' Taxes. Employers of nonagricultural and nonhousehold employees must file return on Form 941 to report income tax withholding and FICA taxes for the second quarter of 2023. ⁵</p>
Sept. 15th—	<p>Partnerships. Last day for filing 2022 Form 1065 for calendar-year partnerships that obtained an automatic six-month filing extension.</p>

	<p>S Corporations. Last day for filing 2022 Form 1120-S for calendar-year S corporations that obtained an automatic six-month filing extension.</p> <p>Exempt Organizations. Last day for exempt calendar-year farmers' cooperatives to file 2022 income tax returns (Form 1120-C). Fiscal-year cooperatives must file by the 15th day of the 9th month following the close of the tax year. An automatic six-month extension of the filing date may be obtained by filing Form 7004.</p> <p>Estimated Tax. Payment of third installment of 2023 estimated tax by individuals (Form 1040-ES), other than farmers and fishermen.</p> <p>Nonresident aliens who have no wages subject to U.S. withholding must pay second installment of 2023 estimated tax (Form 1040-ES (NR)).</p> <p>Payment of third installment of 2023 estimated tax by calendar-year corporations.</p> <p>Payment of third installment of 2023 estimated tax by trusts and estates (Form 1041-ES) and certain residuary trusts in existence more than two years.</p>
Oct. 2nd—	<p>Trusts and Estates. Last day for filing 2022 Form 1041 for calendar-year estates and trusts that obtained an automatic 5 ½-month filing extension.</p>
Oct. 16th—	<p>Individuals. Last day for filing 2022 income tax return (Form 1040 or Form 1040-SR) by calendar-year individuals who obtained a six-month filing extension.</p> <p>C Corporations. Last day for filing 2022 income tax return by calendar-year C corporations (Form 1120) that obtained an automatic filing extension using Form 7004. Although Code Sec. 6081(b) provides for a five-month automatic extension for calendar-year corporations for 2022 returns, the IRS grants an automatic six-month extension under the authority of Code Sec. 6081(a), as reflected in the instructions to Form 7004.</p>
Oct. 31st—	<p>Employers' Taxes. Employers of nonagricultural and nonhousehold employees must file return on Form 941 to report income tax withholding and FICA taxes for the third quarter of 2023. ⁶</p>
Dec. 15th—	<p>Estimated Tax. Payment of last installment of 2023 estimated tax by calendar-year corporations.</p>
This day 2024	
Jan. 16th—	<p>Estimated Tax. Final installment of 2023 estimated tax (Form 1040-ES) by individuals unless income tax return is filed with final payment by January 31, 2024. Payment in full of estimated tax by farmers and fishermen unless income tax returns are filed by March 1, 2024.</p> <p>Nonresident aliens who have no wages subject to U.S. withholding must pay final installment of 2023 estimated tax (Form 1040-ES (NR)).</p> <p>Final installment of 2023 estimated tax (Form 1041-ES) by trusts, calendar-year estates, and certain residuary trusts in existence more than two years, unless Form 1041 is filed and taxes are paid in full by January 31, 2024.</p>
Jan. 31st—	<p>Individuals. Income tax return for 2023 must be filed by calendar-year individuals (Form 1040 or Form 1040-SR) and by trusts and estates (Form 1041) in existence more than two years who owed but did not pay 2023 estimated tax otherwise due January 16.</p> <p>Employers' Taxes. Employers of nonagricultural and nonhousehold employees must file return on Form 941 to report income tax withholding and FICA taxes for the fourth quarter of 2023. ⁷</p>

¹ If timely deposits in full payment of tax due were made, the due date for [Form 940](#), [Form 941](#), [Form 943](#), and [Form 945](#) is February 10, 2023.

² The due date is the result of the observance of Emancipation Day in the District of Columbia on Monday, April 17.

³ Fiscal-year corporations generally must file within three years of the date the original return was due.

⁴ If timely deposits in full payment of taxes due were made, the due date for [Form 941](#) is May 10, 2023.

⁵ If timely deposits in full payment of taxes due were made, the due date for [Form 941](#) is August 10, 2023.

⁶ If timely deposits in full payment of taxes due were made, the due date for [Form 941](#) is November 10, 2023.

⁷ If timely deposits in full payment of taxes due were made, the due date for [Form 941](#) is February 12, 2024.

EMPLOYMENT TAX DEPOSITS

Income Tax Withholding, FICA Taxes, Backup Withholding. Employment taxes are withheld income tax, FICA contributions, and backup withholding on reportable payments. Generally, an employer must make either MONTHLY or SEMIWEEKLY deposits during a calendar year based upon the aggregate amount of employment taxes paid during the "lookback" period. The lookback period for each calendar year is the 12-month period that ended the preceding June 30. Thus, an employer's obligation to make deposits in 2023 will be based upon the aggregate employment taxes paid during the period July 1, 2021, through June 30, 2022 ([¶2651](#)). New employers are considered to have an aggregate tax liability of zero for any calendar quarter in which the employer did not exist.

Monthly Deposits. Monthly deposits are required if the aggregate amount of employment taxes reported by the employer for the lookback period is \$50,000 or less. Monthly deposits are due on the 15th day of the following month in which the payments were made.

Semiweekly Deposits. An employer is a semiweekly depositor for the entire calendar year if the aggregate amount of employment taxes during the lookback period exceeds \$50,000. Further, a monthly depositor will become a semiweekly depositor on the first day after the employer becomes subject to the Next-Day Rule, discussed later. Semiweekly deposits are generally due on either Wednesday or Friday—depending upon the timing of the employer's pay period. Employers with payment dates, i.e., paydays, that fall on Wednesday, Thursday, or Friday must deposit the employment taxes on or before the following Wednesday. Employers with payment dates that fall on Saturday, Sunday, Monday, or Tuesday must make their deposit on or before the following Friday. An employer will always have three business days in which to make the deposit. Thus, if any of the three weekdays following the close of a semiweekly period is a holiday, then the employer will have an additional business day in which to make the deposit.

Next-Day Rule. If an employer has accumulated \$100,000 or more of undeposited employment taxes, then the taxes must be deposited by the close of the next banking day.

Federal Unemployment (FUTA) Taxes. The calendar year is divided into four quarters for purposes of determining when deposits of federal unemployment tax (FUTA) are necessary. The periods end on March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31. If the employer's FUTA tax liability is \$500 or less, then the employer does not have to deposit the tax; instead, the amount may be carried forward and added to the liability for the next quarter to determine if a deposit is required. If the employer owes more than \$500 in undeposited FUTA tax at the end of a quarter (including any FUTA tax carried forward from an earlier quarter), then the tax owed must be deposited by the end of the next month by either an electronic funds transfer through the Electronic Federal Tax Payment System (EFTPS) directly or at an EFTPS financial institution.