Frequently Asked Tax Questions for Stock Plan Participants

Fidelity is committed to help make it easy for you to find the information you need to understand and report your tax obligations. We’ve compiled a list of frequently asked questions to help answer the most common concerns for this tax season.

Q: Does the tax-reform legislation adopted in December 2017 affect my 2017 taxes?
A: No. The tax-reform legislation adopted in December 2017 does not affect the 2017 tax year or the federal tax return for 2017 that you file in 2018. For more information about how the legislation affects treatment of equity compensation in 2018, please see Four Ways Tax Reform Affects Stock Compensation.

Q: When will I receive my tax forms from Fidelity?
A: Most tax forms, unless otherwise noted, are posted online by the IRS deadline of February 15. (If the 15th is a holiday or weekend, the deadline is the next business day.)
You can view and download your available tax forms and get up-to-date information about the status of your additional forms. You’ll need to log in to get started.

Q: What resources are available to me as a Fidelity customer?
A: One benefit of being a Fidelity customer is access to some of the most comprehensive tax information and resources available in the industry. Tax information specific to your stock plans can be found at Understanding taxes.
You can also find a wealth of resources at Tax Information, including:
• Tax articles
• Tax planning tools and calculators
• Fidelity’s tax forms, mailing schedule, and much more
Q: What is new for this tax season?
A: In general, this year brought no major tax changes to consider for 2017 income reported on 2017 tax returns in 2018. The tax legislation in Congress does not affect 2017 taxes.

Fidelity has created guides that will help you determine the tax reporting requirements specifically for your stock plans. New versions will be posted in late January at Understanding taxes.

Your Form W-2 should be provided by your employer. IRS Form 1040, Schedule D: Capital Gains and Losses, and Form 8949 are available online at www.irs.gov,* by calling 800-TAXFORM (829-3676), or by visiting your local IRS office. Note that mailing dates are subject to change.

Q: What is cost basis, and where can I find that information?
A: Cost basis is determined under rules set forth under the Internal Revenue Code, as interpreted by the U.S. Treasury and the Internal Revenue Service. Cost basis is usually equal to what you paid for your shares (generally, the purchase price) plus or minus certain adjustments. You must calculate cost basis to determine the amount of reportable capital gain or loss that is generated by the sale of your securities.

Cost basis and capital gains and losses are reported on Form 8949 and Schedule D. Fidelity provides estimated cost basis, gain/loss, and holding period information to customers as a courtesy service; however, such information may not reflect all adjustments that may be necessary for tax reporting purposes. Remember to determine and report the capital gain/loss amount on both your Form 8949 and your Schedule D and the ordinary compensation income amount on your 1040 for these transactions.

Your Form 1099-B Tax Reporting Statement will no longer report adjusted cost basis; for adjusted cost basis, please refer to the Stock Plan Supplemental Form. Consult your tax advisor regarding what portion of the gain, if any, may be taxed as ordinary compensation income and how to reflect such ordinary income treatment on your tax forms.

To learn more about tax reporting for stock sales, watch Cost Basis.

Q: My employer’s W-2 doesn’t show the taxes I paid when I exercised and/or when my grant vested. How do I know how much I paid?
A: Your W-2 from your employer should include any tax withholding paid in connection with exercises or grant vesting in the totals of the taxes paid for the year. If it doesn’t, you can find specific information about the taxes you paid for any exercises or vesting on your confirmations or statements.

Q: Why did I get a 1099-B and a Supplemental Form? I already had taxes withheld when I exercised.
A: Your employer reports compensation paid to you on Form W-2 (or Form 1099-MISC for nonemployees). If Fidelity receives data on your ordinary income from your employer, this amount will be reflected on the Stock Plan Supplemental Form. We report proceeds from the sale of stocks, mutual funds, bonds, and notes on Form 1099-B. You need all this information for your taxes, as it is your responsibility to report gains or losses from stock sales on Form 8949 and Schedule D.

Q: Am I able to have my tax refund deposited into my Fidelity account(s)?
A: You may be able to deposit your IRS or state tax refund directly into your Fidelity account(s). Learn more at Direct Deposit Your Tax Refund.

*Fidelity is not involved in the preparation of the content supplied at the third-party unaffiliated website and does not guarantee or assume any responsibility for its content.
Q: How does Fidelity interact with third-party tax-preparation software?

A: Information from the following Fidelity nonretirement account tax forms can be automatically imported into your third-party tax-preparation software:

- 1099-DIV, Dividends and Distributions
- 1099-MISC, Miscellaneous Income
- 1099-INT, Interest Income
- 1099-OID, Original Issue Discount
- 1099-B, Proceeds from Broker and Barter Exchange Transactions

Note that if you received a Stock Plan Supplemental Form, this information will not be imported into your third-party tax-preparation software. For more information, refer to Fidelity's stock plan guides at Understanding taxes.