

**RULES  
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**CHAPTER 560-7  
INCOME TAX DIVISION**

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**Rule 560-7-4-.01 Net Taxable Income (Individual). Amended**

- (1) The Georgia taxable net income of an individual shall be computed pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 48-7-27.
- (2) There shall be added to "net income" the amount of deductions reflected therein which resulted from transactions occurring in years in which the individual was not subject to Georgia income tax. Such deductions shall include but not be limited to, contribution carryovers, capital loss carryovers, and net operating loss carryovers.
- (3) Net Operating Losses
  - (a) An appropriate adjustment shall be made to such "net income" for a net operating loss carryover.
  - (b) For any taxable year in which the taxpayer claims a net operating loss deduction on the Federal income tax return, the amount of such deduction shall be added back to "net income". There shall be allowed as a separate deduction from "net income" an amount equal to the aggregate of the Georgia net operating loss carryovers to such year, plus the Georgia net operating loss carrybacks to such year if such carrybacks are allowed by the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. Any limitations included in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 on the amount of net operating loss that can be used in a taxable year shall be applied; provided, however, that such limitations, including, but not limited to, the 80 percent limitation, shall be applied to Georgia taxable net income.
  - (c) For any taxable year in which the taxpayer has a Federal net operating loss, the Georgia net operating loss for such taxable year shall be computed by making the same adjustments to the Federal net operating loss that are made to Federal adjusted gross income to determine Georgia taxable net income. In the case of nonresident individuals, trusts, and estates doing business both within and without Georgia, the loss attributable to operations within Georgia shall be computed as provided in O.C.G.A. § 48-7-30. The term "Georgia net operating loss" shall mean the loss computed as provided in this subparagraph. In the event the net Georgia adjustments completely offset the federal net operating loss, there shall be no Georgia net operating loss for the taxable year, and any excess of net Georgia

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adjustments over the Federal net operating loss shall constitute Georgia taxable net income.

- (d) The procedural sequence of taxable years to which a Georgia net operating loss may be carried back or carried over, and the number of years for which a net operating loss may be carried back or carried over, shall be the same as provided in the Internal Revenue Code as adopted for Georgia purposes. The extent to which Georgia adopts the Internal Revenue Code is set forth in the definition of "Internal Revenue Code" in O.C.G.A. § 48-1-2. The terms "Georgia net operating loss carryback" and "Georgia net operating loss carryover" shall mean the Georgia net operating loss carried back or carried over in the manner and for the number of years as provided in this subparagraph.
- (e) In the event the net operating loss is allowed to be carried back and the taxpayer elects to forgo the carryback period for the federal net operating loss as allowed under the Internal Revenue Code, the taxpayer shall also forgo the carryback period for Georgia purposes. If the taxpayer does not have a federal net operating loss, the taxpayer may make an irrevocable election to forgo the carryback period for the Georgia net operating loss, provided the loss is allowed to be carried back and an affirmative statement is attached to the Georgia return for the year of the loss. Such election (the affirmative statement) must be made on or before the due date for filing the income tax return for the taxable year wherein the loss was incurred, including any extensions which have been granted. For tax years ending prior to January 1, 2023, Form 500-NOL must also be separately filed when the taxpayer forgoes the carryback so that the net operating loss can be established on the Department's system for future years. Such filing must occur on or before the due date for filing the income tax return for the taxable year wherein the loss was incurred, including any extensions which have been granted. Form 500-NOL cannot be filed as an attachment to Form 500. If the net operating loss is allowed to be carried back and if the taxpayer does not elect to forgo the carryback period for the federal net operating loss, the election to forgo the net operating loss period shall not be allowed for Georgia purposes. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2023, the establishment of a net loss shall be made via an application schedule contained with the Form 500 individual return.
- (f) Claim for Refund.
  - 1. In the event the taxpayer is entitled to a refund of income taxes by reason of a net operating loss carryback, a net operating loss carryback adjustment claim for refund will be filed on Form 500-NOL and in accordance with O.C.G.A. § 48-7-21(b)(10.1). The taxpayer must file such claim for refund

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within three years after the due date for filing the income tax return for the taxable year wherein the loss was incurred (including any extensions which have been granted) as prescribed in O.G.C.A. § 48-7-21(b)(10.1). Such claim for refund shall constitute a claim for credit or refund for purposes of O.C.G.A. § 48-2-35. Within a period of ninety (90) days from the last day of the month in which such claim for refund is filed, the Commissioner shall make, to the extent he or she deems practicable in such period, an examination of the claim for refund to determine the amount of tax decrease attributable to such carryback adjustment upon the basis of the claim for refund and the examination. The decrease so determined shall be applied against any unpaid amount of the tax and the remainder shall, within such ninety (90) day period, be either credited against any income tax then due from the taxpayer, or refunded to the taxpayer. Any such credit or refund made within such ninety (90) day period shall be without interest as provided in O.C.G.A. § 48-7-21(b)(10.1) and shall be subject to further examination as provided in subparagraph (3)(f)3.

2. If such claim for refund contains errors of computation which the Commissioner deems cannot be corrected within such ninety (90) day period or which contains material omissions, the Commissioner may disallow without further action any such claim for refund. Alternatively, the Commissioner may request that the taxpayer correct such errors or omissions. In either case, the date upon which the taxpayer later corrects such errors or omissions shall be considered the filing date for the claim for refund for purposes of the aforementioned (90) day no interest period.
3. The Commissioner may further examine, subject to the applicable statute of limitations, such claim for refund at a later time and assess as necessary.

(g) The provisions of Sections 108, 381, 382, and 384 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, as they relate to net operating losses also apply for Georgia purposes. These shall be applied as provided in O.C.G.A. § 48-7-21(b)(10.1)(D) and the regulations thereunder.

(4) The subtraction provided by subsection (d) of O.C.G.A. § 48-7-27 shall be allowed for the Texas Franchise Tax and for other states which have a tax on the entity which is on or measured by income. Such subtraction shall not be available for a tax on the entity which is on or measured by gross receipts and other taxes which are not on or measured by income. Such subtraction shall be computed as provided in this paragraph. First, determine the Georgia taxable net income before apportionment of the entity. For purposes of this

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paragraph, Georgia taxable net income shall include income, gains, losses, and deductions from the entity which are separately reported and included on the partners', shareholders', or members' returns. For purposes of this paragraph, Georgia taxable net income shall not include wages paid to the partner, shareholder, or member. However, if such wages are taxed by another state, the partner, shareholder, or member may be eligible for the credit provided by O.C.G.A. § 48-7-28. Second, multiply such Georgia taxable net income by the entity's apportionment ratio in Texas or such other state. Third, multiply such result by the partner's, member's, or shareholder's direct or indirect distributive share percentage used for Federal income tax purposes. Provided, however, if any separately reported item (such as guaranteed payments) is allocated directly to a partner, shareholder, or member, such item shall be excluded from the above computation and allocated to such partner, member, or shareholder and multiplied by the entity's apportionment ratio in Texas or such other state and then combined with the result above.

(a) For example, an individual has a 50% distributive share percentage of partnership A which paid the Texas Franchise Tax. Partnership A's apportionment ratio in Texas was 80%. Partnership A's Georgia taxable net income before directly allocated items and before apportionment was \$10,000. \$2,000 of guaranteed payments were deducted to arrive at the \$10,000 and were paid to the individual. 50% of partnership A's income of \$10,000 was included on the individual's federal income tax return. Partnership B also has a 50% distributive share percentage of Partnership A. As such, 50% of partnership A's income of \$10,000 was reported on Partnership B's return. The individual who has a distributive share percentage of Partnership A also has a 40% distributive share percentage of Partnership B. 40% of partnership B's income was included on the individual's federal income tax return. The percentage the individual would be allowed is 70% (50% for Partnership A plus 40% of 50% for Partnership B). As such, \$5,600 ( $70\% \times \$10,000 \times 80\%$ ) of the Georgia taxable net income before directly allocated items could be subtracted by the individual. The individual would also include \$1,600 of the guaranteed payment ( $\$2,000 \times 80\%$ ). As such, a total of \$7,200 could be subtracted by the individual.

Authority: O.C.G.A. §§ 48-2-12, 48-7-27.

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**Rule 560-7-8-.34 Withholding on Nonresident Members of Partnerships, S Corporations, and Limited Liability Companies; Composite Return Alternative**

**(1) Definitions. As used in this regulation, the following terms are defined as follows:**

- (a) **Taxable income sourced to this state.** The term "taxable income sourced to this state" means the entity's income allocated or apportioned to Georgia pursuant to Code Section 48-7-31 or as otherwise provided by law. The entity's income shall include the sum of the following items:
  - 1. The nonresident member's share of the Georgia separately stated income, guaranteed payments, loss, deduction or expense of the entity; and
  - 2. The nonresident member's share of the Georgia nonseparately stated income, loss, deduction or expense of the entity;
- (b) **Entity.** The term "entity" shall mean a Subchapter 'S' corporation, a partnership, or a limited liability company which is treated as a partnership or Subchapter 'S' corporation for Federal income tax purposes and which is required to file a partnership or Subchapter 'S' corporation return. However, the term "entity" does not include a Subchapter 'S' corporation that is treated as a 'C' corporation for Georgia purposes.
- (c) **Nonresident.** The term "nonresident" shall mean an individual or fiduciary member who resides outside this state and all other members whose headquarters or principal place of business is located outside this state. Such nonresident determination shall be made on the last day of the tax year of the entity.
- (d) **Individual.** The term "individual" shall mean a natural person.

**(2) Withholding.**

- (a) **Withholding Requirements.** Withholding is required at the rate of 4 percent with respect to the nonresident member's share of taxable income sourced to this state, unless exempted by this regulation or O.C.G.A. § 48-7-129. The filing of estimated tax payments by the member does not relieve the entity from the responsibility of the withholding requirement.

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- (b) **Certain Retirement Accounts.** A member which is an individual retirement account as defined by Internal Revenue Code §§ 408(a) and 408(b), a Roth IRA as defined by Internal Revenue Code § 408A, or a qualified employer plan as defined by Internal Revenue Code § 409A(d)(2) is not subject to withholding. On a one time basis, the administrator of such retirement account or plan must certify to the entity in writing using Form NRW-Exemption, that this exception applies. Such certification must be attached to the entity's income tax return each year.
- (c) **Annual Income Less than \$1,000.00.** An entity is not required to withhold tax for a nonresident member if the aggregate annual nonresident member's share of taxable income sourced to this state is less than \$1,000.00.
- (d) **Withholding Under other Provisions of Law, Ordering, etc.** The nonresident member's share of taxable income sourced to this state is not subject to withholding under O.C.G.A. § 48-7-129 if such income is subject to withholding under other provisions of Georgia law. The nonresident member's share of taxable income sourced to this state shall not include payments to a member in a capacity other than as a member (e.g., salaries from Subchapter 'S' corporations, rents, or royalties).
- (e) **Exempt Organizations.** The nonresident member's share of taxable income sourced to this state of an exempt organization which results in unrelated business taxable income, as defined by Internal Revenue Code § 512, will be subject to withholding. The nonresident member's share of taxable income sourced to this state of an exempt organization that does not result in unrelated business taxable income is not subject to withholding. In such latter case, the exempt organization shall annually certify in writing to the entity using Form NRW-Exemption, that the nonresident member's share of taxable income sourced to this state does not result in unrelated business taxable income. Such certification must be attached to the entity's income tax return each year.
- (f) **Insurance Companies.** An insurance company which actually pays a tax to Georgia on its premium income is not subject to Georgia income tax and the withholding requirements under O.C.G.A. § 48-7-129. In this case, the insurance company shall annually certify in writing to the entity using Form NRW-Exemption, that this applies. Such certification must be attached to the entity's income tax return each year.
- (g) **C-Corporation, Individual, or Fiduciary Members.**
  - 1. Withholding is not required for the nonresident member's share of taxable income sourced to this state for a C-Corporation, an individual, or a fiduciary member which meets the conditions listed below. On a one time

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basis and on or before the due date (without extension) for filing the entity's income tax return for the taxable year for which the withholding is required, such member must certify to the entity in writing that this exception applies. Such certification must be attached to the entity's income tax return each year. Such member must:

- (i) Agree to be subject to personal jurisdiction in this State for all income tax purposes, file returns, and pay all Georgia tax liabilities due, for the current year and future years in which it is a member and the entity owns property in Georgia, does business in Georgia, or otherwise derives income from Georgia sources; and
- (ii) Will make estimated income tax payments if required.

2. In the event such member certifies to such entity and such member fails to satisfy the requirements of subparagraph (g)1. of this paragraph, then withholding will be due as originally required as if such certification had not been made for the year or years of such failure.
3. Entities except Subchapter 'S' corporations shall provide the certification required by subparagraph (g)1. of this paragraph on Form NRW-Exemption. Subchapter 'S' corporations shall use Form 600S-CA. A Subchapter 'S' corporation that has already obtained the Form 600S-CA for purposes of the Georgia Subchapter 'S' corporation election shall not be required to obtain the form a second time.

(h) **Partnerships and Limited Liability Companies.** See paragraph (4) relating to "Tiered Situations" and paragraph (5) relating to "Exception in Tiered Situations" for additional rules applicable to partnerships and limited liability companies (treated as partnerships for Federal income tax purposes) that are members of entities subject to this regulation.

(3) **Composite Returns.**

(a) **Alternative to Withholding.** In lieu of withholding, the entity may elect to file a composite income tax return for one or all of its nonresident members using Form IT-CR. The filing of the composite return shall constitute the election. Such election shall be irrevocable and must be made by the due date of the composite return (including extensions, if approved). Once the due date has expired, the composite return shall not be amended to include or exclude members. However the return must be amended to exclude members who, pursuant to subparagraph (d) of this

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paragraph, were not eligible to be included on the composite return (i.e. members having income within Georgia from sources other than the entity). The computation of tax is done by creating a schedule as described in subparagraph (b) of this paragraph. Individuals, corporations, partnerships, limited liability companies, estates, trusts, Qualified Subchapter S Trusts, and Electing Small Business Trusts may be included on the composite return. However, a corporation is still required to file a separate net worth tax return to pay the net worth tax that is due to Georgia. Nonresident members whose aggregate annual share of taxable income sourced to this state is less than \$1,000.00 may also be included on the composite return.

- (b) **Creating a Schedule.** The entity will create its own schedule following the examples on Form IT-CR showing the name, address, and identification number, and amount of income as provided in subparagraph (c) of this paragraph for each member included in the computation. The schedule must also include the name, address, identification number, and amount of the nonresident member's share of taxable income sourced to this state of any nonresident member not included in the computation of the composite return.
- (c) **Computing the Tax.** Using the schedule created pursuant to subparagraph (b) of this paragraph, the members shall compute the tax as indicated in subparagraphs 1. and 2. of this subparagraph. The election of options may be changed annually; however, such election shall not be changed after the filing of the return. The member's income from the entity's business done in Georgia shall be the nonresident member's share of taxable income sourced to this state adjusted as provided in this subparagraph. Deductions will not be allowed on the composite return for items of loss, deduction or expense which are subject to other limitations imposed on computing either Federal taxable income, Federal adjusted gross income, or Georgia taxable income, or are otherwise limited by the Internal Revenue Code or the O.C.G.A., such as charitable contributions, investment interest expense, I.R.C. § 179 expense, casualty losses, capital losses, etc. Also, deductions based on self-employment, self-employed health insurance, Keogh or SEP or other deductions normally allowed in computing Adjusted Gross Income are not allowed on a composite return.
  - 1. The following three options shall be available for individual members. Option 1 and Option 2 are only available for nonresident individual members not having income within Georgia from sources other than the entity:
    - (i) Option 1 - Filing Status. For tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2024, the entity may elect to compute the tax by multiplying the

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member's income from the entity's business done in Georgia by the applicable tax rate. The "applicable tax rate" shall be that rate provided in O.C.G.A. § 48-7-20 which applies to each individual member based on the individual member's filing status. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2024, the entity may elect to compute the tax by multiplying the member's income from the entity's business done in Georgia by the tax rate provided in O.C.G.A. § 48-7-20 regardless of filing status.

- (ii) Option 2 - Standard Deduction and Dependents. For tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2024, the entity may elect to compute the tax by reducing the member's income from the entity's business done in Georgia by the personal exemption and credit for dependents as provided below and then multiplying such income by the applicable tax rate. The "applicable tax rate" shall be that rate provided in O.C.G.A. § 48-7-20 which applies to each individual member based on the individual member's filing status. Under this option, the member is allowed to take a standard deduction and a personal exemption and credit for dependents; however, the member should apportion these adjustments so that adjustments are allowed only to the extent that they apply to Georgia income. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2024, the entity may elect to compute the tax by reducing the member's income from the entity's business done in Georgia by the member's standard deduction and credit for dependent and multiplying such income by the tax rate provided in O.C.G.A. § 48-7-20 regardless of filing status.
- (iii) Option 3 - Highest Marginal Tax Rate. If the above Option 1 and Option 2 are not available for use by the entity in computing the tax due for an individual member who has income within Georgia from sources other than the entity or if the entity otherwise elects for such individual, a composite return may be filed using this third option. In such case the individual member shall be allowed to be included on the composite return provided the highest marginal tax rate provided in O.C.G.A. § 48-7-20 for tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2024 is applied to the member's income from the

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entity's business done in Georgia to determine the amount of the tax. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2024 the specified tax rate provided in O.C.G.A. § 48-7-20 shall be used. Should such individual member be required to otherwise file a Georgia return, then the income that was included using Option 3 shall be excluded from the individual member's return.

- (iv) For each individual member for whom the entity uses either Option 1 or Option 2 in computing the tax liability, the entity must obtain a signed statement each year from the respective individual member, using Form CR-AFF, verifying that the member does not have income from sources within Georgia other than the entity and verifying the individual member's Georgia filing status.
- 2. All non-individual members shall apply the tax rate provided in subsection (a) of O.C.G.A. § 48-7-21 to the member's income from the entity's business done in Georgia to determine the amount of tax.
- (d) **Members Excluded from the Composite Return.** Any nonresident member excluded from the composite return is subject to the withholding provisions and is required to file a Georgia income tax return, unless otherwise exempted by this regulation or O.C.G.A. § 48-7-129. Likewise, any nonresident member included in the computation of a composite return is not subject to the withholding provisions and is not required to file a Georgia income tax return to report the entity's income. Except as provided in subparagraph (c)(1)(iii) of this paragraph, nonresident members having income within Georgia from sources other than the entity may not be included in the entity's composite return and shall be subject to the withholding tax imposed by O.C.G.A. § 48-7-129, unless otherwise exempted by this regulation or O.C.G.A. § 48-7-129.
- (e) **Composite Return Due Date.** The due date of the composite return of a calendar year entity is the same as for a calendar year individual. Extension dates are the same as for individuals. A fiscal year entity should file its return on a fiscal year basis and should file its return by the 15th day of the fourth month after the fiscal year end. Estimated tax payment dates are the same as for individuals. A fiscal year entity shall adjust its estimated payment dates and extension dates as if it is an individual filing a fiscal year return. Form IT-303 (application for extension) should be used if an extension of time to file is needed. Form IT-303 only extends the time to file. Accordingly, any tax that is due should be remitted by the original due date

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of the composite return on Form IT560C. Tax remitted at the time the IT-CR is due should be remitted along with the payment voucher (Form CR-PV).

(f) **Amended Composite Returns.** Except as prohibited by subparagraph (a) of this paragraph, amended composite returns may be filed during the same periods as individual returns, and may be filed by using the Form IT-CR and checking the amended box.

(g) **Consent Agreements.** When filing a composite return for shareholders, it is not necessary to include copies of the consent agreements required by O.C.G.A. § 48-7-27(d)(2). However, consent agreements must be attached to the S Corporation return as provided in such code section.

(h) **Composite Return Net Operating Losses.** The following shall apply with regard to net operating losses:

1. A net operating loss computed on a composite return may be carried forward to another composite return year for each member. A net operating loss computed on a composite return may not be carried back. For an individual member, the income for the year or years that the loss is being carried to, must be recomputed using the option (as specified in subparagraph (3)(c)1.) that was used for the loss year before the loss is carried to that year.
2. A net operating loss cannot be carried from a year whereby the member was excluded on the composite return to a year whereby the member is included on the composite return.
3. A net operating loss must be carried forward from a year where the member was included on the composite return to a year the member files the member's own tax return.
4. Any limitations included in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 on the amount of net operating loss that can be used in a taxable year shall be applied for each member; provided, however, that such limitations, including, but not limited to, the 80 percent limitation, shall be applied to the income computed pursuant to this paragraph.

(4) **Tiered Situations.** Except as provided in paragraph (5), in situations whereby the nonresident member is an entity, or where such nonresident member is owned by subsequent entities, the following shall apply:

(a) Withholding is only required by an entity that:

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1. Does business in Georgia on its own and not as a result of being a member; or
2. Owns property in Georgia on its own and not as a result of being a member;

(b) Any withholding that occurs may be passed through each tier by attaching the G-2-A, of the entity in the tiered situation that was required to withhold pursuant to subparagraph (4)(a), and providing a schedule which allocates such withholding tax between the members at each tier based upon the profit/loss percentage. Failure to include this documentation will result in the disallowance of the withholding credit. A composite return may be completed at any level. However, if the composite return is not filed by the entity meeting either condition 1. or 2. of subparagraph (a) of this paragraph, withholding is still required by such entity, unless otherwise exempted by this regulation or O.C.G.A. § 48-7-129. Tax withheld at one level can be claimed on a composite return at another level.

(c) A member which is an entity or a corporation must include its pro rata share of the entity's gross receipts in its own single factor apportionment formula in determining how much of its income is Georgia income. In determining its income, the member includes its share of the entity's income before the entity apportions and allocates its income.

(d) In determining whether withholding is required, only the members that directly own an interest in the entity subject to withholding shall be considered.

For example:

1. An entity that is subject to the nonresident withholding requirements has several members. One nonresident member is also a member in several other entities that are subject to the withholding requirements. Each of the entities must withhold on that nonresident member whether or not the total income/loss from all the entities would result in a net loss for that member. A loss from one entity cannot be used to offset the income in another entity for that member.
2. Company A is subject to the nonresident withholding requirements and is in a tiered situation. Company B is a nonresident member of Company A. Company B has nonresident members, of which one is an exempt organization called Company C. Company A is required to withhold on all of Company B's share of taxable income sourced to this state.

**(5) Exception in Tiered Situations.**

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- (a) Nonresident withholding shall not be required for a member which is also an entity provided such entity on an annual basis in writing:
  - 1. Elects to withhold at the rate of 4 percent with respect to its nonresident members' shares of taxable income sourced to this state in the same manner and subject to the same requirements, exceptions (including the exception provided in this paragraph but excluding the exception provided in subparagraph (2)(c)), etc. as if such entity itself was subject to O.C.G.A. § 48-7-129 and this regulation;
  - 2. Agrees to be subject to personal jurisdiction in this State for all income tax purposes including the withholding required by O.C.G.A. § 48-7-129, together with related interest and penalties; and
  - 3. Provides such election and such agreement in writing to the entity in which it is a member, using Form NRW-Exemption, on or before the due date (without extension) for filing the entity's income tax return for the taxable year for which the withholding is required. Form NRW-Exemption must be attached to the entity's income tax return each year.
- (b) In the event such entity makes the election as provided in subparagraph (a)1. of this paragraph and such entity does not withhold at the rate of 4% if required to do so, then such exception shall not apply and withholding will be due as originally required as if such election had not been made.
- (c) Each entity in subsequent tiers shall be entitled to make such election and such agreement provided the entity in which it is a member makes such election. However, failure by any entity in any tier to withhold at the rate of 4% if required to do so shall cause withholding to be due as originally required and as if such elections were not made by any entity in any tier.

**(6) Withholding Procedures.**

- (a) **Registration.** All entities required to withhold taxes under O.C.G.A. § 48-7-129 must register with the Georgia Department of Revenue by completing Registration Application CRF-002. Registration for withholding requirements is to be separate and apart from the registration required for the payment of payroll taxes.
- (b) **Payment of Taxes.**
  - 1. With respect to the nonresident member's share of taxable income sourced to this state, payment of taxes withheld shall be due on or before the due date for filing the income tax return for the partnership, Subchapter 'S'

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corporation, or limited liability company as prescribed in subsection (a) of O.C.G.A. § 48-7-56 without regard to any extension of time for filing such income tax return. Payment should be remitted with the required Form G-7-NRW.

- (c) **Withholding Statement.** A Form G-2-A (Withholding on Nonresident Members Share of Taxable Income Sourced to Georgia) showing the amount of the nonresident member's share of taxable income sourced to this state, the nonresident member's name, address, tax identification number, the amount of the Georgia tax withheld, and any other information the Commissioner requires must be furnished to the nonresident member and filed in duplicate with the Commissioner on or before the earlier of the date the income tax return is filed or the due date for filing the income tax return of such partnership, Subchapter 'S' corporation, or limited liability company as prescribed in subsection (a) of O.C.G.A. § 48-7-56 without regard to any extension of time for filing such income tax return. The duplicate Form G-2-A must be submitted to the Department of Revenue along with Form G-1003 (transmittal form) and Forms G2-RP and G2-LP, if applicable, for such taxable year.
- (d) **Credit for Withholding; Tax Year for Which Credit can be Claimed.** Nonresident members are required to submit a copy of Form G-2-A with their Georgia Income Tax Return in order to receive credit for any Georgia income taxes withheld. Tax withheld from an on resident member's share of taxable income sourced to this state must be claimed as a credit for the member's tax year in which the withholding tax year of the entity ends.

For example:

1. **Calendar Year Taxpayers.** A calendar year S Corporation withholds for the 2012 calendar year. An individual shareholder may claim a credit on the shareholder's 2012 individual income tax return (generally filed on or before April 15, 2013) for the 2012 taxes withheld by the S Corporation on the shareholder's behalf.
2. **Other than Calendar Year Member.** A calendar year partnership remits with holding taxes for 2012 during 2013 and has a corporate partner with a March 31 year end. The corporate partner may claim a credit in its entirety on its corporate income tax return for the year ended March 31, 2013 (generally filed on or before June 15, 2013) for the 2012 taxes withheld by the partnership on its behalf.

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3. **Other than Calendar Year Entity.** An S Corporation with a January 31, 2012 year end remits withholding taxes on behalf of its nonresident shareholders. A calendar year end shareholder may claim a credit on the shareholder's 2012 individual income tax return (generally filed on or before April 15, 2013) for the taxes withheld by the S Corporation on the shareholder's behalf.

**(7) Undue Hardship.**

- (a) **Establishing Undue Hardship.** To qualify for undue hardship, the entity must be experiencing a significant hardship. The entity must establish undue hardship and each determination will be considered on a case-by-case basis. A written petition must be filed with the Commissioner or his/her delegate requesting an exemption from withholding for an entity based on undue hardship. The petition shall be made at least sixty (60) days prior to the day on which the withholding tax is due and shall be accompanied by a full and complete explanation of the hardship incurred. This sixty (60) day period may be modified or waived by the Commissioner for reasonable cause. The Commissioner or his/her delegate will carefully consider the basis of the hardship and notify the entity in writing whether the petition is accepted or rejected. An accepted petition is valid for one year only, and petitions for undue hardship must be requested annually. Failure to receive the Commissioner's notice shall not relieve the entity from withholding in the manner prescribed by O.C.G.A. § 48-7-129.
- (b) **Circumstances Which do not Qualify.** The following circumstances will not be considered to constitute undue hardship:
  1. Inability to pay;
  2. Additional cost of record keeping;
  3. Paperwork too cumbersome;
  4. Missing K-1 data, such as social security number, address, etc.;
  5. Unfamiliarity of the filing requirements; or
  6. Inadequate records.

**(8) Anti-avoidance Clause.** If the Commissioner reasonably determines that a transaction or payment has been entered into for the purpose of avoiding the provisions of this regulation and O.C.G.A. § 48-7-129, he or she may characterize any payment, or portion thereof, made by the entity to its member so as to reflect the true substance of the transaction.

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(9) **Effective Date.** The provisions set forth in this regulation will apply to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2024. Taxable years beginning before January 1, 2024 will be governed by the regulations of Chapter 560-7 as they exist before January 1, 2024 in the same manner as if the amendments thereto set forth in this regulation had not been promulgated.

Authority: O.C.G.A. §§ 48-2-12, 48-7-129.