



Instructions for Form 943

Employer's Annual Federal Tax Return for Agricultural Employees

Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code unless otherwise noted.

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Future Developments

For the latest information about developments related to Form 943 and its instructions, such as legislation enacted after they were published, go to [IRS.gov/Form943](https://www.irs.gov/Form943).

What's New

Social security and Medicare tax for 2023. The rate of social security tax on taxable wages, including qualified sick leave wages and qualified family leave wages paid in 2023 for leave taken after March 31, 2021, and before October 1, 2021, is 6.2% each for the employer and employee or 12.4% for both. Qualified sick leave wages and qualified family leave wages paid in 2023 for leave taken after March 31, 2020, and before April 1, 2021, aren't subject to the employer share of social security tax; therefore, the tax rate on these wages is 6.2%. The social security wage base limit is \$160,200.

The Medicare tax rate is 1.45% each for the employee and employer, unchanged from 2022. There is no wage base limit for Medicare tax.

Qualified small business payroll tax credit for increasing research activities. For tax years beginning before January 1, 2023, a qualified small business may

elect to claim up to \$250,000 of its credit for increasing research activities as a payroll tax credit. The Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (the IRA) increases the election amount to \$500,000 for tax years beginning after December 31, 2022. The payroll tax credit election must be made on or before the due date of the originally filed income tax return (including extensions). The portion of the credit used against payroll taxes is allowed in the first calendar quarter beginning after the date that the qualified small business filed its income tax return. The election and determination of the credit amount that will be used against the employer's payroll taxes are made on Form 6765, Credit for Increasing Research Activities. The amount from Form 6765, line 44, must then be reported on Form 8974, Qualified Small Business Payroll Tax Credit for Increasing Research Activities.

Starting in the first quarter of 2023, the payroll tax credit is first used to reduce the employer share of social security tax up to \$250,000 per quarter and any remaining credit reduces the employer share of Medicare tax for the quarter. Any remaining credit, after reducing the employer share of social security tax and the employer share of Medicare tax, is then carried forward to the next quarter. Form 8974 is used to determine the amount of the credit that can be used in the current quarter. The amount from Form 8974, line 12 or, if applicable, line 17, is reported on line 12a. For more information about the payroll tax credit, see the Instructions for Form 8974 and go to [IRS.gov/ResearchPayrollTC](https://www.irs.gov/ResearchPayrollTC). Also see [Adjusting tax liability for nonrefundable credits claimed on lines 12a, 12b, and 12d](#), later.

Credit for COBRA premium assistance payments.

The COBRA premium assistance credit lines have been "Reserved for future use" on Form 943 because the first quarter of 2022 was the last quarter in which most employers may have been eligible to claim the COBRA premium assistance credit.

Section 9501 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (the ARP) provided for COBRA premium assistance in the form of a full reduction in the premium otherwise payable by certain individuals and their families who elected COBRA continuation coverage due to a loss of coverage as the result of a reduction in hours or an involuntary termination of employment (assistance eligible individuals). This COBRA premium assistance was available for periods of coverage beginning on or after April 1, 2021, through periods of coverage beginning on or before September 30, 2021. A premium payee was entitled to the COBRA premium assistance credit at the time an eligible individual elected coverage. Therefore, due to the COBRA notice and election period requirements (generally, employers had 60 days to provide notice and assistance eligible individuals had 60 days to elect coverage), the first quarter of 2022 was the

last quarter in which most employers may have been eligible to claim the COBRA premium assistance credit.

Pub. 51 discontinued after 2023. Pub. 51, Agricultural Employer's Tax Guide, will no longer be available after 2023. Instead, information specific to agricultural employers will be included in Pub. 15, Employer's Tax Guide, beginning with the Pub. 15 for use in 2024. Beginning in 2024, there will be a new Pub. 15 (sp) that is a Spanish-language version of Pub. 15. References to Pub. 51 were retained throughout these instructions because these instructions are for tax year 2023. If you need information specific to tax year 2024, you will use Pub. 15 or Pub. 15 (sp) in 2024.

Reminders

The COVID-19 related credit for qualified sick and family leave wages is limited to leave taken after March 31, 2020, and before October 1, 2021.

Generally, the credit for qualified sick and family leave wages, as enacted under the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA) and amended and extended by the COVID-related Tax Relief Act of 2020, for leave taken after March 31, 2020, and before April 1, 2021, and the credit for qualified sick and family leave wages under sections 3131, 3132, and 3133 of the Internal Revenue Code, as enacted under the the ARP, for leave taken after March 31, 2021, and before October 1, 2021, have expired. However, employers that pay qualified sick and family leave wages in 2023 for leave taken after March 31, 2020, and before October 1, 2021, are eligible to claim a credit on Form 943 filed for 2023. For more information, see the instructions for [line 12b](#), [line 12d](#), [line 14d](#), and [line 14f](#), later.

Use [Worksheet 1](#) to figure the credit for leave taken after March 31, 2020, and before April 1, 2021. Use [Worksheet 2](#) to figure the credit for leave taken after March 31, 2021, and before October 1, 2021. For more information about the credit for qualified sick and family leave wages, go to [IRS.gov/PLC](#).

Advance payment of COVID-19 credits ended.

Although you may pay qualified sick and family leave wages in 2023 for leave taken after March 31, 2020, and before October 1, 2021, you may no longer request an advance payment of any credit on Form 7200, Advance Payment of Employer Credits Due to COVID-19.

Payroll tax credit for certain tax-exempt organizations affected by qualified disasters. Section 303(d) of the Taxpayer Certainty and Disaster Tax Relief Act of 2020 allows for a payroll tax credit for certain tax-exempt organizations affected by certain qualified disasters **not** related to COVID-19. This credit is claimed on Form 5884-D (not on Form 943). Form 5884-D is filed after the Form 943 for the year for which the credit is being claimed has been filed. If you will claim this credit on Form 5884-D for 2023 and you're also claiming a credit for qualified sick and family leave wages for leave taken after March 31, 2020, and before April 1, 2021, you must include any credit that will be claimed on Form 5884-D on [Worksheet 1](#). For more information about this credit, go to [IRS.gov/Form5884D](#).

Certification program for professional employer organizations (PEOs). The Stephen Beck Jr., ABLE Act of 2014 required the IRS to establish a voluntary certification program for PEOs. PEOs handle various payroll administration and tax reporting responsibilities for their business clients and are typically paid a fee based on payroll costs. To become and remain certified under the certification program, certified professional employer organizations (CPEOs) must meet various requirements described in sections 3511 and 7705 and related published guidance. Certification as a CPEO may affect the employment tax liabilities of both the CPEO and its customers. A CPEO is generally treated for employment tax purposes as the employer of any individual who performs services for a customer of the CPEO and is covered by a contract described in section 7705(e)(2) between the CPEO and the customer (CPEO contract), but only for wages and other compensation paid to the individual by the CPEO. To become a CPEO, the organization must apply through the IRS Online Registration System. For more information or to apply to become a CPEO, go to [IRS.gov/CPEO](#).

CPEOs must generally file Form 943 and Schedule R (Form 943), Allocation Schedule for Aggregate Form 943 Filers, electronically. For more information about a CPEO's requirement to file electronically, see Rev. Proc. 2023-18, 2023-13 I.R.B 605, available at [IRS.gov/irb/2023-13_IRB#REV-PROC-2023-18](#).

Outsourcing payroll duties. You're responsible to ensure that tax returns are filed and deposits and payments are made, even if you contract with a third party to perform these acts. You remain responsible if the third party fails to perform any required action. Before you choose to outsource any of your payroll and related tax duties (that is, withholding, reporting, and paying over social security, Medicare, FUTA, and income taxes) to a third-party payer, such as a payroll service provider or reporting agent, go to [IRS.gov/OutsourcingPayrollDuties](#) for helpful information on this topic. If a CPEO pays wages and other compensation to an individual performing services for you, and the services are covered by a CPEO contract, then the CPEO is generally treated for employment tax purposes as the employer, but only for wages and other compensation paid to the individual by the CPEO. However, with respect to certain employees covered by a CPEO contract, you may also be treated as an employer of the employees and, consequently, may also be liable for federal employment taxes imposed on wages and other compensation paid by the CPEO to such employees. For more information on the different types of third-party payer arrangements, see section 16 of Pub. 15.

COVID-19 employment tax credits when return filed by a third-party payer. If you're the common-law employer of the individuals that are paid qualified sick or family leave wages, you're entitled to the credit for the qualified sick and family leave wages, regardless of whether you use a third-party payer (such as a PEO, CPEO, or section 3504 agent) to report and pay your federal employment taxes. The third-party payer isn't entitled to the credits with respect to the wages and taxes it remits on your behalf (regardless of whether the third party is considered an "employer" for other purposes).

Aggregate Form 943 filers. Approved section 3504 agents and CPEOs must complete and file Schedule R (Form 943) when filing an aggregate Form 943. Aggregate Forms 943 are filed by agents approved by the IRS under section 3504. To request approval to act as an agent for an employer, the agent files Form 2678 with the IRS unless you're a state or local government agency acting as an agent under the special procedures provided in Rev. Proc. 2013-39, 2013-52 I.R.B. 830, available at [IRS.gov/irb/2013-52_IRB#RP-2013-39](https://www.irs.gov/irb/2013-52_IRB#RP-2013-39). Aggregate Forms 943 are also filed by CPEOs approved by the IRS under section 7705. To become a CPEO, the organization must apply through the IRS Online Registration System at [IRS.gov/CPEO](https://www.irs.gov/CPEO). CPEOs file Form 8973, Certified Professional Employer Organization/Customer Reporting Agreement, to notify the IRS that they started or ended a service contract with a customer. CPEOs must generally file Form 943 and Schedule R (Form 943) electronically. For more information about a CPEO's requirement to file electronically, see [Rev. Proc. 2023-18](https://www.irs.gov/revproc/2023-18).

Other third-party payers that file aggregate Forms 943, such as non-certified PEOs, must complete and file Schedule R (Form 943) if they have clients that are claiming the qualified small business payroll tax credit for increasing research activities and/or the credit for qualified sick and family leave wages.



If both an employer and a section 3504 authorized agent (or CPEO or other third-party payer) paid wages to an employee during the year, both the employer and the section 3504 authorized agent (or CPEO or other third-party payer, if applicable) should file Form 943 reporting the wages each entity paid to the employee during the year and issue Forms W-2 (or Form 499R-2/W-2PR if you are an employer in Puerto Rico) reporting the wages each entity paid to the employee during the year.

If a third-party payer of sick pay is also paying qualified sick leave wages on behalf of an employer, the third party would be making the payments as an agent of the employer. The employer is required to do the reporting and payment of employment taxes with respect to the qualified sick leave wages and claim the credit for the qualified sick leave wages, unless the employer has an agency agreement with the third-party payer that requires the third-party payer to do the collecting, reporting, and/or paying or depositing employment taxes on the qualified sick leave wages. If the employer has an agency agreement with the third-party payer, the third-party payer includes the qualified sick leave wages on the third party's aggregate Form 943, claims the sick leave credit on behalf of the employer on the aggregate Form 943, and separately reports the credit allocable to the employers on Schedule R (Form 943). See section 6 of Pub. 15-A, Employer's Supplemental Tax Guide, for more information about sick pay reporting.

Work opportunity tax credit for qualified tax-exempt organizations hiring qualified veterans. Qualified tax-exempt organizations that hire eligible unemployed veterans may be able to claim the work opportunity tax credit against their payroll tax liability using Form 5884-C. For more information, go to [IRS.gov/WOTC](https://www.irs.gov/WOTC).

Correcting a previously filed Form 943. If you discover an error on a previously filed Form 943, or if you otherwise need to amend a previously filed Form 943, make the correction using Form 943-X. Form 943-X is filed separately from Form 943. For more information, see the Instructions for Form 943-X, section 9 of Pub. 51, or go to [IRS.gov/CorrectingEmploymentTaxes](https://www.irs.gov/CorrectingEmploymentTaxes).

If you change your business name, business address, or responsible party. Notify the IRS immediately if you change your business name, business address, or responsible party.

- Write to the IRS office where you file your returns (using the *Without a payment* address under [Where Should You File](https://www.irs.gov/WhereShouldYouFile), later) to notify the IRS of any business name change. See Pub. 1635 to see if you need to apply for a new employer identification number (EIN).
- Complete and mail Form 8822-B to notify the IRS of a business address or responsible party change. Don't mail Form 8822-B with your Form 943. For a definition of "responsible party," see the Instructions for Form SS-4.

Federal tax deposits must be made by electronic funds transfer (EFT). You must use EFT to make all federal tax deposits. Generally, an EFT is made using the Electronic Federal Tax Payment System (EFTPS). If you don't want to use EFTPS, you can arrange for your tax professional, financial institution, payroll service, or other trusted third party to make electronic deposits on your behalf. Also, you may arrange for your financial institution to initiate a same-day wire payment on your behalf. EFTPS is a free service provided by the Department of the Treasury. Services provided by your tax professional, financial institution, payroll service, or other third party may have a fee.

For more information on making federal tax deposits, see section 7 of Pub. 51. To get more information about EFTPS or to enroll in EFTPS, go to [EFTPS.gov](https://www.eftps.gov) or call one of the following numbers.

- 800-555-4477
- 800-244-4829 (Spanish)
- 303-967-5916 if you're outside the United States (toll call)

To contact EFTPS using Telecommunications Relay Services (TRS) for people who are deaf, heard of hearing, or have a speech disability, dial 711 and then provide the TRS assistant the 800-555-4477 number above or 800-733-4829. Additional information about EFTPS is also available in Pub. 966.



For an EFTPS deposit to be on time, you must submit the deposit by 8 p.m. Eastern time the day before the date the deposit is due.

Same-day wire payment option. If you fail to submit a deposit transaction on EFTPS by 8 p.m. Eastern time the day before the date a deposit is due, you can still make your deposit on time by using the Federal Tax Collection Service (FTCS) to make a same-day wire payment. To use the same-day wire payment method, you will need to make arrangements with your financial institution ahead of time. Please check with your financial institution regarding availability, deadlines, and costs. Your financial institution may charge you a fee for payments made this way. To learn more about the information you will need to give your

financial institution to make a same-day wire payment, go to [IRS.gov/SameDayWire](https://www.irs.gov/SameDayWire).

Timeliness of federal tax deposits. If a deposit is required to be made on a day that isn't a business day, the deposit is considered timely if it is made by the close of the next business day. A business day is any day other than a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday. The term "legal holiday" for deposit purposes includes only those legal holidays in the District of Columbia. Legal holidays in the District of Columbia are provided in section 7 of Pub. 51.

Electronic filing and payment. Businesses can enjoy the benefits of filing tax returns and paying their federal taxes electronically. Whether you rely on a tax professional or handle your own taxes, the IRS offers you convenient and secure programs to make filing and paying easier. Spend less time worrying about taxes and more time running your business. Use e-file and EFTPS to your benefit.

- For e-file, go to [IRS.gov/EmploymentEfile](https://www.irs.gov/EmploymentEfile) for additional information. A fee may be charged to file electronically.
- For EFTPS, go to [EFTPS.gov](https://www.irs.gov/EFTPS) or call EFTPS at one of the numbers provided under [Federal tax deposits must be made by electronic funds transfer \(EFT\)](#), earlier.
- For electronic filing of Forms W-2, Wage and Tax Statement, go to [SSA.gov/employer](https://www.ssa.gov/employer). You may be required to file Forms W-2 electronically. For details, see the General Instructions for Forms W-2 and W-3.

Note. Employers in Puerto Rico would have to file Form 499R-2/W-2PR.



If you're filing your tax return or paying your federal taxes electronically, a valid EIN is required at the time the return is filed or the payment is made. If a valid EIN isn't provided, the return or payment won't be processed. This may result in penalties. See [How Should You Complete Form 943](#), later, for more information about applying for an EIN.

Electronic funds withdrawal (EFW). If you file Form 943 electronically, you can e-file and use EFW to pay the balance due in a single step using tax preparation software or through a tax professional. However, don't use EFW to make federal tax deposits. For more information on paying your taxes using EFW, go to [IRS.gov/EFW](https://www.irs.gov/EFW).

Credit or debit card payments. You can pay the balance due shown on Form 943 by credit or debit card. Your payment will be processed by a payment processor who will charge a processing fee. Don't use a credit or debit card to make federal tax deposits. For more information on paying your taxes with a credit or debit card, go to [IRS.gov/PayByCard](https://www.irs.gov/PayByCard).

Online payment agreement. You may be eligible to apply for an installment agreement online if you can't pay the full amount of tax you owe when you file your return. For more information, see [What if you can't pay in full](#), later.

Paid preparers. If you use a paid preparer to complete Form 943, the paid preparer must complete and sign the paid preparer's section of the form.

Disregarded entities and qualified subchapter S subsidiaries (QSubs). Eligible single-owner disregarded

entities and QSubs are treated as separate entities for employment tax purposes. Eligible single-member entities that haven't elected to be taxed as corporations must report and pay employment taxes on wages paid to their employees using the entities' own names and EINs. See Regulations sections 1.1361-4(a)(7) and 301.7701-2(c)(2)(iv).

Where can you get telephone help? For answers to your questions about completing Form 943 or tax deposit rules, call the IRS at 800-829-4933 (Business and Specialty Tax Line) or 800-829-4059 (TDD/TTY for persons who are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability), Monday–Friday from 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. local time (Alaska and Hawaii follow Pacific time).

Photographs of missing children. The IRS is a proud partner with the [National Center for Missing & Exploited Children® \(NCMEC\)](#). Photographs of missing children selected by the Center may appear in instructions on pages that would otherwise be blank. You can help bring these children home by looking at the photographs and calling 1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678) if you recognize a child.

General Instructions

Purpose of Form 943

These instructions give you some background information about Form 943. They tell you who must file Form 943, how to complete it line by line, and when and where to file it.

If you want more in-depth information about payroll tax topics relating to Form 943, see Pub. 51 or go to [IRS.gov/EmploymentTaxes](https://www.irs.gov/EmploymentTaxes). For tax information relevant to agricultural employers, go to [IRS.gov/AgricultureTaxCenter](https://www.irs.gov/AgricultureTaxCenter).

Federal law requires you, as an employer, to withhold certain taxes from your employees' pay. Each time you pay wages, you must withhold—or take out of your employees' pay—certain amounts for federal income tax, social security tax, and Medicare tax. You must also withhold Additional Medicare Tax from wages you pay to an employee in excess of \$200,000 in a calendar year. Under the withholding system, taxes withheld from your employees are credited to your employees in payment of their tax liabilities.

Federal law also requires you to pay any liability for the employer share of social security tax and Medicare tax. This share of social security tax and Medicare tax isn't withheld from employees.

If you have **household employees** working in your private home on your farm operated for a profit, they aren't considered to be farm employees. To report social security tax, Medicare tax, Additional Medicare Tax, and federal income tax withholding on the wages of household employees, you may either:

- File Schedule H (Form 1040) with your Form 1040 or 1040-SR, or
- Include the wages with your farm employees' wages on Form 943.

If you paid wages to other nonfarm workers, don't report these on Form 943. Taxes on wages paid to nonfarm workers are reported on Form 941, Employer's QUARTERLY Federal Tax Return; or Form 944, Employer's ANNUAL Federal Tax Return. See Pub. 926 for more information about household employees.

Who Must File Form 943?

File Form 943 if you paid wages to one or more farmworkers and the wages were subject to federal income tax withholding or social security and Medicare taxes under the tests discussed next. For more information on farmworkers and wages, see Pub. 51.

After you file your first Form 943, you must file a return for each year, even if you have no taxes to report, until you file a final return. You're encouraged to file Form 943 electronically. Go to [IRS.gov/EmploymentEfile](https://www.irs.gov/employmentefile) for more information on electronic filing.

The \$150 Test or the \$2,500 Test

All cash wages that you pay to farmworkers are subject to federal income tax withholding and social security and Medicare taxes for any calendar year for which you meet either of the tests listed next.

- You pay an employee cash wages of \$150 or more in a year for farmwork (count all wages paid on a time, piecework, or other basis). The \$150 test applies separately to each farmworker that you employ. If you employ a family of workers, each member is treated separately. Don't count wages paid by other employers.
- The total (cash and noncash) wages that you pay to all farmworkers is \$2,500 or more.

If the \$2,500-or-more test for the group isn't met, the \$150-or-more test for an individual still applies. Similarly, if the \$150-or-more test is not met for any individual, the \$2,500-or-more test for the group still applies.

Exceptions. Special rules apply to certain hand-harvest laborers who receive less than \$150 in annual cash wages. For more information, see section 4 of Pub. 51.

Final Return

If you stop paying wages during the year and don't expect to pay wages again, file a final return for 2023. Be sure to mark the box above line 1 on the form indicating that you don't have to file returns in the future. If you later restart paying wages, then resume filing Form 943.

Attach a statement to your final return showing the name of the person keeping the payroll records and the address where these records will be kept. If the business has been sold or transferred to another person, the statement should include the name and address of such person and the date on which the sale or transfer took place. If no sale or transfer occurred, or you don't know the name of the person to whom the business was sold or transferred, that fact should be included in the statement.

When Must You File?


For 2023, file Form 943 by January 31, 2024. However, if you made deposits on time in full payment of the taxes

due for the year, you may file the return by February 12, 2024.

File Form 943 only once for each calendar year. If you filed Form 943 electronically, don't file a paper Form 943. For more information about filing Form 943 electronically, see [Electronic filing and payment](#), earlier.

If we receive Form 943 after the due date, we will treat Form 943 as filed on time if the envelope containing Form 943 is properly addressed, contains sufficient postage, and is postmarked by the U.S. Postal Service on or before the due date, or sent by an IRS-designated private delivery service (PDS) on or before the due date. If you don't follow these guidelines, we will generally consider Form 943 filed when it is actually received. For more information about PDSs, see [Where Should You File](#), later.

Forms W-2 and W-3

 **TIP** *References to Form W-2 also apply to Form 499R-2/W-2PR and references to Form W-3 also apply to Form W-3 (PR), unless otherwise specified.*

By January 31, 2024, give Form W-2 to each employee who was working for you at the end of 2023. If an employee stops working for you before the end of the year, give the employee Form W-2 any time after employment ends but no later than January 31, 2024. If the employee asks you for Form W-2, give the employee the completed form within 30 days of the request or the last wage payment, whichever is later.

File Copy A of all Forms W-2 with Form W-3, Transmittal of Wage and Tax Statements, with the Social Security Administration (SSA) by January 31, 2024. For electronic filing of Forms W-2, go to [SSA.gov/employer](https://www.ssa.gov/employer). You may be required to file Forms W-2 electronically. For details, see the General Instructions for Forms W-2 and W-3.

Note. Employers in Puerto Rico would have to file Form 499R-2/W-2PR with the SSA. If filing by paper with the SSA, make sure to file with Form W-3 (PR).

Compensation paid to H-2A visa holders. Report compensation of \$600 or more paid to foreign agricultural workers who entered the country on H-2A visas in box 1 of Form W-2. Compensation paid to H-2A workers for agricultural labor performed in connection with H-2A visas isn't subject to social security and Medicare taxes and therefore shouldn't be reported as wages subject to social security tax (lines 2, 2a, and 2b), Medicare tax (line 4), or Additional Medicare Tax withholding (line 6) on Form 943, and shouldn't be reported as social security wages (box 3) or Medicare wages (box 5) on Form W-2 (boxes 20 and 22, respectively, of Form 499R-2/W-2PR).

An employer isn't required to withhold federal income tax from compensation paid to an H-2A worker for agricultural labor performed in connection with this visa unless the worker asks for withholding and the employer agrees. In this case, the worker must give the employer a completed Form W-4. Federal income tax withheld is reported on Form 943, line 8, and in box 2 of Form W-2. These reporting rules apply when the H-2A worker provides their taxpayer identification number (TIN) to the

employer. For the rules relating to backup withholding and reporting when the H-2A worker doesn't provide a TIN, see the Instructions for Forms 1099-MISC and 1099-NEC and the Instructions for Form 945. For more information on foreign agricultural workers on H-2A visas, go to [IRS.gov/H2A](https://www.irs.gov/H2A).

Note. Employers in the U.S. territories would normally skip Form 943, line 8, since federal income tax is not usually withheld from employee's wages in U.S. territories.

Forms 1099-MISC and 1099-NEC

Both paper and electronically filed Forms 1099-MISC, Miscellaneous Income, and 1099-NEC, Nonemployee Compensation, must be filed with the IRS by January 31, 2024. Form 1099-MISC is used to report rents paid in your farming business, and Form 1099-NEC is generally used to report payments to an individual who isn't your employee. Payments made to corporations for medical and health care payments, including payments made to veterinarians, must generally be reported on Form 1099-MISC. Compensation of \$600 or more paid in a calendar year to an H-2A visa agricultural worker who didn't give you a valid TIN is also reported on Form 1099-MISC; you must withhold federal income tax from these payments under the backup withholding rules. For more information about filing Forms 1099-MISC and 1099-NEC, see the Instructions for Forms 1099-MISC and 1099-NEC.

How Should You Complete Form 943?

Enter your EIN, name, and address in the spaces provided. Don't use your social security number (SSN) or individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN). Generally, enter the business (legal) name you used when you applied for your EIN. For example, if you're a sole proprietor, enter "Jamie Smith" on the *Name* line and "Jamie's Farm" on the *Trade name* line. Leave the *Trade name* line blank if it is the same as your *Name* line.

If you use a tax preparer to complete Form 943, make sure the preparer uses your correct business name and EIN.

If you don't have an EIN, you may apply for one online by going to [IRS.gov/EIN](https://www.irs.gov/EIN). You may also apply for an EIN by faxing or mailing Form SS-4 to the IRS. If the principal business was created or organized outside of the United States or U.S. territories, you may also apply for an EIN by calling 267-941-1099 (toll call). If you have applied for an EIN but don't have your EIN by the time a return is due, file a paper return and write "Applied For" and the date you applied in the space shown for the number.



CAUTION If you're filing your tax return electronically, a valid EIN is required at the time the return is filed. If a valid EIN isn't provided, the return won't be accepted. This may result in penalties.



TIP Always be sure the EIN on the form you file exactly matches the EIN the IRS assigned to your business. Don't use your SSN or ITIN on forms that ask for an EIN. If you used an EIN (including a prior owner's EIN) on Form 943 that is different from the EIN

reported on Form W-3, see Box h—Other EIN used this year in the *General Instructions for Forms W-2 and W-3* (if different from what was reported on Form W-3 (PR)), see Box f: Other EIN used this year in the *Instructions for Form W-3 (PR)*). Filing a Form 943 with an incorrect EIN or using another business's EIN may result in penalties and delays in processing your return.

Completing Form 943

Make entries on Form 943 as follows to enable accurate processing.

- Don't enter dollar signs and decimal points. Commas are optional. Report dollars to the left of the preprinted line and cents to the right of it. Don't round entries to whole dollars. Always show an amount for cents, even if it is zero.
- Enter negative amounts using a minus sign (if possible). Otherwise, use parentheses.
- Staple multiple sheets in the upper left corner when filing.

Complete all three pages. You must complete all three pages of Form 943 and sign on page 3. Failure to do so may delay processing of your return.

Reconciliation of Form 943 to Forms W-2 and W-3

Certain amounts reported on Form 943 for 2023 should agree with the Form W-2 totals reported on the 2023 Form W-3. The amounts from Form 943 that should agree with the related boxes on Form W-3 are federal income tax withheld (line 8 and box 2), social security wages (lines 2, 2a, and 2b; and box 3), and Medicare wages (line 4 and box 5). If the amounts don't agree, you may be contacted by the IRS or the SSA. For more information, see section 11 of Pub. 51. Keep all records that show why the totals don't match.

Note. If filing Form 499R-2/W-2PR, make sure the amounts reported on Form 943 agree with the Form 499R-2/W-2PR totals reported on the 2023 Form W-3 (PR). The amounts from Form 943 that should agree with the related boxes on Form W-3 (PR) are social security wages (lines 2, 2a, and 2b; and box 10) and Medicare wages (line 4 and box 12a).

Where Should You File?

You're encouraged to file Form 943 electronically. Go to [IRS.gov/EmploymentEfile](https://www.irs.gov/EmploymentEfile) for more information on electronic filing. If you file a paper return, where you file depends on whether you include a payment with Form 943. Mail your return to the address listed for your location in the table that follows.

PDSs can't deliver to P.O. boxes. You must use the U.S. Postal Service to mail an item to a P.O. box address. Go to [IRS.gov/PDS](https://www.irs.gov/PDS) for the current list of PDSs. For the IRS mailing address to use if you're using a PDS, go to [IRS.gov/PDSstreetAddresses](https://www.irs.gov/PDSstreetAddresses). Select the mailing address listed on the webpage that is in the same state as the address to which you would mail returns filed without a payment, as shown next.

Mailing Addresses for Form 943

If you're in . . .	Without a payment . . .	With a payment . . .
Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin	Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service Kansas City, MO 64999-0008	Internal Revenue Service P.O. Box 806533 Cincinnati, OH 45280-6533
Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming	Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service Ogden, UT 84201-0008	Internal Revenue Service P.O. Box 932200 Louisville, KY 40293-2200
No legal residence or principal place of business in any state	Internal Revenue Service P.O. Box 409101 Ogden, UT 84409	Internal Revenue Service P.O. Box 932200 Louisville, KY 40293-2200
Special filing address for exempt organizations; federal, state, and local governmental entities; and Indian tribal governmental entities, regardless of location	Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service Ogden, UT 84201-0008	Internal Revenue Service P.O. Box 932200 Louisville, KY 40293-2200



Your filing address may have changed from that used to file your employment tax return in prior years. Don't send Form 943 or any payments to the SSA.

Depositing Your Taxes



You must deposit all depository taxes electronically by EFT. For more information, see [Federal tax deposits must be made by electronic funds transfer \(EFT\)](#) under Reminders, earlier.

Must You Deposit Your Taxes?

You may have to deposit the federal income taxes you withheld and both the employer and employee social security taxes and Medicare taxes.

- **If your total taxes after adjustments and nonrefundable credits (line 13) are less than \$2,500 for the year, you can pay the tax due with your return if you file on time.** You don't have to make a deposit. To avoid a penalty, you must pay any amount due in full with a timely filed return or you must deposit any amount you owe by the due date of the return. For more information on paying with a timely filed return, see the instructions for [line 15](#), later.

- **If your total taxes after adjustments and nonrefundable credits (line 13) are \$2,500 or more for the year.** You must make deposits by EFT throughout the year in accordance with your deposit schedule. There are two deposit schedules—monthly or semiweekly—for determining when you must deposit. Before the beginning of each calendar year, you must determine which of the two deposit schedules you must use. See section 7 of Pub. 51 for information and rules concerning federal tax deposits and to determine your status as a monthly or semiweekly schedule depositor.

Reducing your deposits for the credit for qualified sick and family leave wages. Employers eligible to claim the credit for qualified sick and family leave wages paid in 2023 for leave taken after March 31, 2020, and before October 1, 2021, can reduce their deposits by the amount of their anticipated credits. Employers won't be

subject to a failure-to-deposit (FTD) penalty for reducing their deposits if certain conditions are met. See the instructions for [line 12b](#) and [line 12d](#), later, for more information on these credits. For more information on reducing deposits, see Notice 2020-22, 2020-17 I.R.B. 664, available at [IRS.gov/irb/2020-17_IRB#NOT-2020-22](#); and Notice 2021-24, 2021-18 I.R.B. 1122, available at [IRS.gov/irb/2021-18_IRB#NOT-2021-24](#). See the instructions for [line 17](#), later, for instructions on how to adjust your tax liabilities reported on line 17 or Form 943-A for nonrefundable credits.



If you're a monthly schedule depositor and accumulate a \$100,000 tax liability on any day during the deposit period, you become a semiweekly schedule depositor on the next day and remain so for at least the rest of the calendar year and for the following calendar year. See \$100,000 Next-Day Deposit Rule in section 7 of Pub. 51 for more information. The \$100,000 tax liability threshold requiring a next-day deposit is determined before you consider any reduction of your liability for nonrefundable credits. For more information, including an example, see frequently asked question 17 at [IRS.gov/ETD](#).

What About Penalties and Interest?

Avoiding Penalties and Interest

You can avoid paying penalties and interest if you do all of the following.

- Deposit or pay your taxes when they are due, unless you meet the requirements discussed in [Notice 2020-22](#) and [Notice 2021-24](#).
- File your fully completed Form 943 on time.
- Report your tax liability accurately.
- Submit valid checks for tax payments.
- Furnish accurate Forms W-2 to employees.
- File Form W-3 and Copy A of Forms W-2 with the SSA on time and accurately.

Penalties and interest are charged on taxes paid late and returns filed late at a rate set by law. See sections 7 and 8 of Pub. 51 for details.

Use Form 943 to request abatement of assessed penalties or interest. Don't request abatement of assessed penalties or interest on any other form.

If you receive a notice about a penalty after you file your return, reply to the notice with an explanation and we will determine if you meet reasonable-cause criteria. Don't attach an explanation when you file your return.



If federal income, social security, and Medicare taxes that must be withheld (that is, trust fund taxes) aren't withheld or aren't deposited or paid to the United States Treasury, the trust fund recovery penalty may apply. The penalty is 100% of the unpaid trust fund tax. If these unpaid taxes can't be immediately collected from the employer or business, the trust fund recovery penalty may be imposed on all persons who are determined by the IRS to be responsible for collecting, accounting for, or paying over these taxes, and who acted willfully in not doing so. For more information, see section 7 of Pub. 51. The trust fund recovery penalty won't apply to any amount of trust fund taxes an employer holds back in anticipation of any credits they are entitled to.

Specific Instructions

Line 1. Number of Agricultural Employees

Enter the number of agricultural employees on your payroll during the pay period that included March 12, 2023. Don't include:

- Household employees,
- Employees in nonpay status for the pay period,
- Pensioners, or
- Active members of the U.S. Armed Forces.



For purposes of these instructions, all references to "sick pay" mean ordinary sick pay, not "qualified sick leave wages" that are reported on line 2a for leave taken after March 31, 2020, and before April 1, 2021, or reported on line 2 for leave taken after March 31, 2021, and before October 1, 2021.

Line 2. Wages Subject to Social Security Tax

Enter the total cash wages, including qualified sick leave wages and qualified family leave wages paid in 2023 for leave taken after March 31, 2021, and before October 1, 2021; sick pay; and taxable fringe benefits subject to social security taxes you paid to your employees for farmwork during the calendar year. Don't include the qualified sick leave wages paid in 2023 reported on line 2a or the qualified family leave wages paid in 2023 reported on line 2b for leave taken after March 31, 2020, and before April 1, 2021. For this purpose, sick pay includes payments made by an insurance company to your employees for which you received timely notice from the insurance company. See section 6 of Pub. 15-A for more information about sick pay reporting. See the instructions for [line 10](#) for an adjustment that you may need to make on Form 943 for sick pay.

Enter the amount before payroll deductions. Cash wages include checks, money orders, etc. Don't include the value of noncash items, such as food or lodging, or pay for services other than farmwork. See section 3 of Pub. 51 for information on cash and noncash wages. See [Purpose of Form 943](#), earlier, for household employee information.

For 2023, the rate of social security tax on taxable wages, except for qualified sick leave wages and qualified family leave wages paid in 2023 for leave taken after March 31, 2020, and before April 1, 2021, is 6.2% (0.062) each for the employer and employee or 12.4% (0.124) for both. Stop paying social security tax on and entering an employee's wages on line 2 when the employee's taxable wages, including qualified sick leave wages paid in 2023 that are reported on line 2a and qualified family leave wages paid in 2023 that are reported on line 2b, reach \$160,200 for the year. However, continue to withhold income and Medicare taxes for the whole year on all wages, including qualified sick leave wages and qualified family leave wages paid in 2023, even when the social security wage base of \$160,200 has been reached. If you, as a qualifying employer, receive an approved Form 4029, Application for Exemption From Social Security and Medicare Taxes and Waiver of Benefits, from one or more of your employees, enter "Form 4029" on the dotted line next to the entry space.

For purposes of the credit for qualified sick and family leave wages, qualified sick leave and family leave wages are wages for social security and Medicare tax purposes, determined without regard to the exclusions from the definition of employment under sections 3121(b)(1)–(22), that an employer pays that otherwise meet the requirements of the Emergency Paid Sick Leave Act ([EPSLA](#)) or the Emergency Family and Medical Leave Expansion Act ([Expanded FMLA](#)), as enacted under the FFCRA and amended for purposes of the ARP. However, don't include any wages otherwise excluded under section 3121(b) when reporting qualified sick and family leave wages on lines 2, 2a, 2b, 4, and, if applicable, 6. See the instructions for [line 12d](#) for information about the credit for qualified sick and family leave wages paid in 2023 for leave taken after March 31, 2021, and before October 1, 2021.

EPSLA. Employers with fewer than 500 employees and, for leave taken after March 31, 2021, and before October 1, 2021, certain governmental employers without regard to number of employees (except for the federal government and its agencies and instrumentalities unless described in section 501(c)(1)) are entitled to a credit if they provide paid sick leave to employees that otherwise meets the requirements of the EPSLA. Under the EPSLA, as amended for purposes of the ARP, wages are qualified sick leave wages if paid to employees that are unable to work before October 1, 2021, because the employee:

1. Is subject to a federal, state, or local quarantine or isolation order related to COVID-19;
2. Has been advised by a health care provider to self-quarantine due to concerns related to COVID-19;
3. Is experiencing symptoms of COVID-19 and seeking a medical diagnosis; or, for leave taken after March 31, 2021, and before October 1, 2021, is seeking

or awaiting the results of a diagnostic test for, or a medical diagnosis of, COVID-19 (and the employee has been exposed to COVID-19 or the employee's employer has requested such test or diagnosis), or the employee is obtaining immunizations related to COVID-19 or recovering from an injury, disability, illness, or condition related to such immunization;

4. Is caring for an individual subject to an order described in (1) or who has been advised as described in (2);

5. Is caring for a son or daughter because the school or place of care for that child has been closed, or the childcare provider for that child is unavailable, due to COVID-19 precautions; or

6. Is experiencing any other substantially similar condition specified by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, which for leave taken after March 31, 2021, and before October 1, 2021, includes to accompany an individual to obtain immunization related to COVID-19, or to care for an individual who is recovering from any injury, disability, illness, or condition related to the immunization.

Son or daughter. A son or daughter must generally have been under 18 years of age or incapable of self-care because of a mental or physical disability. A son or daughter includes a biological child, adopted child, stepchild, foster child, legal ward, or child for whom the employee assumes parental status and carries out the obligations of a parent.

Limits on qualified sick leave wages. The EPSLA, as amended for purposes of the ARP, provides different limitations for different circumstances under which qualified sick leave wages are paid. For paid sick leave qualifying under (1), (2), or (3) earlier, the amount of qualified sick leave wages is determined at the employee's regular rate of pay, but the wages may not exceed \$511 for any day (or portion of a day) for which the individual is paid sick leave. For paid sick leave qualifying under (4), (5), or (6) earlier, the amount of qualified sick leave wages is determined at two-thirds the employee's regular rate of pay, but the wages may not exceed \$200 for any day (or portion of a day) for which the individual is paid sick leave. The EPSLA also limits each individual to a maximum of up to 80 hours of paid sick leave in total for leave taken after March 31, 2020, and before April 1, 2021. The ARP resets this limit at 80 hours of paid sick leave for leave taken after March 31, 2021, and before October 1, 2021. Therefore, for leave taken after March 31, 2020, and before April 1, 2021, the maximum amount of paid sick leave wages can't exceed \$5,110 for an employee for leave under (1), (2), or (3), and it can't exceed \$2,000 for an employee for leave under (4), (5), or (6). These maximum amounts also reset and apply to leave taken after March 31, 2021, and before October 1, 2021.

For more information about qualified sick and family leave wages, go to [IRS.gov/PLC](https://www.irs.gov/PLC).

Expanded FMLA. Employers with fewer than 500 employees and, for leave taken after March 31, 2021, and before October 1, 2021, certain governmental employers without regard to number of employees (except for the

federal government and its agencies and instrumentalities unless described in section 501(c)(1)) are entitled to a credit under the FFCRA, as amended for purposes of the ARP, if they provide paid family leave to employees that otherwise meets the requirements of the Expanded FMLA. For leave taken after March 31, 2020, and before April 1, 2021, wages are qualified family leave wages if paid to an employee who has been employed for at least 30 calendar days when an employee is unable to work due to the need to care for a son or daughter under 18 years of age or incapable of self-care because of a mental or physical disability because the school or place of care for that child has been closed, or the childcare provider for that child is unavailable, due to a public health emergency. See [Son or daughter](#), earlier, for more information. For leave taken after March 31, 2021, and before October 1, 2021, the leave can be granted for any other reason provided by the EPSLA, as amended for purposes of the ARP.

For leave taken after March 31, 2020, and before April 1, 2021, the first 10 days for which an employee takes leave may be unpaid. During this period, employees may use other forms of paid leave, such as qualified sick leave, accrued sick leave, annual leave, or other paid time off. After an employee takes leave for 10 days, the employer provides the employee paid leave (that is, qualified family leave wages) for up to 10 weeks. For leave taken after March 31, 2021, and before October 1, 2021, the 10-day rule discussed above doesn't apply and the paid leave can be provided for up to 12 weeks.

Rate of pay and limit on wages. The rate of pay must be at least two-thirds of the employee's regular rate of pay (as determined under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938), multiplied by the number of hours the employee would have otherwise been scheduled to work. For leave taken after March 31, 2020, and before April 1, 2021, the total qualified family leave wages can't exceed \$200 per day or \$10,000 in the aggregate per employee. For leave taken after March 31, 2021, and before October 1, 2021, the limit resets and the total qualified leave wages can't exceed \$200 per day or \$12,000 in the aggregate per employee.

For more information about qualified sick and family leave wages, go to [IRS.gov/PLC](https://www.irs.gov/PLC).

Line 2a. Qualified Sick Leave Wages

Enter the qualified taxable (subject to social security tax) sick leave wages you paid in 2023 to your employees for leave taken after March 31, 2020, and before April 1, 2021. Qualified sick leave wages for leave taken after March 31, 2020, and before April 1, 2021, aren't subject to the employer share of social security tax; therefore, the tax rate on these wages is 6.2% (0.062). Stop paying social security tax on and entering an employee's wages on line 2a when the employee's taxable wages, including wages reported on line 2, qualified sick leave wages reported on line 2a, and qualified family leave wages reported on line 2b, reach \$160,200 for the year. See the instructions for [line 4](#) and [line 5](#) for reporting Medicare tax on qualified sick leave wages, including the portion above the social security wage base.

For purposes of the credit for qualified sick and family leave wages, qualified sick leave wages are wages for social security and Medicare tax purposes, determined without regard to the exclusions from the definition of employment under sections 3121(b)(1)–(22), that an employer pays that otherwise meet the requirements of the EPSLA, as enacted under the FFCRA and amended by the COVID-related Tax Relief Act of 2020. However, don't include any wages otherwise excluded under section 3121(b) when reporting qualified sick leave wages on lines 2a, 4, and, if applicable, 6. See the instructions for [line 12b](#) for information about the credit for qualified sick and family leave wages for leave taken after March 31, 2020, and before April 1, 2021.

Line 2b. Qualified Family Leave Wages

Enter the qualified taxable (subject to social security tax) family leave wages you paid in 2023 to your employees for leave taken after March 31, 2020, and before April 1, 2021. Qualified family leave wages for leave taken after March 31, 2020, and before April 1, 2021, aren't subject to the employer share of social security tax; therefore, the tax rate on these wages is 6.2% (0.062). Stop paying social security tax on and entering an employee's wages on line 2b when the employee's taxable wages, including wages reported on line 2, qualified sick leave wages reported on line 2a, and qualified family leave wages reported on line 2b, reach \$160,200 for the year. See the instructions for [line 4](#) and [line 5](#) for reporting Medicare tax on qualified family leave wages, including the portion above the social security wage base.

For purposes of the credit for qualified sick and family leave wages, qualified family leave wages are wages for social security and Medicare tax purposes, determined without regard to the exclusions from the definition of employment under sections 3121(b)(1)–(22), that an employer pays that otherwise meet the requirements of the Expanded FMLA, as enacted under the FFCRA and amended by the COVID-related Tax Relief Act of 2020. However, don't include any wages otherwise excluded under section 3121(b) when reporting qualified family leave wages on lines 2b, 4, and, if applicable, 6. See the instructions for [line 12b](#) for information about the credit for qualified sick and family leave wages for leave taken after March 31, 2020, and before April 1, 2021.

Line 3. Social Security Tax

Multiply line 2 by 12.4% (0.124) and enter the result on line 3.

Line 3a. Social Security Tax on Qualified Sick Leave Wages

Multiply line 2a by 6.2% (0.062) and enter the result on line 3a.

Line 3b. Social Security Tax on Qualified Family Leave Wages

Multiply line 2b by 6.2% (0.062) and enter the result on line 3b.

Line 4. Wages Subject to Medicare Tax

Enter the total cash wages, including qualified sick leave wages paid in 2023 and qualified family leave wages paid in 2023; sick pay; and taxable fringe benefits that are subject to Medicare tax that you paid to your employees for farmwork during the calendar year. Enter the amount before deductions. Don't include the value of noncash items, such as food or lodging, or pay for services other than farmwork. Unlike social security wages, there is no limit on the amount of wages subject to Medicare tax. If you, as a qualifying employer, receive an approved Form 4029 from one or more of your employees, enter "Form 4029" on the dotted line next to the entry space.

Line 5. Medicare Tax

Multiply line 4 by 2.9% (0.029) and enter the result on line 5.

Line 6. Wages Subject to Additional Medicare Tax Withholding

Enter all wages, including qualified sick leave wages paid in 2023 and qualified family leave wages paid in 2023; sick pay; and taxable fringe benefits that are subject to Additional Medicare Tax withholding. You're required to begin withholding Additional Medicare Tax in the pay period in which you pay wages in excess of \$200,000 to an employee and continue to withhold it each pay period until the end of the calendar year. Additional Medicare Tax is only imposed on the employee. There is no employer share of Additional Medicare Tax. All wages that are subject to Medicare tax are subject to Additional Medicare Tax withholding if paid in excess of the \$200,000 withholding threshold.

For more information on what wages are subject to Medicare tax, see the chart, *Special Rules for Various Types of Services and Payments*, in section 15 of Pub. 15. For more information on Additional Medicare Tax, go to [IRS.gov/ADMTfaqs](https://www.irs.gov/ADMTfaqs).

Line 7. Additional Medicare Tax Withholding

Multiply line 6 by 0.9% (0.009) and enter the result on line 7.

Line 8. Federal Income Tax Withheld



Employers in the U.S. territories skip line 8, since federal income tax is not usually withheld from employee's wages in U.S. territories.

Enter the federal income tax you withheld from your employees on this year's wages, including qualified sick leave wages paid in 2023 for leave taken after March 31, 2020, and before October 1, 2021, and qualified family leave wages paid in 2023 for leave taken after March 31, 2020, and before October 1, 2021. Generally, you must withhold federal income tax from employees from whom you withhold social security and Medicare taxes. See section 5 of Pub. 51 for more information on withholding rules.

Line 9. Total Taxes Before Adjustments

Add the total social security tax (lines 3, 3a, and 3b), Medicare tax (line 5), Additional Medicare Tax withholding (line 7), and federal income tax withheld (line 8). Enter the result on line 9.

Line 10. Current Year's Adjustments

Use line 10 to:

- Adjust for rounding of fractions of cents, or
- Adjust for the uncollected employee share of social security and Medicare taxes on third-party sick pay or group-term life insurance premiums paid for former employees. See section 9 of Pub. 51.

Use a minus sign (if possible) to show an adjustment that decreases the total taxes shown on line 9. Otherwise, use parentheses.

Adjustment for fractions of cents. If there is a small difference between total taxes after adjustments and nonrefundable credits (line 13) and total deposits (line 14a), it may be caused by rounding to the nearest cent each time you figured payroll. This rounding occurs when you figure the amount of social security and Medicare taxes to be withheld from each employee's wages. If the fractions-of-cents adjustment is the only entry on line 10, enter "Fractions Only" on the dotted line to the left of the entry space for line 10. This adjustment may be a positive or a negative adjustment.

Adjustment for sick pay. If your third-party payer of sick pay that isn't your agent (for example, an insurance company) transfers the liability for the employer share of the social security and Medicare taxes to you, enter a negative adjustment on line 10 for the employee share of social security and Medicare taxes that were withheld and deposited by your third-party sick pay payer on the sick pay. If you're the third-party sick pay payer and you transferred the liability for the employer share of the social security and Medicare taxes to the employer, enter a negative adjustment on line 10 for any employer share of these taxes required to be paid by the employer. The sick pay should be included on line 2, line 4, and, if the withholding threshold is met, line 6.

No adjustment is reported on line 10 for sick pay that is paid through a third party as an employer's agent. An employer's agent bears no insurance risk and is reimbursed on a cost-plus-fee basis for payment of sick pay and similar amounts. If an employer uses an agent to pay sick pay, the employer reports the wages on line 2, line 4, and, if the withholding threshold is met, line 6, unless the employer has an agency agreement with the third-party payer that requires the third-party payer to do the collecting, reporting, and/or paying or depositing employment taxes on the sick pay. See section 6 of Pub. 15-A for more information about sick pay reporting.

Line 11. Total Taxes After Adjustments

Combine the amounts shown on lines 9 and 10 and enter the result on line 11.

Line 12a. Qualified Small Business Payroll Tax Credit for Increasing Research Activities

Enter the amount of the credit from Form 8974, line 12 or, if applicable, line 17.



If you enter an amount on line 12a, you must attach Form 8974.



Form 943 and these instructions use the terms "nonrefundable" and "refundable" when discussing credits. The term "nonrefundable" means the portion of the credit which is limited by law to the amount of certain taxes. The term "refundable" means the portion of the credit which is in excess of those taxes.

Line 12b. Nonrefundable Portion of Credit for Qualified Sick and Family Leave Wages for Leave Taken After March 31, 2020, and Before April 1, 2021



Complete line 12b **only** if qualified sick leave wages and/or qualified family leave wages were paid in 2023 for leave taken after March 31, 2020, and before April 1, 2021.

Certain private employers with fewer than 500 employees that provide paid sick leave under the [EPSLA](#) and/or provide paid family leave under the [Expanded FMLA](#) are eligible to claim the credit for qualified sick and family leave wages for leave taken after March 31, 2020, and before April 1, 2021. For purposes of this credit, qualified sick leave wages and qualified family leave wages are wages for social security and Medicare tax purposes, determined without regard to the exclusions from the definition of employment under sections 3121(b)(1)–(22), that an employer pays that otherwise meet the requirements of the EPSLA or Expanded FMLA. Enter the nonrefundable portion of the credit for qualified sick and family leave wages from [Worksheet 1](#), Step 2, line 2j. The credit for qualified sick and family leave wages consists of the qualified sick leave wages, the qualified family leave wages, the [qualified health plan expenses](#) allocable to those wages, and the employer share of Medicare tax allocable to those wages. The nonrefundable portion of the credit is limited to the employer share of social security tax reported on Form 943, line 3, after that share is first reduced by any credit claimed against the employer share of social security tax on Form 8974 for the qualified small business payroll tax credit for increasing research activities, any credit to be claimed on Form 5884-C for the work opportunity credit for qualified tax-exempt organizations hiring qualified veterans, and/or any credit to be claimed on Form 5884-D for the disaster credit for qualified tax-exempt organizations.

Any credit in excess of the remaining amount of the employer share of social security tax is refundable and reported on Form 943, line 14d. For more information on

the credit for qualified sick and family leave wages, go to [IRS.gov/PLC](https://www.irs.gov/PLC).

Qualified health plan expenses allocable to qualified sick and family leave wages. The credit for qualified sick leave wages and qualified family leave wages is increased to cover the qualified health plan expenses that are properly allocable to the qualified leave wages for which the credit is allowed. These qualified health plan expenses are amounts paid or incurred by the employer to provide and maintain a group health plan but only to the extent such amounts are excluded from the employees' income as coverage under an accident or health plan. The amount of qualified health plan expenses generally includes both the portion of the cost paid by the employer and the portion of the cost paid by the employee with pre-tax salary reduction contributions. However, qualified health plan expenses don't include amounts that the employee paid for with after-tax contributions. For more information, go to [IRS.gov/PLC](https://www.irs.gov/PLC).



You must include the full amount (both the nonrefundable and refundable portions) of the credit for qualified sick and family leave wages in your gross income for the tax year that includes the last day of any calendar quarter in which a credit is allowed.

Line 12d. Nonrefundable Portion of Credit for Qualified Sick and Family Leave Wages for Leave Taken After March 31, 2021, and Before October 1, 2021



*Complete line 12d **only** if qualified sick leave wages and/or qualified family leave wages were paid in 2023 for leave taken after March 31, 2021, and before October 1, 2021.*

Employers with fewer than 500 employees and certain governmental employers without regard to number of employees (except for the federal government and its agencies and instrumentalities unless described in section 501(c)(1)) are entitled to a credit if they provide paid sick leave to employees that otherwise meets the requirements of the [EPSLA](#), as amended for purposes of the ARP, and/or provide paid family leave to employees that otherwise meets the requirements under the [Expanded FMLA](#), as amended for purposes of the ARP, for qualified sick and family leave wages for leave taken after March 31, 2021, and before October 1, 2021. For purposes of this credit, qualified sick leave wages and qualified family leave wages are wages for social security and Medicare tax purposes, determined without regard to the exclusions from the definition of employment under sections 3121(b)(1)–(22), that an employer pays that otherwise meet the requirements of the EPSLA or Expanded FMLA, as enacted under the FFCRA and amended for purposes of the ARP. Enter the nonrefundable portion of the credit for qualified sick and family leave wages from [Worksheet 2](#), Step 2, line 2p.

The credit for qualified sick and family leave wages consists of the:

- Qualified sick leave wages and/or qualified family leave wages;
- [Qualified health plan expenses allocable to qualified sick leave and family leave wages](#);
- [Collectively bargained defined benefit pension plan contributions](#), subject to the qualified leave wage limitations, allocable to the qualified sick and family leave wages;
- [Collectively bargained apprenticeship program contributions](#), subject to the qualified leave wage limitations, allocable to the qualified sick and family leave wages; and
- Employer share of social security and Medicare tax allocable to the qualified sick and family leave wages.

The nonrefundable portion of the credit is limited to the employer share of Medicare tax reported on Form 943, line 5, after that share is first reduced by any credit claimed against the employer share of Medicare tax on Form 8974 for the qualified small business payroll tax credit for increasing research activities. You can't claim the credit for leave taken after March 31, 2021, and before October 1, 2021, if you made qualified sick or family leave wages available in a manner that discriminates in favor of highly compensated employees, full-time employees, or employees on the basis of employment tenure. See [Highly compensated employee](#), later, for the definition.

For leave taken after March 31, 2021, and before October 1, 2021, the credit for qualified sick and family leave wages is reduced by the amount of the credit allowed under section 41 (for the credit for increasing research activities) with respect to wages taken into account for determining the credit for qualified sick and family leave wages; and any wages taken into account in determining the credit for qualified sick and family leave wages can't be taken into account as wages for purposes of the credits under sections 45A, 45P, 45S, and 51. For leave taken after March 31, 2021, and before October 1, 2021, qualified wages also don't include wages that were used as payroll costs in connection with a Shuttered Venue Operator Grant under section 324 of the Economic Aid to Hard-Hit Small Businesses, Nonprofits, and Venues Act; or a restaurant revitalization grant under section 5003 of the ARP. Employers can receive both a Small Business Interruption Loan under the Paycheck Protection Program and the credit for qualified sick and family leave wages; however, employers can't receive both loan forgiveness and a credit for the same wages. The same wages can't be treated as both qualified sick leave wages and qualified family leave wages.

Any credit in excess of the remaining amount of the employer share of Medicare tax is refundable and reported on Form 943, line 14f. For more information on the credit for qualified sick and family leave wages, go to [IRS.gov/PLC](https://www.irs.gov/PLC).

Qualified health plan expenses allocable to qualified sick leave and family leave wages. The credit for qualified sick leave wages and qualified family leave wages is increased to cover the qualified health plan expenses that are properly allocable to the qualified leave wages for which the credit is allowed. These qualified health plan expenses are amounts paid or incurred by the employer to provide and maintain a group health plan but

only to the extent such amounts are excluded from the employees' income as coverage under an accident or health plan. The amount of qualified health plan expenses generally includes both the portion of the cost paid by the employer and the portion of the cost paid by the employee with pre-tax salary reduction contributions. However, qualified health plan expenses don't include amounts that the employee paid for with after-tax contributions. For more information, go to [IRS.gov/PLC](https://www.irs.gov/PLC).

Collectively bargained defined benefit pension plan contributions. For purposes of qualified sick and family leave wages, collectively bargained defined benefit pension plan contributions are contributions for a calendar quarter that are:

- Paid or incurred by an employer on behalf of its employees to a defined benefit plan, as defined in section 414(j), which meets the requirements of section 401(a);
- Made based on a pension contribution rate; and
- Required to be made under the terms of a collective bargaining agreement in effect during the quarter.

Pension contribution rate. The pension contribution rate is the contribution rate that the employer is obligated to pay under the terms of a collective bargaining agreement to a defined benefit plan, as the rate is applied to contribution base units, as defined by section 4001(a)(11) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA).

Allocation rules. The amount of collectively bargained defined benefit pension plan contributions allocated to qualified sick leave wages and/or qualified family leave wages during a quarter is the pension contribution rate (expressed as an hourly rate) multiplied by the number of hours qualified sick leave wages and/or qualified family leave wages were provided to employees covered under the collective bargaining agreement during the quarter.

Collectively bargained apprenticeship program contributions. For purposes of qualified sick and family leave wages, collectively bargained apprenticeship program contributions are contributions for a calendar quarter that are:

- Paid or incurred by an employer on behalf of its employees to a registered apprenticeship program, which is an apprenticeship registered under the National Apprenticeship Act of August 16, 1937, and meets the standards of Federal Regulations under subpart A of Part 29 and Part 30 of title 29;
- Made based on an apprenticeship program contribution rate; and
- Required to be made under the terms of a collective bargaining agreement in effect during the quarter.

Apprenticeship program contribution rate. The apprenticeship program contribution rate is the contribution rate that the employer is obligated to pay under the terms of a collective bargaining agreement for benefits under a registered apprenticeship program, as the rate is applied to contribution base units, as defined by section 4001(a)(11) of ERISA.

Allocation rules. The amount of collectively bargained apprenticeship program contributions allocated to qualified sick leave wages and/or qualified family leave wages in a quarter is the apprenticeship program contribution rate (expressed as an hourly rate) multiplied

by the number of hours qualified sick leave wages and/or qualified family leave wages were provided to employees covered under the collective bargaining agreement during the quarter.

Highly compensated employee. A highly compensated employee is an employee who meets either of the following tests.

1. The employee was a 5% owner at any time during the year or the preceding year.
2. The employee received more than \$135,000 in pay for the preceding year.

You can choose to ignore test (2) if the employee wasn't also in the top 20% of employees when ranked by pay for the preceding year.

Line 12g. Total Nonrefundable Credits

Add lines 12a, 12b, and 12d. Enter the total on line 12g.


Line 13. Total Taxes After Adjustments and Nonrefundable Credits

Subtract line 12g from line 11 and enter the result on line 13. The amount entered on line 13 can't be less than zero.

Line 14a. Total Deposits

Enter your deposits for this year, including any overpayment that you applied from filing Form 943-X, in the current year. Also include in the amount shown any overpayment from a previous period that you applied to this return. Don't include any amount you didn't deposit because you reduced your deposits in anticipation of the credit for qualified sick and family leave wages, as discussed in [Notice 2020-22](#) and [Notice 2021-24](#).

Line 14d. Refundable Portion of Credit for Qualified Sick and Family Leave Wages for Leave Taken After March 31, 2020, and Before April 1, 2021

 **Complete line 14d *only* if qualified sick leave wages and/or qualified family leave wages were paid in 2023 for leave taken after March 31, 2020, and before April 1, 2021.**

Certain private employers with fewer than 500 employees that provide paid sick leave under the [EPSLA](#) and/or provide paid family leave under the [Expanded FMLA](#) are eligible to claim the credit for qualified sick and family leave wages. Enter the refundable portion of the credit for qualified sick and family leave wages from [Worksheet 1](#), Step 2, line 2k. The credit for qualified sick and family leave wages consists of the qualified sick leave wages, the qualified family leave wages, the [qualified health plan expenses](#) allocable to those wages, and the employer share of Medicare tax allocable to those wages. The refundable portion of the credit is allowed after the employer share of social security tax is reduced to zero by

nonrefundable credits that are applied against the employer share of social security tax.

Line 14f. Refundable Portion of Credit for Qualified Sick and Family Leave Wages for Leave Taken After March 31, 2021, and Before October 1, 2021



Complete line 14f **only** if qualified sick leave wages and/or qualified family leave wages were paid in 2023 for leave taken after March 31, 2021, and before October 1, 2021.

Employers with fewer than 500 employees and certain governmental employers without regard to number of employees (except for the federal government and its agencies and instrumentalities unless described in section 501(c)(1)) are entitled to a credit if they provide paid sick leave to employees that otherwise meets the requirements of the [EPSLA](#), as amended for purposes of the ARP, and/or provide paid family leave to employees that otherwise meets the requirements under the [Expanded FMLA](#), as amended for purposes of the ARP, for leave taken after March 31, 2021, and before October 1, 2021. Enter the refundable portion of the credit for qualified sick and family leave wages from [Worksheet 2](#), Step 2, line 2q. The refundable portion of the credit is allowed after the employer share of Medicare tax is reduced to zero by nonrefundable credits that are applied against the employer share of Medicare tax.

Line 14h. Total Deposits and Refundable Credits

Add lines 14a, 14d, and 14f. Enter the total on line 14h.

Line 15. Balance Due

If line 13 is more than line 14h, enter the difference on line 15. Otherwise, see the instructions for [line 16](#), later. **Never make an entry on both lines 15 and 16.**

You don't have to pay if line 15 is less than \$1. Generally, you should have a balance due only if your total taxes after adjustments and nonrefundable credits (line 13) are less than \$2,500, and you didn't incur a \$100,000 next-day deposit obligation during the year. However, see section 7 of Pub. 51 for information about payments made under the accuracy of deposits rule.

If you were required to make federal tax deposits, pay the amount shown on line 15 by EFT. If you weren't required to make federal tax deposits or you're a monthly schedule depositor making a payment under the accuracy of deposits rule (see section 7 of Pub. 51), you may pay the amount shown on line 15 by EFT, credit card, debit card, check, money order, or EFW. For more information on electronic payment options, go to [IRS.gov/Payments](#).

If you pay by EFT, credit card, or debit card, file your return using the *Without a payment* address under [Where Should You File](#), earlier. Don't file Form 943-V, Payment Voucher.

If you pay by check or money order, make it payable to "United States Treasury." Enter your EIN, "Form 943," and

the tax period on your check or money order. Complete Form 943-V and enclose it with Form 943.



If you're required to make deposits and instead pay the taxes with Form 943, you may be subject to a penalty.

What if you can't pay in full? If you can't pay the full amount of tax you owe, you can apply for an installment agreement online. You can apply for an installment agreement online if:

- You can't pay the full amount shown on line 15,
- The total amount you owe is \$25,000 or less, and
- You can pay the liability in full in 24 months.

To apply using the Online Payment Agreement Application, go to [IRS.gov/OPA](#).

Under an installment agreement, you can pay what you owe in monthly installments. There are certain conditions you must meet to enter into and maintain an installment agreement, such as paying the liability within 24 months, and making all required deposits and timely filing tax returns during the length of the agreement.

If your installment agreement is accepted, you will be charged a fee and you will be subject to penalties and interest on the amount of tax not paid by the due date of the return.

Line 16. Overpayment

If line 14h is more than line 13, enter the difference on line 16. **Never make an entry on both lines 15 and 16.**

If you deposited more than the correct amount for the year, you can choose to have the IRS either refund the overpayment or apply it to your next return. Check only one box on line 16. If you don't check either box or if you check both boxes, we will generally apply the overpayment to your next return. Regardless of any box you check or don't check on line 16, we may apply your overpayment to any past due tax account that is shown in our records under your EIN.

If line 16 is less than \$1, we will send you a refund or apply it to your next return only if you ask us in writing to do so.

Line 17. Monthly Summary of Federal Tax Liability

This is a summary of your monthly tax liability, not a summary of deposits made. If line 13 is less than \$2,500, don't complete line 17 or Form 943-A.

Complete line 17 only if you were a **monthly schedule depositor** for the entire year and line 13 is \$2,500 or more. The amount entered on line 17M must equal the amount reported on line 13. If it doesn't, your tax deposits and payments may not be counted as timely. Don't reduce your total liability reported on line 17 by the refundable portion of the credit for qualified sick and family leave wages. Don't change your current year tax liability reported on line 13 by adjustments reported on any Forms 943-X. See section 7 of Pub. 51 for details on the deposit rules. You're a monthly schedule depositor for the calendar year if the amount of your "Total taxes after adjustments and nonrefundable credits" reported for the

lookback period is \$50,000 or less. The lookback period is the second calendar year preceding the current calendar year. For example, the lookback period for 2024 is 2022.



If you were a semiweekly schedule depositor during any part of the year, don't complete line 17. Instead, complete Form 943-A.

Reporting adjustments from line 10 on line 17. If your net adjustment during a month is negative and it exceeds your total liability for the month, don't enter a negative amount for the month. Instead, enter "-0-" for the month and carry over the unused portion of the adjustment to the next month.

Adjusting tax liability for nonrefundable credits claimed on lines 12a, 12b, and 12d. Monthly schedule depositors and semiweekly schedule depositors must account for nonrefundable credits claimed on lines 12a, 12b, and 12d when reporting their tax liabilities on line 17 or Form 943-A. The total tax liability for the year must equal the amount reported on line 13. Failure to account for nonrefundable credits on line 17 or Form 943-A may cause line 17 or Form 943-A to report more than the total tax liability reported on line 13. Don't reduce your monthly tax liability reported on lines 17A through 17L or your daily tax liability reported on Form 943-A below zero.

Qualified small business payroll tax credit for increasing research activities (line 12a). Beginning with the first quarter of 2023, the qualified small business payroll tax credit for increasing research activities is first used to reduce the employer share of social security tax (up to \$250,000) for the quarter and any remaining credit is then used to reduce the employer share of Medicare tax for the quarter until it reaches zero. In completing line 17 or Form 943-A, you take into account the payroll tax credit against the liability for the employer share of social security tax starting with the first payroll payment of the quarter that includes payments of wages subject to social security tax to your employees until you use up to \$250,000 of credit against the employer share of social security tax and you then take into account any remaining payroll tax credit against the liability for the employer share of Medicare tax starting with the first payroll payment of the quarter that includes payments of wages subject to Medicare tax to employees. Consistent with the entries on line 17 or Form 943-A, the payroll tax credit should be taken into account in making deposits of employment tax. If any payroll tax credit is remaining at the end of the quarter that hasn't been used completely because it exceeds \$250,000 of the employer share of social security tax and the employer share of Medicare tax for the quarter, the excess credit may be carried forward to the succeeding quarter and allowed as a payroll tax credit for the succeeding quarter. The payroll tax credit may not be taken as a credit against income tax withholding, the employee share of social security tax, or the employee share of Medicare tax.

Also, the remaining payroll tax credit may not be carried back and taken as a credit against wages paid from preceding quarters that are reported on the same Form 943 or on Forms 943 for preceding years. If an amount of payroll tax credit is unused at the end of the calendar year because it is in excess of the applicable employer share of

social security tax and employer share of Medicare tax on wages paid during the applicable quarters in the calendar year, the remaining payroll tax credit may be carried forward to the first quarter of the succeeding calendar year as a payroll tax credit against the applicable employer share of social security tax and employer share of Medicare tax on wages paid in that quarter.

Example. Rose Co. is an employer with a calendar tax year that filed its timely 2022 income tax return on April 18, 2023. Rose Co. elected to take the qualified small business payroll tax credit for increasing research activities on Form 6765. The third quarter of 2023 is the first quarter that begins after Rose Co. filed the income tax return making the payroll tax credit election. Therefore, the payroll tax credit applies against Rose Co.'s share of social security tax (up to \$250,000) and Medicare tax on wages paid to employees in the third quarter of 2023. Rose Co. is a semiweekly schedule depositor. Rose Co. completes Form 943-A by reducing the amount of liability entered for the first payroll payment in the third quarter of 2023 that includes wages subject to social security tax by the lesser of (1) its share of social security tax (up to \$250,000) on the wages, or (2) the available payroll tax credit. If the payroll tax credit elected is more than Rose Co.'s share of social security tax on the first payroll payment of the quarter, the excess payroll tax credit would be carried forward to succeeding payroll payments in the third quarter until it is used against up to \$250,000 of Rose Co.'s share of social security tax for the quarter. If the amount of the payroll tax credit exceeds Rose Co.'s share of social security tax (up to \$250,000) on wages paid to its employees in the third quarter, any remaining credit is used against Rose Co.'s share of Medicare tax on the first payroll payment of the quarter and then the excess payroll tax credit would be carried forward to succeeding payroll payments in the third quarter until it is used against Rose Co.'s share of Medicare tax for the quarter. If Rose Co. still has credit remaining after reducing its share of social security tax (up to \$250,000) and Medicare tax for the third quarter, the remainder would be treated as a payroll tax credit against its share of social security tax (up to \$250,000) and Medicare tax on wages paid in the fourth quarter. If the amount of the payroll tax credit remaining exceeded Rose Co.'s share of social security tax (up to \$250,000) and Medicare tax on wages paid in the fourth quarter, it could be carried forward and treated as a payroll tax credit for the first quarter of 2024.

Nonrefundable portion of credit for qualified sick and family leave wages for leave taken after March 31, 2020, and before April 1, 2021 (line 12b). The nonrefundable portion of the credit for qualified sick and family leave wages paid in 2023 for leave taken after March 31, 2020, and before April 1, 2021, is limited to the employer share of social security tax on wages paid during the year that is remaining after that share is first reduced by any credit claimed against the employer share of social security tax on Form 8974, line 12, for the qualified small business payroll tax credit for increasing research activities; any credit to be claimed on Form 5884-C, line 11, for the work opportunity credit for qualified tax-exempt organizations hiring qualified veterans; and/or any credit to be claimed on Form 5884-D for the disaster credit for qualified tax-exempt

organizations. In completing line 17 or Form 943-A, you take into account the nonrefundable portion of the credit for qualified sick and family leave wages paid in 2023 against the liability for the first payroll payment of the year, but not below zero. Then reduce the liability for each successive payroll payment of the year until the nonrefundable portion of the credit is used. Any credit for qualified sick and family leave wages paid in 2023 for leave taken after March 31, 2020, and before April 1, 2021, that is remaining at the end of the year because it exceeds the employer share of social security tax is claimed on line 14d as a refundable credit. The refundable portion of the credit doesn't reduce the liability reported on line 17 or Form 943-A.

Example. Maple Co. is a monthly schedule depositor that pays employees every Friday. In 2023, Maple Co. had pay dates every Friday starting on January 6, 2023. Maple Co. paid qualified sick and family leave wages on March 10 and March 17 for leave taken after March 31, 2020, and before April 1, 2021. The nonrefundable portion of the credit for qualified sick and family leave wages for the year is \$1,000. On line 17, Maple Co. will use the \$1,000 to reduce the liability for the January 6 pay date, but not below zero. If any nonrefundable portion of the credit remains, Maple Co. applies it to the liability for the January 13 pay date, then the January 20 pay date, and so forth until the entire \$1,000 is used.

Nonrefundable portion of credit for qualified sick and family leave wages for leave taken after March 31, 2021, and before October 1, 2021 (line 12d). The nonrefundable portion of the credit for qualified sick and family leave wages paid in 2023 for leave taken after March 31, 2021, and before October 1, 2021, is limited to the employer share of Medicare tax on wages paid during the year that is remaining after that share is first reduced by any credit claimed against the employer share of Medicare tax on Form 8974, line 16, for the qualified small business payroll tax credit for increasing research activities. In completing line 17 or Form 943-A, you take into account the nonrefundable portion of the credit for qualified sick and family leave wages paid in 2023 against the liability for the first payroll payment of the year, but not below zero. Then reduce the liability for each successive payroll payment of the year until the nonrefundable portion of the credit is used. Any credit for qualified sick and family leave wages paid in 2023 for leave taken after March 31, 2021, and before October 1, 2021, that is remaining at the end of the year because it exceeds the employer share of Medicare tax is claimed on line 14f as a refundable credit. The refundable portion of the credit doesn't reduce the liability reported on line 17 or Form 943-A.



TIP You may reduce your deposits by the amount of the nonrefundable and refundable portions of the credit for qualified sick and family leave wages, as discussed earlier under [Reducing your deposits for the credit for qualified sick and family leave wages](#).

Lines 18 Through 27

The amounts entered on lines 18 through 27 are amounts that you use on the worksheets at the end of these

instructions to figure certain credits. If you're claiming these credits, you must enter the applicable amounts.



CAUTION Complete lines 18 and 19 **only** if qualified health plan expenses allocable to qualified sick leave wages and/or qualified family leave wages were paid in 2023 for leave taken after March 31, 2020, and before April 1, 2021.

Line 18. Qualified Health Plan Expenses Allocable to Qualified Sick Leave Wages for Leave Taken After March 31, 2020, and Before April 1, 2021

Enter the [qualified health plan expenses](#) allocable to qualified sick leave wages paid in 2023 for leave taken after March 31, 2020, and before April 1, 2021. This amount is also entered on [Worksheet 1](#), Step 2, line 2b.

Line 19. Qualified Health Plan Expenses Allocable to Qualified Family Leave Wages for Leave Taken After March 31, 2020, and Before April 1, 2021

Enter the [qualified health plan expenses](#) allocable to qualified family leave wages paid in 2023 for leave taken after March 31, 2020, and before April 1, 2021. This amount is also entered on [Worksheet 1](#), Step 2, line 2f.



CAUTION Complete lines 22, 23, and 24 **only** if qualified sick leave wages were paid in 2023 for leave taken after March 31, 2021, and before October 1, 2021.

Line 22. Qualified Sick Leave Wages for Leave Taken After March 31, 2021, and Before October 1, 2021

Enter the qualified sick leave wages you paid in 2023 to your employees for leave taken after March 31, 2021, and before October 1, 2021, including any qualified sick leave wages that were above the social security wage base and any qualified sick leave wages excluded from the definition of employment under sections 3121(b)(1)–(22). See the instructions for [line 12d](#), earlier, for more information about qualified sick leave wages for leave taken after March 31, 2021, and before October 1, 2021. This amount is also entered on [Worksheet 2](#), Step 2, line 2a.

Line 23. Qualified Health Plan Expenses Allocable to Qualified Sick Leave Wages Reported on Line 22

Enter the [qualified health plan expenses](#) allocable to qualified sick leave wages paid in 2023 for leave taken after March 31, 2021, and before October 1, 2021. This amount is also entered on [Worksheet 2](#), Step 2, line 2b.

Line 24. Amounts Under Certain Collectively Bargained Agreements Allocable to Qualified Sick Leave Wages Reported on Line 22

Enter the [collectively bargained defined benefit pension plan contributions](#) and [collectively bargained apprenticeship program contributions](#) allocable to

qualified sick leave wages paid in 2023 for leave taken after March 31, 2021, and before October 1, 2021. This amount is also entered on [Worksheet 2](#), Step 2, line 2c.



Complete lines 25, 26, and 27 *only* if qualified family leave wages were paid in 2023 for leave taken after March 31, 2021, and before October 1, 2021.

Line 25. Qualified Family Leave Wages for Leave Taken After March 31, 2021, and Before October 1, 2021

Enter the qualified family leave wages you paid in 2023 to your employees for leave taken after March 31, 2021, and before October 1, 2021, including any qualified family leave wages that were above the social security wage base and any qualified family leave wages excluded from the definition of employment under sections 3121(b)(1)–(22). See the instructions for [line 12d](#), earlier, for more information about qualified family leave wages for leave taken after March 31, 2021, and before October 1, 2021. This amount is also entered on [Worksheet 2](#), Step 2, line 2g.

Line 26. Qualified Health Plan Expenses Allocable to Qualified Family Leave Wages Reported on Line 25

Enter the [qualified health plan expenses](#) allocable to qualified family leave wages paid in 2023 for leave taken after March 31, 2021, and before October 1, 2021. This amount is also entered on [Worksheet 2](#), Step 2, line 2h.

Line 27. Amounts Under Certain Collectively Bargained Agreements Allocable to Qualified Family Leave Wages Reported on Line 25

Enter the [collectively bargained defined benefit pension plan contributions](#) and [collectively bargained apprenticeship program contributions](#) allocable to qualified family leave wages paid in 2023 for leave taken after March 31, 2021, and before October 1, 2021. This amount is also entered on [Worksheet 2](#), Step 2, line 2i.

Third-Party Designee

If you want to allow an employee, a paid tax preparer, or another person to discuss your Form 943 with the IRS, check the “Yes” box in the *Third-Party Designee* section. Enter the name, phone number, and five-digit personal identification number (PIN) of the specific person to speak with—not the name of the firm that prepared your tax return. The designee may choose any five numbers as their PIN.

By checking “Yes,” you authorize the IRS to talk to the person you named (your designee) about any questions we may have while we process your return. You also authorize your designee to do all of the following.

- Give us any information that is missing from your return.
- Call us for information about processing your return.
- Respond to certain IRS notices that you’ve shared with your designee about math errors and return preparation. The IRS won’t send notices to your designee.

You’re not authorizing your designee to bind you to anything (including additional tax liability) or to otherwise

represent you before the IRS. If you want to expand your designee’s authorization, see Pub. 947.

The authorization will automatically expire 1 year from the due date (without regard to extensions) for filing your Form 943. If you or your designee wants to terminate the authorization, write to the IRS office for your location using the *Without a payment* address under [Where Should You File](#), earlier.

Who Must Sign (Approved Roles)

Complete all information and sign Form 943. The following persons are authorized to sign the return for each type of business entity.

- **Sole proprietorship**—The individual who owns the business.
- **Corporation (including a limited liability company (LLC) treated as a corporation)**—The president, vice president, or other principal officer duly authorized to sign.
- **Partnership (including an LLC treated as a partnership) or unincorporated organization**—A responsible and duly authorized partner, member, or officer having knowledge of its affairs.
- **Single-member LLC treated as a disregarded entity for federal income tax purposes**—The owner of the LLC or a principal officer duly authorized to sign.
- **Trust or estate**—The fiduciary.

Form 943 may also be signed by a duly authorized agent of the taxpayer if a valid power of attorney has been filed.

Alternative signature method. Corporate officers or duly authorized agents may sign Form 943 by rubber stamp, mechanical device, or computer software program. For details and required documentation, see Rev. Proc. 2005-39, 2005-28 I.R.B. 82, available at [IRS.gov/irb/2005-28_IRB#RP-2005-39](#).

Paid Preparer Use Only

A paid preparer must sign Form 943 and provide the information in the *Paid Preparer Use Only* section if the preparer was paid to prepare Form 943 and isn’t an employee of the filing entity. Paid preparers must sign paper returns with a manual signature. The preparer must give you a copy of the return in addition to the copy to be filed with the IRS.

If you’re a paid preparer, enter your Preparer Tax Identification Number (PTIN) in the space provided. Include your complete address. If you work for a firm, enter the firm’s name and the EIN of the firm. You can apply for a PTIN online or by filing Form W-12. For more information about applying for a PTIN online, go to [IRS.gov/PTIN](#). You can’t use your PTIN in place of the EIN of the tax preparation firm.

Generally, don’t complete this section if you’re filing the return as a reporting agent and have a valid Form 8655 on file with the IRS. However, a reporting agent must complete this section if the reporting agent offered legal advice, for example, advising the client on determining whether its workers are employees or independent contractors for federal tax purposes.

How To Get Forms, Instructions, and Publications



You can view, download, or print most of the forms, instructions, and publications you may need at [IRS.gov/Forms](https://www.irs.gov/Forms). Otherwise, you can go to [IRS.gov/OrderForms](https://www.irs.gov/OrderForms) to place an order and have forms mailed to you.

Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice. We ask for the information on Forms 943, 943-A, and 943-V to carry out the Internal Revenue laws of the United States. We need it to figure and collect the right amount of tax. Subtitle C, Employment Taxes, of the Internal Revenue Code imposes employment taxes on wages and provides for income tax withholding. These forms are used to report the amount of taxes that you owe. Section 6011 requires you to provide the requested information if the tax applies to you. Section 6109 requires you to provide your identification number. If you fail to provide this information in a timely manner, or provide false or fraudulent information, you may be subject to penalties.

You're not required to provide the information requested on a form that is subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act unless the form displays a valid OMB control number. Books or records relating to a form or its instructions must be retained as long as their contents may become material in the administration of any Internal Revenue law.

Generally, tax returns and return information are confidential, as required by section 6103. However,

section 6103 allows or requires us to disclose this information to others as described in the Code. We may disclose your tax information to the Department of Justice for civil and criminal litigation, and to cities, states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. commonwealths and territories to administer their tax laws. We may also disclose this information to other countries under a tax treaty, to federal and state agencies to enforce federal nontax criminal laws, or to federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies to combat terrorism.

The time needed to complete and file these forms will vary depending on individual circumstances. The estimated average time for **Form 943** is:

Recordkeeping	14 hr., 49 min.
Learning about the law or the form	40 min.
Preparing and sending the form to the IRS	2 hr., 7 min.

The estimated average time for **Form 943-V** is 14 min.

If you have comments concerning the accuracy of these time estimates or suggestions for making this form simpler, we would be happy to hear from you. You can send us comments from [IRS.gov/FormComments](https://www.irs.gov/FormComments). Or you can write to the Internal Revenue Service, Tax Forms and Publications Division, 1111 Constitution Ave. NW, IR-6526, Washington, DC 20224. Don't send Form 943 to this address. Instead, see [Where Should You File](#), earlier.

Worksheet 1. Credit for Qualified Sick and Family Leave Wages Paid in 2023 for Leave Taken After March 31, 2020, and Before April 1, 2021



Determine how you will complete this worksheet. (If you're a third-party payer, you must complete this worksheet for each client for which it is applicable, on a client-by-client basis.)

If you paid qualified sick leave wages and/or qualified family leave wages in 2023 for leave taken after March 31, 2020, and before April 1, 2021, complete Step 1 and Step 2. **Caution:** Use Worksheet 2 to figure the credit for qualified sick and family leave wages paid in 2023 for leave taken after March 31, 2021, and before October 1, 2021.

Step 1.		Determine the employer share of social security tax after it is reduced by any credit claimed on Form 8974 and any credit to be claimed on Form 5884-C and/or Form 5884-D	
1a	Enter the amount of social security tax from Form 943, line 3	1a	_____
1b	Employer share of social security tax. Multiply line 1a by 50% (0.50)		1b _____
1c	Enter the amount from Form 8974, line 12, for this year	1c	_____
1d	Enter the amount to be claimed on Form 5884-C, line 11, for this year	1d	_____
1e	Enter the amount to be claimed on Form 5884-D, line 12, for this year	1e	_____
1f	Total nonrefundable credits already used against the employer share of social security tax. Add lines 1c, 1d, and 1e		1f _____
1g	Employer share of social security tax remaining. Subtract line 1f from line 1b		1g _____
Step 2.		Figure the sick and family leave credit	
2a	Qualified sick leave wages reported on Form 943, line 2a	2a	_____
2a(i)	Qualified sick leave wages included on Form 943, line 4, but not included on Form 943, line 2a, because the wages reported on that line were limited by the social security wage base	2a(i)	_____
2a(ii)	Total qualified sick leave wages. Add lines 2a and 2a(i)	2a(ii)	_____
2a(iii)	Qualified sick leave wages excluded from the definition of employment under sections 3121(b)(1)–(22)	2a(iii)	_____
2b	Qualified health plan expenses allocable to qualified sick leave wages (Form 943, line 18)	2b	_____
2c	Employer share of Medicare tax on qualified sick leave wages. Multiply line 2a(ii) by 1.45% (0.0145)	2c	_____
2d	Credit for qualified sick leave wages. Add lines 2a(ii), 2a(iii), 2b, and 2c		2d _____
2e	Qualified family leave wages reported on Form 943, line 2b	2e	_____
2e(i)	Qualified family leave wages included on Form 943, line 4, but not included on Form 943, line 2b, because the wages reported on that line were limited by the social security wage base	2e(i)	_____
2e(ii)	Total qualified family leave wages. Add lines 2e and 2e(i)	2e(ii)	_____
2e(iii)	Qualified family leave wages excluded from the definition of employment under sections 3121(b)(1)–(22)	2e(iii)	_____
2f	Qualified health plan expenses allocable to qualified family leave wages (Form 943, line 19)	2f	_____
2g	Employer share of Medicare tax on qualified family leave wages. Multiply line 2e(ii) by 1.45% (0.0145)	2g	_____
2h	Credit for qualified family leave wages. Add lines 2e(ii), 2e(iii), 2f, and 2g		2h _____
2i	Credit for qualified sick and family leave wages. Add lines 2d and 2h		2i _____
2j	Nonrefundable portion of credit for qualified sick and family leave wages for leave taken after March 31, 2020, and before April 1, 2021. Enter the smaller of line 1g or line 2i. Enter this amount on Form 943, line 12b		2j _____
2k	Refundable portion of credit for qualified sick and family leave wages for leave taken after March 31, 2020, and before April 1, 2021. Subtract line 2j from line 2i and enter this amount on Form 943, line 14d		2k _____

Worksheet 2. Credit for Qualified Sick and Family Leave Wages Paid in 2023 for Leave Taken After March 31, 2021, and Before October 1, 2021

Determine how you will complete this worksheet. (If you're a third-party payer, you must complete this worksheet for each client for which it is applicable, on a client-by-client basis.)

If you paid qualified sick leave wages and/or qualified family leave wages in 2023 for leave taken after March 31, 2021, and before October 1, 2021, complete Step 1 and Step 2. **Caution:** Use Worksheet 1 to figure the credit for qualified sick and family leave wages paid in 2023 for leave taken after March 31, 2020, and before April 1, 2021.

Step 1. Determine the employer share of Medicare tax after it is reduced by any credit claimed on Form 8974	
1a	Enter the amount of Medicare tax from Form 943, line 5 1a _____
1b	Employer share of Medicare tax. Multiply line 1a by 50% (0.50) 1b _____
1c	Enter the amount from Form 8974, line 16, for this year 1c _____
1d	Employer share of Medicare tax remaining. Subtract line 1c from line 1b 1d _____
Step 2. Figure the sick and family leave credit	
2a	Qualified sick leave wages for leave taken after March 31, 2021, and before October 1, 2021 (Form 943, line 22) 2a _____
2a(i)	Qualified sick leave wages included on Form 943, line 22, that were not included as wages reported on Form 943, lines 2 and 4, because the qualified sick leave wages were excluded from the definition of employment under sections 3121(b)(1)–(22) 2a(i) _____
2a(ii)	Subtract line 2a(i) from line 2a 2a(ii) _____
2a(iii)	Qualified sick leave wages included on Form 943, line 22, that were not included as wages reported on Form 943, line 2, because the qualified sick leave wages were limited by the social security wage base 2a(iii) _____
2a(iv)	Subtract line 2a(iii) from line 2a(ii) 2a(iv) _____
2b	Qualified health plan expenses allocable to qualified sick leave wages for leave taken after March 31, 2021, and before October 1, 2021 (Form 943, line 23) 2b _____
2c	Amounts under certain collectively bargained agreements allocable to qualified sick leave wages for leave taken after March 31, 2021, and before October 1, 2021 (Form 943, line 24) 2c _____
2d	Employer share of social security tax on qualified sick leave wages. Multiply line 2a(iv) by 6.2% (0.062) 2d _____
2e	Employer share of Medicare tax on qualified sick leave wages. Multiply line 2a(ii) by 1.45% (0.0145) 2e _____
2f	Credit for qualified sick leave wages. Add lines 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, and 2e 2f _____
2g	Qualified family leave wages for leave taken after March 31, 2021, and before October 1, 2021 (Form 943, line 25) 2g _____
2g(i)	Qualified family leave wages included on Form 943, line 25, that were not included as wages reported on Form 943, lines 2 and 4, because the qualified family leave wages were excluded from the definition of employment under sections 3121(b)(1)–(22) 2g(i) _____
2g(ii)	Subtract line 2g(i) from line 2g 2g(ii) _____
2g(iii)	Qualified family leave wages included on Form 943, line 25, that were not included as wages reported on Form 943, line 2, because the qualified family leave wages were limited by the social security wage base 2g(iii) _____
2g(iv)	Subtract line 2g(iii) from line 2g(ii) 2g(iv) _____
2h	Qualified health plan expenses allocable to qualified family leave wages for leave taken after March 31, 2021, and before October 1, 2021 (Form 943, line 26) 2h _____
2i	Amounts under certain collectively bargained agreements allocable to qualified family leave wages for leave taken after March 31, 2021, and before October 1, 2021 (Form 943, line 27) 2i _____
2j	Employer share of social security tax on qualified family leave wages. Multiply line 2g(iv) by 6.2% (0.062) 2j _____
2k	Employer share of Medicare tax on qualified family leave wages. Multiply line 2g(ii) by 1.45% (0.0145) 2k _____
2l	Credit for qualified family leave wages. Add lines 2g, 2h, 2i, 2j, and 2k 2l _____
2m	Credit for qualified sick and family leave wages. Add lines 2f and 2l 2m _____
2n	Enter any credit claimed under section 41 for increasing research activities with respect to any wages taken into account for the credit for qualified sick and family leave wages 2n _____
2o	Credit for qualified sick and family leave wages after adjusting for other credits. Subtract line 2n from line 2m 2o _____
2p	Nonrefundable portion of credit for qualified sick and family leave wages for leave taken after March 31, 2021, and before October 1, 2021. Enter the smaller of line 1d or line 2o. Enter this amount on Form 943, line 12d 2p _____
2q	Refundable portion of credit for qualified sick and family leave wages for leave taken after March 31, 2021, and before October 1, 2021. Subtract line 2p from line 2o and enter this amount on Form 943, line 14f 2q _____