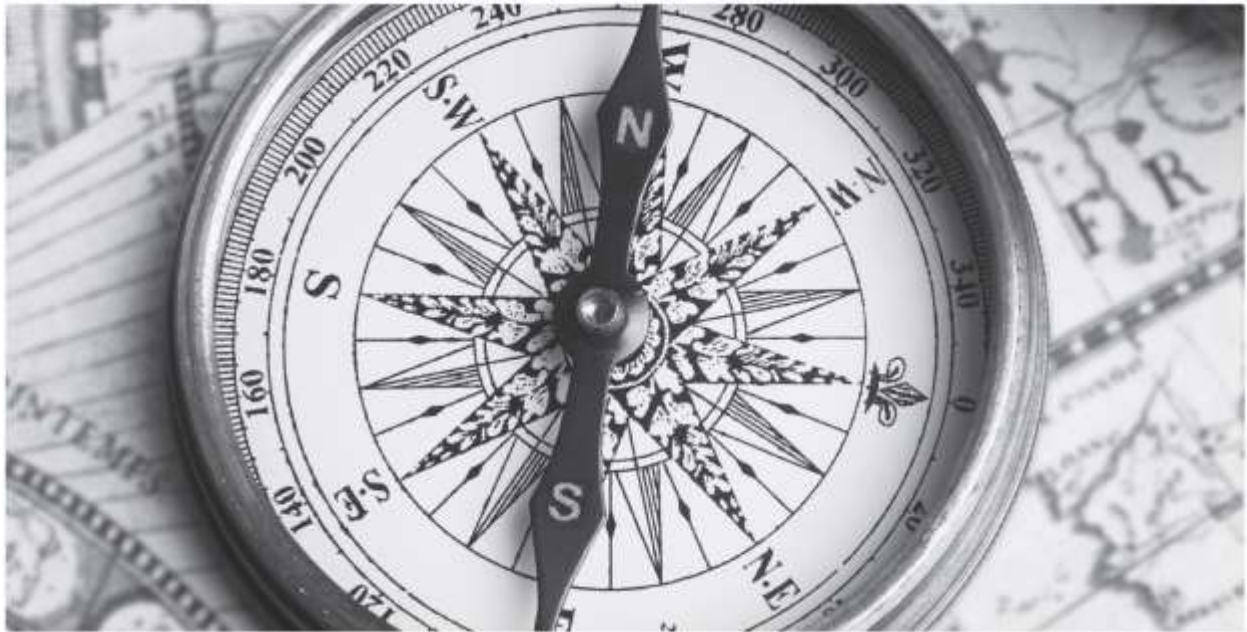


Instructions for 1040 (and 1040-SR)

Tax Year 2023



Volume 2 of 6



Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service



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Income

Generally, you must report all income except income that is exempt from tax by law. For details, see the following instructions and the Schedule 1 instructions, especially the instructions for lines 1 through 7 and Schedule 1, lines 1 through 8z. Also see Pub. 525.

Forgiveness of Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) Loans

You don't need to include the amount of a forgiven PPP Loan in your income. Although you don't need to report the income from the forgiveness of your PPP Loan on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, you do need to report certain information related to your PPP Loan as an attachment to your tax return. For more information, see Pub. 525.

Foreign-Source Income

You must report unearned income, such as interest, dividends, and pensions, from sources outside the United States unless exempt by law or a tax treaty. You must also report earned income, such as wages and tips, from sources outside the United States.

If you worked abroad, you may be able to exclude part or all of your foreign earned income. For details, see Pub. 54 and Form 2555.

Foreign retirement plans. If you were a beneficiary of a foreign retirement plan, you may have to report the undistributed income earned in your plan. However, if you were the beneficiary of a Canadian registered retirement plan, see Rev. Proc. 2014-55, 2014-44 I.R.B. 753, available at [IRS.gov/irb/2014-44_IRB#RP-2014-55](https://www.irs.gov/irb/2014-44_IRB#RP-2014-55), to find out if you can elect to defer tax on the undistributed income.

Report distributions from foreign pension plans on lines 5a and 5b.

Foreign accounts and trusts. You must complete Part III of Schedule B if you:

- Had a foreign account; or
- Received a distribution from, or were a grantor of, or a transferor to, a foreign trust.

You may also have to file Form 3520.

Foreign financial assets. If you had foreign financial assets in 2023, you may have to file Form 8938. See Form 8938 and its instructions.

Chapter 11 Bankruptcy Cases

If you are a debtor in a chapter 11 bankruptcy case, income taxable to the bankruptcy estate and reported on the estate's income tax return includes:

- Earnings from services you performed after the beginning of the case (both wages and self-employment income); and
- Income from property described in section 541 of title 11 of the U.S. Code that you either owned when the case began or that you acquired after the case began and before the case was closed, dismissed, or converted to a case under a different chapter.

Because this income is taxable to the estate, don't include this income on your own individual income tax return. The only exception is for purposes of figuring your self-employment tax. For that purpose, you must take into account all your self-employment income for the year from services performed both before and after the beginning of the case. Also, you (or the trustee if one is appointed) must allocate between you and the bankruptcy estate the wages, salary, or other compensation and withheld income tax

reported to you on Form W-2. A similar allocation is required for income and withheld income tax reported to you on Forms 1099. You must also include a statement that indicates you filed a chapter 11 case and that explains how income and withheld income tax reported to you on Forms W-2 and 1099 are allocated between you and the estate. For more details, including acceptable allocation methods, see Notice 2006-83, 2006-40 I.R.B. 596, available at [IRS.gov/irb/2006-40_IRB#NOT-2006-83](https://www.irs.gov/irb/2006-40_IRB#NOT-2006-83).

Community Property States

Community property states include Arizona, California, Idaho, Louisiana, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Washington, and Wisconsin. If you and your spouse lived in a community property state, you must usually follow state law to determine what is community income and what is separate income. For details, see Form 8958 and Pub. 555.

Nevada, Washington, and California domestic partners. A registered domestic partner in Nevada, Washington, or California must generally report half the combined community income of the individual and their domestic partner. See Form 8958 and Pub. 555.

Rounding Off to Whole Dollars

You can round off cents to whole dollars on your return and schedules. If you do round to whole dollars, you must round all amounts. To round, drop amounts under 50 cents and increase amounts from 50 to 99 cents to the next dollar. For example, \$1.39 becomes \$1 and \$2.50 becomes \$3.

If you have to add two or more amounts to figure the amount to enter on a line, include cents when adding the amounts and round off only the total.

If you are entering amounts that include cents, make sure to include the decimal point. There is no cents column on the form.



The lines on Forms 1040 and 1040-SR are the same. References to lines in the following instructions refer to the line on either form.

Line 1a

Total Amount From Form(s) W-2, Box 1

Enter the total amount from Form(s) W-2, box 1. If a joint return, also include your spouse's income from Form(s) W-2, box 1.



If you earned wages while you were an inmate in a penal institution, report these amounts on Schedule 1, line 8u. Do not report these wages on line 1a. See the instructions for Schedule 1, line 8u.



If you received a pension or annuity from a nonqualified deferred compensation plan or a nongovernmental section 457(b) plan and it was reported in box 1 of Form W-2, do not include this amount on Form 1040, line 1a. This amount is reported on Schedule 1, line 8t.

Line 1b

Household Employee Wages Not Reported on Form(s) W-2

Enter the total of your wages received as a household employee that was not reported on Form(s) W-2. An employer isn't required to provide a Form W-2 to you if they paid you wages of less than \$2,600 in 2023. For information on employment taxes for household employees, see [Tax Topic 756](#).

Line 1c

Tip Income Not Reported on Line 1a

Enter the total of your tip income that was not reported on Form 1040, line 1a. This should include any tip income you didn't report to your employer and any allocated tips shown in box 8 on your Form(s) W-2 unless you can prove that your unreported tips are less than the amount in box 8.

Allocated tips aren't included as income in box 1. See Pub. 531 for more details. Also include the value of any noncash tips you received, such as tickets, passes, or other items of value. Although you don't report these noncash tips to your employer, you must report them on line 1c.



You may owe social security and Medicare or railroad retirement (RRTA) tax on unreported tips. See the instructions for Schedule 2, line 5.

Line 1d

Medicaid Waiver Payments Not Reported on Form(s) W-2, Box 1

Enter your taxable Medicaid waiver payments that were not reported on Form(s) W-2. Also enter the total of your taxable and nontaxable Medicaid waiver payments that were not reported on Form(s) W-2, or not reported in box 1 of Form(s) W-2, if you choose to include nontaxable payments in earned income for purposes of claiming a credit or other tax benefit. If you and your spouse both received nontaxable Medicaid waiver payments during the year, you and your spouse can make different choices about including payments in earned income. See the instructions for Schedule 1, line 8s.

Line 1e

Taxable Dependent Care Benefits From Form 2441, Line 26

Enter the total of your taxable dependent care benefits from Form 2441, line 26. Dependent care benefits should be shown in box 10 of your Form(s) W-2. But first complete Form 2441 to see if you can exclude part or all of the benefits.

Line 1f

Employer-Provided Adoption Benefits From Form 8839, Line 29

Enter the total of your employer-provided adoption benefits from Form 8839, line 29. Employer-provided adoption benefits should be shown in box 12 of your Form(s) W-2 with code T. But see the Instructions for Form 8839 to find out if you can exclude part or all of the benefits. You may also be able to exclude amounts if you adopted a child with

special needs and the adoption became final in 2023.

Line 1g

Wages From Form 8919, Line 6

Enter the total of your wages from Form 8919, line 6.

Line 1h

Other Earned Income



If you received scholarship or fellowship grants that were not reported to you on Form W-2, report these amounts on Schedule 1, line 8r. See the instructions for Schedule 1, line 8r.

The following types of income must be included in the total on line 1h.

- Strike or lockout benefits (other than bona fide gifts).

- **Excess elective deferrals.** The amount deferred should be shown in box 12 of your Form W-2, and the “Retirement plan” box in box 13 should be checked. If the total amount you (or your spouse if filing jointly) deferred for 2023 under all plans was more than \$22,500 (excluding catch-up contributions as explained later), include the excess on line 1h. This limit is (a) \$15,500 if you have only SIMPLE plans, or (b) \$25,500 for section 403(b) plans if you qualify for the 15-year rule in Pub. 571. Although designated Roth contributions are subject to this limit, don’t include the excess attributable to such contributions on line 1h. They are already included as income in box 1 of your Form W-2.

A higher limit may apply to participants in section 457(b) deferred compensation plans for the 3 years before retirement age. Contact your plan administrator for more information.

If you were age 50 or older at the end of 2023, your employer may have allowed an additional deferral (catch-up contributions) of up to \$7,500 (\$3,500 for section 401(k)(11) and SIMPLE plans). This additional deferral amount isn't subject to the overall limit on elective deferrals.



You can't deduct the amount deferred. It isn't included as income in box 1 of your Form W-2.

- Disability pensions shown on Form 1099-R if you haven't reached the minimum retirement age set by your employer. But see *Insurance Premiums for Retired Public Safety Officers* in the instructions for lines 5a and 5b. Disability pensions received after you reach minimum retirement age and other payments shown on Form 1099-R (other than payments from an IRA*) are reported on lines 5a and 5b. Payments from an IRA are reported on lines 4a and 4b.

- Corrective distributions from a retirement plan shown on Form 1099-R of excess elective deferrals and excess contributions (plus earnings). But don't include distributions from an IRA* on line 1h. Instead, report distributions from an IRA on lines 4a and 4b.

**This includes a Roth, SEP, or SIMPLE IRA.*

Line 1i

Nontaxable Combat Pay Election

If you elect to include your nontaxable combat pay in your earned income when figuring the EIC, enter the amount on line 1i. See the instructions for line 27.

Were You a Statutory Employee?

If you were a statutory employee, the "Statutory employee" box in box 13 of your Form W-2 should be checked. Statutory employees include full-time life insurance salespeople and certain agent or commission

drivers, certain traveling salespeople, and certain homeworkers. Statutory employees report the amount shown in box 1 of Form W-2 on a Schedule C along with any related business expenses.

Missing or Incorrect Form W-2?

Your employer is required to provide or send Form W-2 to you no later than January 31, 2024. If you don't receive it by early February, use [Tax Topic 154](#) to find out what to do. Even if you don't get a Form W-2, you must still report your earnings. If you lose your Form W-2 or it is incorrect, ask your employer for a new one.

Line 2a

Tax-Exempt Interest

If you received any tax-exempt interest (including any tax-exempt original issue discount (OID)), such as from municipal bonds, each payer should send you a Form

1099-INT or a Form 1099-OID. In general, your tax-exempt stated interest should be shown in box 8 of Form 1099-INT or, for a tax-exempt OID bond, in box 2 of Form 1099-OID, and your tax-exempt OID should be shown in box 11 of Form 1099-OID. Enter the total on line 2a. However, if you acquired a tax-exempt bond at a premium, only report the net amount of tax-exempt interest on line 2a (that is, the excess of the tax-exempt interest received during the year over the amortized bond premium for the year). Also, if you acquired a tax-exempt OID bond at an acquisition premium, only report the net amount of tax-exempt OID on line 2a (that is, the excess of tax-exempt OID for the year over the amortized acquisition premium for the year). See Pub. 550 for more information about OID, bond premium, and acquisition premium.

Also include on line 2a any exempt-interest dividends from a mutual fund or other regulated investment company. This amount should be shown in box 12 of Form 1099-DIV.

Don't include interest earned on your IRA, health savings account, Archer or Medicare Advantage MSA, or Coverdell education savings account.



Don't include any amounts related to the forgiveness of PPP Loans on this line.

Line 2b

Taxable Interest

Each payer should send you a Form 1099-INT or Form 1099-OID. Enter your total taxable interest income on line 2b. But you must fill in and attach Schedule B if the total is over \$1,500 or any of the other conditions listed at the beginning of the Schedule B instructions applies to you.

For more details about reporting taxable interest, including market discount on bonds and adjustments for amortizable bond premium or acquisition premium, see Pub. 550.

Interest credited in 2023 on deposits that you couldn't withdraw because of the bankruptcy or insolvency of the financial institution may not have to be included in your 2023 income. For details, see Pub. 550.



If you get a 2023 Form 1099-INT for U.S. savings bond interest that includes amounts you reported before 2023, see Pub. 550.

Line 3a

Qualified Dividends

Enter your total qualified dividends on line 3a. Qualified dividends are also included in the ordinary dividend total required to be shown on line 3b. Qualified dividends are eligible for a lower tax rate than other ordinary income.

Generally, these dividends are shown in box 1b of Form(s) 1099-DIV. See Pub. 550 for the definition of qualified dividends if you received dividends not reported on Form 1099-DIV.

Exception. Some dividends may be reported as qualified dividends in box 1b of Form 1099-DIV but aren't qualified dividends.

These include:

- Dividends you received as a nominee. See the Schedule B instructions.
- Dividends you received on any share of stock that you held for less than 61 days during the 121-day period that began 60 days before the ex-dividend date. The ex-dividend date is the first date following the declaration of a dividend on which the purchaser of a stock isn't entitled to receive the next dividend payment. When counting the number of days you held the stock, include the day you disposed of the stock but not the day you acquired it. See

the examples that follow. Also, when counting the number of days you held the stock, you can't count certain days during which your risk of loss was diminished. See Pub. 550 for more details.

- Dividends attributable to periods totaling more than 366 days that you received on any share of preferred stock held for less than 91 days during the 181-day period that began 90 days before the ex-dividend date. When counting the number of days you held the stock, you can't count certain days during which your risk of loss was diminished. See Pub. 550 for more details. Preferred dividends attributable to periods totaling less than 367 days are subject to the 61-day holding period rule just described.
- Dividends on any share of stock to the extent that you are under an obligation (including a short sale) to make related

payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property.

- Payments in lieu of dividends, but only if you know or have reason to know that the payments aren't qualified dividends.
- Dividends from a corporation that first became a surrogate foreign corporation after December 22, 2017, other than a foreign corporation that is treated as a domestic corporation under section 7874(b).

Example 1. You bought 5,000 shares of XYZ Corp. common stock on July 8. XYZ Corp. paid a cash dividend of 10 cents per share. The ex-dividend date was July 16. Your Form 1099-DIV from XYZ Corp. shows \$500 in box 1a (ordinary dividends) and in box 1b (qualified dividends). However, you sold the 5,000 shares on August 11. You held your shares of XYZ Corp. for only 34 days of the 121-day period (from July 9 through August 11). The 121-day period began on May 17

(60 days before the ex-dividend date) and ended on September 14. You have no qualified dividends from XYZ Corp. because you held the XYZ stock for less than 61 days.

Example 2. The facts are the same as in *Example 1* except that you bought the stock on July 15 (the day before the ex-dividend date), and you sold the stock on September 16. You held the stock for 63 days (from July 16 through September 16). The \$500 of qualified dividends shown in box 1b of Form 1099-DIV are all qualified dividends because you held the stock for 61 days of the 121-day period (from July 16 through September 14).

Example 3. You bought 10,000 shares of ABC Mutual Fund common stock on July 8. ABC Mutual Fund paid a cash dividend of 10 cents a share. The ex-dividend date was July 16. The ABC Mutual Fund advises you that the part of the dividend eligible to be treated as qualified dividends equals 2 cents a share. Your Form 1099-DIV from ABC Mutual Fund

shows total ordinary dividends of \$1,000 and qualified dividends of \$200. However, you sold the 10,000 shares on August 11. You have no qualified dividends from ABC Mutual Fund because you held the ABC Mutual Fund stock for less than 61 days.



Use the Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet or the Schedule D Tax Worksheet, whichever applies, to figure your tax. See the instructions for line 16 for details.

Line 3b

Ordinary Dividends

Each payer should send you a Form 1099-DIV. Enter your total ordinary dividends on line 3b. This amount should be shown in box 1a of Form(s) 1099-DIV.

You must fill in and attach Schedule B if the total is over \$1,500 or you received, as a nominee, ordinary dividends that actually belong to someone else.

Nondividend Distributions

Some distributions are a return of your cost (or other basis). They won't be taxed until you recover your cost (or other basis). You must reduce your cost (or other basis) by these distributions. After you get back all of your cost (or other basis), you must report these distributions as capital gains on Form 8949. For details, see Pub. 550.



Dividends on insurance policies are a partial return of the premiums you paid. Don't report them as dividends. Include them in income on Schedule 1, line 8z, only if they exceed the total of all net premiums you paid for the contract.

Lines 4a and 4b

IRA Distributions

You should receive a Form 1099-R showing the total amount of any distribution from your IRA before income tax or other deductions were withheld. This amount should be shown

in box 1 of Form 1099-R. Unless otherwise noted in the line 4a and 4b instructions, an IRA includes a traditional IRA, Roth IRA, simplified employee pension (SEP) IRA, and a savings incentive match plan for employees (SIMPLE) IRA. Except as provided next, leave line 4a blank and enter the total distribution (from Form 1099-R, box 1) on line 4b.



For purposes of these Exceptions, Roth IRA includes Roth SEP IRA and Roth SIMPLE IRAs.

Exception 1. Enter the total distribution on line 4a if you rolled over part or all of the distribution from one:

- Roth IRA to another Roth IRA, or
- IRA (other than a Roth IRA) to a qualified plan or another IRA (other than a Roth IRA).

Also enter “Rollover” next to line 4b. If the total distribution was rolled over, enter -0- on line 4b. If the total distribution wasn't rolled

over, enter the part not rolled over on line 4b unless *Exception 2* applies to the part not rolled over. Generally, a rollover must be made within 60 days after the day you received the distribution. For more details on rollovers, see Pub. 590-A and Pub. 590-B.

If you rolled over the distribution into a qualified plan or you made the rollover in 2024, include a statement explaining what you did.

Exception 2. If any of the following apply, enter the total distribution on line 4a and see Form 8606 and its instructions to figure the amount to enter on line 4b.

1. You received a distribution from an IRA (other than a Roth IRA) and you made nondeductible contributions to any of your traditional IRAs or traditional SEP IRAs for 2023 or an earlier year. If you made nondeductible contributions to these

IRAs for 2023, also see Pub. 590-A and Pub. 590-B.

2. You received a distribution from a Roth IRA. But if either (a) or (b) below applies, enter -0- on line 4b; you don't have to see Form 8606 or its instructions.
 - a. Distribution code T is shown in box 7 of Form 1099-R and you made a contribution (including a conversion) to a Roth IRA for 2016 or an earlier year.
 - b. Distribution code Q is shown in box 7 of Form 1099-R.
3. You converted part or all of a traditional IRA, traditional SEP IRA, or traditional SIMPLE IRA to a Roth IRA in 2023.
4. You had a 2022 or 2023 IRA contribution returned to you, with the related earnings or less any loss, by the due date (including extensions) of your tax return for that year.

5. You made excess contributions to your IRA for an earlier year and had them returned to you in 2023.
6. You recharacterized part or all of a contribution to a Roth IRA as a contribution to another type of IRA, or vice versa.

Exception 3. If all or part of the distribution is a qualified charitable distribution (QCD), enter the total distribution on line 4a. If the total amount distributed is a QCD, enter -0- on line 4b. If only part of the distribution is a QCD, enter the part that is not a QCD on line 4b unless *Exception 2* applies to that part. Enter "QCD" next to line 4b.

A QCD is a distribution made directly by the trustee of your IRA (other than an ongoing SEP or SIMPLE IRA) to an organization eligible to receive tax-deductible contributions (with certain exceptions). You must have been at least age 70 1/2 when the distribution was made.

Generally, your total QCDs for the year can't be more than \$100,000. This includes any amount (up to \$50,000) of a one-time QCD to a split-interest entity. If you file a joint return, the same rules apply to your spouse. The amount of the QCD is limited to the amount that would otherwise be included in your income. If your IRA includes nondeductible contributions, the distribution is first considered to be paid out of otherwise taxable income. See Pub. 590-B for details.



You can't claim a charitable contribution deduction for any QCD not included in your income.

Exception 4. If all or part of the distribution is a health savings account (HSA) funding distribution (HFD), enter the total distribution on line 4a. If the total amount distributed is an HFD and you elect to exclude it from income, enter -0- on line 4b. If only part of the distribution is an HFD and you elect to exclude that part from income, enter the part

that isn't an HFD on line 4b unless *Exception 2* applies to that part. Enter "HFD" next to line 4b.

An HFD is a distribution made directly by the trustee of your IRA (other than an ongoing SEP or SIMPLE IRA) to your HSA. If eligible, you can generally elect to exclude an HFD from your income once in your lifetime. You can't exclude more than the limit on HSA contributions or more than the amount that would otherwise be included in your income. If your IRA includes nondeductible contributions, the HFD is first considered to be paid out of otherwise taxable income. See Pub. 969 for details.



The amount of an HFD reduces the amount you can contribute to your HSA for the year. If you fail to maintain eligibility for an HSA for the 12 months following the month of the HFD, you may have to report the HFD as income and

pay an additional tax. See Form 8889, Part III.

More than one exception applies. If more than one exception applies, include a statement showing the amount of each exception, instead of making an entry next to line 4b. For example: "Line 4b – \$1,000 Rollover and \$500 HFD." But you don't need to attach a statement if only *Exception 2* and one other exception apply.

More than one distribution. If you (or your spouse if filing jointly) received more than one distribution, figure the taxable amount of each distribution and enter the total of the taxable amounts on line 4b. Enter the total amount of those distributions on line 4a.



You must start receiving at least a minimum amount from your traditional IRA by April 1 of the year following the year you reach age 72 (age 73 if you reach age 72 in 2023). If you don't receive the minimum distribution amount,

you may have to pay an additional tax on the amount that should have been distributed. For details, including how to figure the minimum required distribution, see Pub. 590-B.



You may have to pay an additional tax if you received an early distribution from your IRA and the total wasn't rolled over. See the instructions for Schedule 2, line 8, for details.

More information. For more information about IRAs, see Pub. 590-A and Pub. 590-B.

Lines 5a and 5b

Pensions and Annuities

You should receive a Form 1099-R showing the total amount of your pension and annuity payments before income tax or other deductions were withheld. This amount should be shown in box 1 of Form 1099-R. Pension and annuity payments include distributions from 401(k), 403(b), and

governmental 457(b) plans. Rollovers and lump-sum distributions are explained later. Don't include the following payments on lines 5a and 5b. Instead, report them on line 1h.

- Disability pensions received before you reach the minimum retirement age set by your employer.
- Corrective distributions (including any earnings) of excess elective deferrals or other excess contributions to retirement plans. The plan must advise you of the year(s) the distributions are includible in income.



Attach Form(s) 1099-R to Form 1040 or 1040-SR if any federal income tax was withheld.

Fully Taxable Pensions and Annuities

Your payments are fully taxable if (a) you didn't contribute to the cost (see *Cost*, later) of your pension or annuity, or (b) you got your entire cost back tax free before 2023.

But see *Insurance Premiums for Retired Public Safety Officers*, later. If your pension or annuity is fully taxable, enter the total pension or annuity payments (from Form(s) 1099-R, box 1) on line 5b; don't make an entry on line 5a.

Fully taxable pensions and annuities also include military retirement pay shown on Form 1099-R. For details on military disability pensions, see Pub.

525. If you received a Form RRB-1099-R, see Pub. 575 to find out how to report your benefits.

Partially Taxable Pensions and Annuities

Enter the total pension or annuity payments (from Form 1099-R, box 1) on line 5a. If your Form 1099-R doesn't show the taxable amount, you must use the General Rule explained in Pub. 939 to figure the taxable part to enter on line 5b. But if your annuity starting date (defined later) was after July 1,

1986, see *Simplified Method*, later, to find out if you must use that method to figure the taxable part.

You can ask the IRS to figure the taxable part for you for a \$1,000 fee. For details, see Pub. 939.

If your Form 1099-R shows a taxable amount, you can report that amount on line 5b. But you may be able to report a lower taxable amount by using the General Rule or the Simplified Method or if the exclusion for retired public safety officers, discussed next, applies.

Insurance Premiums for Retired Public Safety Officers

If you are an eligible retired public safety officer (law enforcement officer, firefighter, chaplain, or member of a rescue squad or ambulance crew who is retired because of disability or because you reached normal retirement age), you can elect to exclude

from income distributions made from your eligible retirement plan that are used to pay the premiums for coverage by an accident or health plan or a long-term care insurance contract. The premiums can be for coverage for you, your spouse, or dependents. The distribution must be from the plan maintained by the employer from which you retired as a public safety officer. The distribution can be made directly from the plan to the provider of the accident or health plan or long-term care insurance contract, or the distribution can be made to you to pay to the provider of the accident or health plan or long-term care insurance contract. You can exclude from income the smaller of the amount of the premiums paid or \$3,000. You can make this election only for amounts that would otherwise be included in your income. The amount excluded from your income can't be used to claim a medical expense deduction.

An eligible retirement plan is a governmental plan that is a qualified trust or a section 403(a), 403(b), or 457(b) plan.



You can exclude from income only the smaller of the amount of the premiums paid or \$3,000. This is true if the distribution was made directly from the plan to the provider of the accident or health plan or long-term care insurance contract or if the distribution was made to you and you paid the provider of the accident or health plan or long-term care insurance contract. If you received a distribution from your eligible retirement plan, and you used part of that distribution to pay premiums for an accident or health plan or long-term care insurance contract, you can still exclude from income only the smaller of the amount of the premiums or \$3,000. The rest of the distribution is taxable to you and must be reported on line 5b.

If you make this election, reduce the otherwise taxable amount of your pension or annuity by the amount excluded. The amount shown in box 2a of Form 1099-R doesn't reflect the exclusion. Report your total distributions on line 5a and the taxable amount on line 5b. Enter "PSO" next to line 5b.

If you are retired on disability and reporting your disability pension on line 1h, include only the taxable amount on that line and enter "PSO" and the amount excluded on the dotted line next to line 1h.

Payments when you are disabled. If you receive payments from a retirement or profit-sharing plan that does not provide for disability retirement, do not treat those payments as disability payments. The payments must be reported as a pension or annuity.

You must include in your income any amounts that you received that you would have received in retirement had you not become disabled as a result of a terrorist attack. Include in your income any payments you receive from a 401(k), pension, or other retirement plan to the extent that you would have received the amount at the same or later time regardless of whether you had become disabled.

Example. You were a contractor who was disabled as a direct result of participating in efforts to clean up the World Trade Center and you are eligible for compensation by the September 11 Victim Compensation Fund. You began receiving a disability pension at age 55 when you could no longer work due to your disability. Under your pension plan you are entitled to an early retirement benefit of \$2,500 a month at age 55. If you wait until age 62, the normal retirement age under the plan, you would be entitled to a normal

retirement benefit of \$3,000 a month. The pension plan provides that a participant who retires early on account of disability is entitled to receive the participant's normal retirement benefit, which in your case equals \$3,000 a month. Until you turn age 62, you can exclude \$500 of your monthly retirement benefit from income (the difference between the early retirement benefit and the normal retirement benefit, \$3,000 - \$2,500) received on account of disability. You must report the remaining \$2,500 of monthly pension benefit as taxable. For each month after you turn age 62, you must report the full amount of the monthly pension benefit (\$3,000 a month) as taxable.

Simplified Method

You must use the Simplified Method if either of the following applies.

1. Your annuity starting date was after July 1, 1986, and you used this

method last year to figure the taxable part.

2. Your annuity starting date was after November 18, 1996, and both of the following apply.
 - a. The payments are from a qualified employee plan, a qualified employee annuity, or a tax-sheltered annuity.
 - b. On your annuity starting date, either you were under age 75 or the number of years of guaranteed payments was fewer than 5. See Pub. 575 for the definition of guaranteed payments.

If you must use the Simplified Method, complete the Simplified Method Worksheet in these instructions to figure the taxable part of your pension or annuity. For more details on the Simplified

Before you begin:

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If you are the beneficiary of a deceased employee or former employee who died **before** August 21, 1996, include any death benefit exclusion that you are entitled to (up to \$5,000) in the amount entered on line 2 below.

More than one pension or annuity.

If you had more than one partially taxable pension or annuity, figure the taxable part of each separately. Enter the total of the taxable parts on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 5b. Enter the total pension or annuity payments received in 2023 on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 5a.

1.

Enter the total pension or annuity payments from Form 1099-R, box 1. Also, enter this amount on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 5a

1.

2.

Enter your cost in the plan at the annuity starting date

2.

Note.

If you completed this worksheet last year, skip line 3 and enter the amount from line 4 of last year's worksheet on line 4 below (even if the amount of your pension or annuity has changed). Otherwise, go to line 3.

3.

Enter the appropriate number from **Table 1** below. **But** if your annuity starting date was **after** 1997 **and** the payments are for your life and that of your beneficiary, enter the appropriate number from **Table 2** below

3.

4.

Divide line 2 by the number on line 3

4.

5.

Multiply line 4 by the number of months for which this year's payments were made. If your annuity starting date was **before** 1987, skip lines 6 and 7 and enter this amount on line 8. Otherwise, go to line 6

5.

6.

Enter the amount, if any, recovered tax free in years after 1986. If you completed this worksheet last year, enter the amount from line 10 of last year's worksheet

6.

7.

Subtract line 6 from line 2

7.

8.

Enter the **smaller** of line 5 or line 7

8.

9.

Taxable amount. Subtract line 8 from line 1. Enter the result, but not less than zero. Also, enter this amount on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 5b. If your Form 1099-R shows a larger amount, use the amount on this line instead of the amount from Form 1099-R. If you are a retired public safety officer, see *Insurance Premiums for Retired Public Safety Officers* before entering an amount on line 5b.

9.

10.

Was your annuity starting date before 1987?

☐ Yes.

STOP

Do not complete the rest of this worksheet.

☐ No.

Add lines 6 and 8. This is the **amount you have recovered tax free** through 2023. You will need this number if you need to fill out this worksheet next year

10.

11.

Balance of cost to be recovered. Subtract line 10 from line 2. If zero, you won't have to complete this worksheet next year. The payments you receive next year will generally be fully taxable

11.

Table 1 for Line 3 Above

AND your annuity starting date was—

before November 19, 1996,

enter on line 3 . . .

after November 18, 1996,

enter on line 3 . . .

IF the age at annuity starting date was . . .

55 or under

56–60

61–65

66–70

71 or older

300

260

240

170

120

360

310

260

210

160

Table 2 for Line 3 Above

IF the combined ages at annuity starting date were . . .

110 or under

111–120

121–130

131–140

141 or older

THEN enter on line 3 . . .

410

360

310

260

210

139

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Method, see Pub. 575 (or Pub. 721 for U.S. Civil Service retirement benefits).



If you received U.S. Civil Service retirement benefits and you chose the alternative annuity option, see Pub. 721 to figure the taxable part of your annuity. Do not use the Simplified Method Worksheet in these instructions.

Annuity Starting Date

Your annuity starting date is the later of the first day of the first period for which you received a payment or the date the plan's obligations became fixed.

Age (or Combined Ages) at Annuity Starting Date

If you are the retiree, use your age on the annuity starting date. If you are the survivor of a retiree, use the retiree's age on their annuity starting date. But if your annuity starting date was after 1997 and the payments are for your life and that of your

beneficiary, use your combined ages on the annuity starting date.

If you are the beneficiary of an employee who died, see Pub. 575. If there is more than one beneficiary, see Pub. 575 or Pub. 721 to figure each beneficiary's taxable amount.

Cost

Your cost is generally your net investment in the plan as of the annuity starting date. It doesn't include pre-tax contributions. Your net investment may be shown in box 9b of Form 1099-R.

Rollovers

Generally, a rollover is a tax-free distribution of cash or other assets from one retirement plan that is contributed to another plan within 60 days of receiving the distribution.

However, a rollover to a Roth IRA or a designated Roth account is generally not a tax-free distribution. Use lines 5a and 5b to report a rollover, including a direct rollover,

from one qualified employer's plan to another or to an IRA or SEP.

Enter on line 5a the distribution from Form 1099-R, box 1. From this amount, subtract any contributions (usually shown in box 5) that were taxable to you when made. From that result, subtract the amount of the rollover. Enter the remaining amount on line 5b. If the remaining amount is zero and you have no other distribution to report on line 5b, enter -0- on line 5b. Also enter "Rollover" next to line 5b.

See Pub. 575 for more details on rollovers, including special rules that apply to rollovers from designated Roth accounts, partial rollovers of property, and distributions under qualified domestic relations orders.

Lump-Sum Distributions

If you received a lump-sum distribution from a profit-sharing or retirement plan, your Form 1099-R should have the "Total distribution"

box in box 2b checked. You may owe an additional tax if you received an early distribution from a qualified retirement plan and the total amount wasn't rolled over. For details, see the instructions for Schedule 2, line 8.

Enter the total distribution on line 5a and the taxable part on line 5b. For details, see Pub. 575.



If you or the plan participant was born before January 2, 1936, you could pay less tax on the distribution. See Form 4972.

Lines 6a, 6b, and 6c

Lines 6a and 6b Social Security Benefits

You should receive a Form SSA-1099 showing in box 3 the total social security benefits paid to you. Box 4 will show the amount of any benefits you repaid in 2023. If you received railroad retirement benefits treated as social

security, you should receive a Form RRB-1099.

Use the Social Security Benefits Worksheet in these instructions to see if any of your benefits are taxable.

Exception. Do not use the Social Security Benefits Worksheet in these instructions if any of the following applies.

- You made contributions to a traditional IRA for 2023 and you or your spouse were covered by a retirement plan at work or through self-employment. Instead, use the worksheets in Pub. 590-A to see if any of your social security benefits are taxable and to figure your IRA deduction.
- You repaid any benefits in 2023 and your total repayments (box 4) were more than your total benefits for 2023 (box 3). None of your benefits are taxable for 2023. Also, if your total repayments in 2023 exceed your total benefits received in

2023 by more than \$3,000, you may be able to take an itemized deduction or a credit for part of the excess repayments if they were for benefits you included in income in an earlier year. For more details, see Pub. 915.

- You file Form 2555, 4563, or 8815, or you exclude employer-provided adoption benefits or income from sources within Puerto Rico. Instead, use the worksheet in Pub. 915.



Social security information. *Social security beneficiaries can now get a variety of information from the SSA website with a my Social Security account, including getting a replacement Form SSA-1099 if needed. For more information and to set up an account, go to [SSA.gov/myaccount](https://www.ssa.gov/myaccount).*

Disability payments. Don't include in your income any disability payments (including Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI)

payments) you receive for injuries incurred as a direct result of a terrorist attack directed against the United States (or its allies), whether outside or within the United States. In the case of the September 11 attacks, injuries eligible for coverage by the September 11 Victim Compensation Fund are treated as incurred as a direct result of the attack. If these payments are incorrectly reported as taxable on Form SSA-1099, don't include the nontaxable portion of income on your tax return. You may receive a notice from the IRS regarding the omitted payments. Follow the instructions in the notice to explain that the excluded payments aren't taxable. For more information about these payments, see Pub. 3920.

Example. You were a firefighter who was disabled as a direct result of the September 11 terrorist attack on the World Trade Center. You began receiving SSDI benefits at age 54. Your full retirement age for social security

retirement benefits is age 66. Your birthday is April 25. In the year you turned age 66, you received \$1,500 per month in benefits from the SSA (for a total of \$18,000 for the year). Because you became eligible for a full retirement benefit in May, the month after you turned age 66, you can exclude only 4 months (January through April) of your annual benefit from income (\$6,000). You must report the remaining \$12,000 on line 6a. You must also complete the Social Security Benefits Worksheet to find out if any part of the \$12,000 is taxable.



Form RRB-1099. *If you need a replacement Form RRB-1099, call the Railroad Retirement Board at 877-772-5772 or go to www.rrb.gov.*

Accrued leave payment. If you retire on disability, any lump-sum payment you receive for accrued annual leave is a salary payment. The payment is not a disability payment.

Include it in your income in the tax year you receive it.

Line 6c

Check the box on line 6c if you elect to use the lump-sum election method for your benefits. If any of your benefits are taxable for 2023 and they include a lump-sum benefit payment that was for an earlier year, you may be able to reduce the taxable amount with the lump-sum election. See *Lump-Sum Election* in Pub. 915 for details.

Line 7

Capital Gain or (Loss)

If you sold a capital asset, such as a stock or bond, you must complete and attach Form 8949 and Schedule D.

Exception 1. You don't have to file Form 8949 or Schedule D if you aren't deferring any capital gain by investing in a qualified

opportunity fund and both of the following apply.

1. You have no capital losses, and your only capital gains are capital gain distributions from Form(s) 1099-DIV, box 2a (or substitute statements); and
2. None of the Form(s) 1099-DIV (or substitute statements) have an amount in box 2b (unrecaptured section 1250 gain), box 2c (section 1202 gain), or box 2d (collectibles (28%) gain).

Exception 2. You must file Schedule D but generally don't have to file Form 8949 if *Exception 1* doesn't apply, you aren't deferring any capital gain by investing in a qualified opportunity fund or terminating deferral from an investment in a qualified opportunity fund, and your only capital gains and losses are:

- Capital gain distributions;

- A capital loss carryover from 2022;
- A gain from Form 2439 or 6252 or Part I of Form 4797;
- A gain or loss from Form 4684, 6781, or 8824;
- A gain or loss from a partnership, S corporation, estate, or trust; or
- Gains and losses from transactions for which you received a Form 1099-B (or substitute statement) that shows basis was reported to the IRS, the QOF box in box 3 isn't checked, and you don't need to make any adjustments in column (g) of Form 8949 or enter any codes in column (f) of Form 8949.

If *Exception 1* applies, enter your total capital gain distributions (from box 2a of Form(s) 1099-DIV) on line 7 and check the box on that line. If you received capital gain distributions as a nominee (that is, they were paid to you but actually belong to someone else), report on line 7 only the amount that

belongs to you. Include a statement showing the full amount you received and the amount you received as a nominee. See the Schedule B instructions for filing requirements for Forms 1099-DIV and 1096.



If you don't have to file Schedule D, use the Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet in the line 16 instructions to figure your tax.

Total Income and Adjusted Gross Income

Line 10

Enter any adjustments to income from Schedule 1, line 26, on line 10.

Tax and Credits

Line 12

Itemized Deductions or Standard Deduction

In most cases, your federal income tax will be less if you take the larger of your itemized deductions or standard deduction.

Itemized Deductions

To figure your itemized deductions, fill in Schedule A.



If you made a section 962 election and are taking a deduction under section 250 with respect to any income inclusions under section 951A, don't report the deduction on line 12. Instead, report the tax with respect to a section 962 election on line 16 and include in the statement required by line 16 how you figured the section 250 deduction.

Standard Deduction

Most Form 1040 filers can find their standard deduction by looking at the amounts listed to the left of line 12. Most Form 1040-SR filers can find their standard deduction by using the chart on the last page of Form 1040-SR.

Exception 1—Dependent. If you checked the “Someone can claim you as a dependent” box, or if you’re filing jointly and you checked the “Someone can claim your spouse as a dependent” box, use the Standard Deduction Worksheet for Dependents to figure your standard deduction.





Someone claims you or your spouse as a dependent if they list your or your spouse's name and SSN in the Dependents section of their return.

Exception 2—Born before January 2, 1959, or blind. If you checked any of the following boxes, figure your standard deduction using the Standard Deduction Chart for People Who Were Born Before January 2, 1959, or Were Blind if you are filing Form 1040 or by using the chart on the last page of Form 1040-SR.

Social Security Benefits Worksheet—Lines 6a and 6b

Keep for Your Records 

Before you begin: ✓ Figure any write-in adjustments to be entered on Schedule 1, line 24z (see the instructions for Schedule 1, line 24z).
✓ If you are married filing separately and you lived apart from your spouse for all of 2023, enter “D” to the right of the word “benefits” on line 6a. If you don’t, you may get a math error notice from the IRS.
✓ Be sure you have read the *Exception* in the line 6a and 6b instructions to see if you can use this worksheet instead of a publication to find out if any of your benefits are taxable.

1.	Enter the total amount from box 5 of all your Forms SSA-1099 and RRB-1099 . Also enter this amount on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 6a	1.	
2.	Multiply line 1 by 50% (0.50)	2.	
3.	Combine the amounts from Form 1040 or 1040-SR, lines 1z, 2b, 3b, 4b, 5b, 7, and 8	3.	
4.	Enter the amount, if any, from Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 2a	4.	
5.	Combine lines 2, 3, and 4	5.	
6.	Enter the total of the amounts from Schedule 1, lines 11 through 20, and 23 and 25	6.	
7.	Is the amount on line 6 less than the amount on line 5? <input type="checkbox"/> No.  None of your social security benefits are taxable. Enter -0- on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 6b. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Subtract line 6 from line 5	7.	
8.	If you are: • Married filing jointly, enter \$32,000 • Single, head of household, qualifying surviving spouse, or married filing separately and you lived apart from your spouse for all of 2023, enter \$25,000 • Married filing separately and you lived with your spouse at any time in 2023, skip lines 8 through 15; multiply line 7 by 85% (0.85) and enter the result on line 16. Then, go to line 17	8.	
9.	Is the amount on line 8 less than the amount on line 7? <input type="checkbox"/> No.  None of your social security benefits are taxable. Enter -0- on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 6b. If you are married filing separately and you lived apart from your spouse for all of 2023, be sure you entered “D” to the right of the word “benefits” on line 6a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Subtract line 8 from line 7	9.	
10.	Enter \$12,000 if married filing jointly; \$9,000 if single, head of household, qualifying surviving spouse, or married filing separately and you lived apart from your spouse for all of 2023	10.	
11.	Subtract line 10 from line 9. If zero or less, enter -0-	11.	
12.	Enter the smaller of line 9 or line 10	12.	
13.	Enter one-half of line 12	13.	
14.	Enter the smaller of line 2 or line 13	14.	
15.	Multiply line 11 by 85% (0.85). If line 11 is zero, enter -0-	15.	
16.	Add lines 14 and 15	16.	
17.	Multiply line 1 by 85% (0.85)	17.	
18.	Taxable social security benefits. Enter the smaller of line 16 or line 17. Also enter this amount on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 6b	18.	



If any of your benefits are taxable for 2023 **and** they include a lump-sum benefit payment that was for an earlier year, you may be able to reduce the taxable amount. See Lump-Sum Election in Pub. 915 for details.

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- You were born before January 2, 1959.
- You are blind.
- Spouse was born before January 2, 1959.
- Spouse is blind.

Exception 3—Separate return or dual-status alien. If you checked the box labeled “Spouse itemizes on separate return or you were dual-status alien” on the Spouse standard deduction line, your standard deduction is zero, even if you were born before January 2, 1959, or were blind.

Exception 4—Increased standard deduction for net qualified disaster loss. If you had a net qualified disaster loss and you elect to increase your standard deduction by the amount of your net qualified disaster loss, use Schedule A to figure your standard deduction. Qualified disaster loss refers to losses arising from certain disasters occurring in 2016 and subsequent years. See the

Instructions for Form 4684 and Schedule A, line 16, for more information.

Line 13

Qualified Business Income Deduction (Section 199A Deduction)

To figure your Qualified Business Income Deduction, use Form 8995 or Form 8995-A as applicable.

Use Form 8995 if:

- You have qualified business income, qualified REIT dividends, or qualified PTP income (loss);
- Your 2023 taxable income before the qualified business income deduction is less than or equal to \$182,100
- (\$364,200 if married filing jointly); and
- You aren't a patron in a specified agricultural or horticultural cooperative.

If you don't meet these requirements, use Form 8995-A, Qualified Business Income Deduction. Attach whichever form you use (Form 8995 or 8995-A) to your return. See the Instructions for Forms 8995 and 8995-A for more information for figuring and reporting your qualified business income deduction.

Line 16

Tax

Include in the total on the entry space on line 16 all of the following taxes that apply.

- Tax on your taxable income. Figure the tax using one of the methods described later.
- Tax from Form(s) 8814 (relating to the election to report child's interest or dividends). Check the appropriate box.

- Tax from Form 4972 (relating to lump-sum distributions). Check the appropriate box.
- Tax with respect to a section 962 election (election made by a domestic shareholder of a controlled foreign corporation to be taxed at corporate rates) reduced by the amount of any foreign tax credits claimed on Form 1118. See section 962 for details. Check box 3 and enter the amount and "962" in the space next to that box. Attach a statement showing how you figured the tax.
- Recapture of an education credit. You may owe this tax if you claimed an education credit in an earlier year, and either tax-free educational assistance or a refund of qualified expenses was received in 2023 for the student. See Form 8863 for more details. Check box 3 and enter the amount and "ECR" in the space next to that box.

- Any tax from Form 8621, line 16e, relating to a section 1291 fund. Check box 3 and enter the amount of the tax and "1291TAX" in the space next to that box.
- Tax from Form 8978, line 14 (relating to partner's audit liability under section 6226). Check box 3 and enter the amount of the liability and "Form 8978" in the space next to that box. If the amount on Form 8978, line 14, is negative, see the instructions for Schedule 3 (Form 1040), line 6l.
- Net tax liability deferred under section 965(i). If you had a 965 inclusion and made an election to defer your net 965 tax liability under section 965(i), check box 3 and enter (as a negative number) the amount of the deferred net 965 tax liability and "965" on the line next to that box.
- Triggering event under section 965(i). If you had a triggering event under section

965(i) during the year and did not enter into a transfer agreement, check box 3 and enter the amount of the triggered deferred net 965 tax liability and enter "965INC" on the line next to that box.

Do you want the IRS to figure the tax on your taxable income for you?

- ☐ **Yes.** See chapter 13 of Pub. 17 for details, including who is eligible and what to do. If you have paid too much, we will send you a refund. If you didn't pay enough, we will send you a bill.
- ☐ **No.** Use one of the following methods to figure your tax.

Tax Table or Tax Computation

Worksheet. If your taxable income is less than \$100,000, you must use the Tax Table, later in these instructions, to figure your tax. Be sure you use the correct column. If your taxable income is \$100,000 or more, use the Tax Computation Worksheet right after the Tax Table.

However, don't use the Tax Table or Tax Computation Worksheet to figure your tax if any of the following applies.

Form 8615. Form 8615 must generally be used to figure the tax on your unearned income over \$2,500 if you are under age 18, and in certain situations if you are older.

You must file Form 8615 if you meet all of the following conditions.

1. You had more than \$2,500 of unearned income (such as taxable interest, ordinary dividends, or capital gains (including capital gain distributions)).
2. You are required to file a tax return.
3. You were either:
 - a. Under age 18 at the end of 2023,
 - b. Age 18 at the end of 2023 and didn't have earned income that

was more than half of your support, or

- c. A full-time student at least age 19 but under age 24 at the end of 2023 and didn't have earned income that was more than half of your support.
- 4. At least one of your parents was alive at the end of 2023.
 - 5. You don't file a joint return in 2023.

A child born on January 1, 2006, is considered to be age 18 at the end of 2023; a child born on January 1, 2005, is considered to be age 19 at the end of 2023; and a child born on January 1, 2000, is considered to be age 24 at the end of 2023.

Schedule D Tax Worksheet. Use the Schedule D Tax Worksheet in the Instructions for Schedule D to figure the amount to enter on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 16, if:

- You have to file Schedule D, and line 18 or 19 of Schedule D is more than zero; or
- You have to file Form 4952 and you have an amount on line 4g, even if you don't need to file Schedule D.

But if you are filing Form 2555, you must use the Foreign Earned Income Tax Worksheet instead.

Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet. Use the Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet, later, to figure your tax if you don't have to use the Schedule D Tax Worksheet and if any of the following applies.

- You reported qualified dividends on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 3a.
- You don't have to file Schedule D and you reported capital gain distributions on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 7.

- You are filing Schedule D, and Schedule D, lines 15 and 16, are both more than zero.

But if you are filing Form 2555, you must use the Foreign Earned Income Tax Worksheet instead.

Schedule J. If you had income from farming or fishing (including certain amounts received in connection with the Exxon Valdez litigation), your tax may be less if you choose to figure it using income averaging on Schedule J.

Foreign Earned Income Tax Worksheet. If you claimed the foreign earned income exclusion, housing exclusion, or housing deduction on Form 2555, you must figure your tax using the Foreign Earned Income Tax Worksheet.

Standard Deduction Worksheet for Dependents—Line 12

Keep for Your Records 

Use this worksheet **only** if someone can claim you, or your spouse if filing jointly, as a dependent.

1. Check if: ☐ You were born before January 2, 1959.

☐ You are blind.

☐ Spouse was born before January 2, 1959.

☐ Spouse is blind.

2. Is your **earned income*** more than \$850?

☐ **Yes.** Add \$400 to your earned income. Enter the total.

☐ **No.** Enter \$1,250.

3. Enter the amount shown below for your filing status.

• Single or married filing separately—\$13,850

• Married filing jointly—\$27,700

• Head of household—\$20,800

4. **Standard deduction.**

a. Enter the **smaller** of line 2 or line 3. If born after January 1, 1959, and not blind, **stop here** and enter this amount on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 12. Otherwise, go to line 4b

b. If born before January 2, 1959, or blind, multiply the number on line 1 by \$1,500 (\$1,850 if single or head of household)

c. Add lines 4a and 4b. Enter the total here and on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 12

Total number of boxes checked

1.

2.

3.

4a.

4b.

4c.

* **Earned income** includes wages, salaries, tips, professional fees, and other compensation received for personal services you performed. It also includes any taxable scholarship or fellowship grant. Generally, your earned income is the total of the amount(s) you reported on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 1z, and Schedule 1, lines 3, 6, 8r, 8t, and 8u minus the amount, if any, on Schedule 1, line 15.

Standard Deduction Chart for People Who Were Born Before January 2, 1959, or Were Blind		
Don't use this chart if someone can claim you, or your spouse if filing jointly, as a dependent. Instead, use the worksheet above.		
<div><div><input type="checkbox"/> You were born before January 2, 1959.</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> You are blind.</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Spouse was born before January 2, 1959.</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Spouse is blind.</div></div>		
Enter the total number of boxes checked <div></div>		
IF your filing status is ...	AND the number in the box above is ...	THEN your standard deduction is ...
Single	1	\$15,700
	2	17,550
Married filing jointly	1	\$29,200
	2	30,700
	3	32,200
	4	33,700
Qualifying surviving spouse	1	\$29,200
	2	30,700
Married filing separately*	1	\$15,350
	2	16,850
	3	18,350
	4	19,850
Head of household	1	\$22,650
	2	24,500
<small>* You can check the boxes for spouse if your filing status is married filing separately and your spouse had no income, isn't filing a return, and can't be claimed as a dependent on another person's return.</small>		

Foreign Earned Income Tax Worksheet—Line 16

Keep for Your Records



If Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 15, is zero, don't complete this worksheet.

1. Enter the amount from Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 15	1.	
2a. Enter the amount from your (and your spouse's if filing jointly) Form 2555, lines 45 and 50	2a.	
b. Enter the total amount of any itemized deductions or exclusions you couldn't claim because they are related to excluded income	b.	
c. Subtract line 2b from line 2a. If zero or less, enter -0-	c.	
3. Add lines 1 and 2c	3.	
4. Figure the tax on the amount on line 3. Use the Tax Table, Tax Computation Worksheet, Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet*, Schedule D Tax Worksheet*, or Form 8615, whichever applies. See the instructions for Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 16, to see which tax computation method applies. (Don't use a second Foreign Earned Income Tax Worksheet to figure the tax on this line.)	4.	
5. Figure the tax on the amount on line 2c. If the amount on line 2c is less than \$100,000, use the Tax Table to figure this tax. If the amount on line 2c is \$100,000 or more, use the Tax Computation Worksheet	5.	
6. Subtract line 5 from line 4. Enter the result. If zero or less, enter -0-. Also include this amount on the entry space on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 16	6.	

* Enter the amount from line 3 above on line 1 of the Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet or Schedule D Tax Worksheet if you use either of those worksheets to figure the tax on line 4 above. Complete the rest of that worksheet through line 4 (line 10 if you use the Schedule D Tax Worksheet). Next, you must determine if you have a capital gain excess. To find out if you have a capital gain excess, subtract Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 15, from line 4 of your Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet (line 10 of your Schedule D Tax Worksheet). If the result is more than zero, that amount is your capital gain excess.

If you don't have a capital gain excess, complete the rest of either of those worksheets according to the worksheet's instructions. Then, complete lines 5 and 6 above.

If you have a capital gain excess, complete a second Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet or Schedule D Tax Worksheet (whichever applies) as instructed above but in its entirety and with the following additional modifications. Then, complete lines 5 and 6 above. These modifications are to be made only for purposes of filling out the Foreign Earned Income Tax Worksheet above.

1. Reduce (but not below zero) the amount you would otherwise enter on line 3 of your Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet or line 9 of your Schedule D Tax Worksheet by your capital gain excess.
2. Reduce (but not below zero) the amount you would otherwise enter on line 2 of your Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet or line 6 of your Schedule D Tax Worksheet by any of your capital gain excess not used in (1) above.
3. Reduce (but not below zero) the amount on your Schedule D (Form 1040), line 18, by your capital gain excess.
4. Include your capital gain excess as a loss on line 16 of your Unrecaptured Section 1250 Gain Worksheet in the Instructions for Schedule D (Form 1040).



Before you begin:

✓ See the earlier instructions for line 16 to see if you can use this worksheet to figure your tax.

✓ Before completing this worksheet, complete Form 1040 or 1040-SR through line 15.

✓ If you don't have to file Schedule D and you received capital gain distributions, be sure you checked the box on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 7.

1.	Enter the amount from Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 15. However, if you are filing Form 2555 (relating to foreign earned income), enter the amount from line 3 of the Foreign Earned Income Tax Worksheet	1.	
2.	Enter the amount from Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 3a*	2.	
3.	Are you filing Schedule D?*	3.	
	<div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Enter the smaller of line 15 or line 16 of Schedule D. If either line 15 or line 16 is blank or a loss, enter -0-.</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> No. Enter the amount from Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 7.</div></div>		
4.	Add lines 2 and 3	4.	
5.	Subtract line 4 from line 1. If zero or less, enter -0-	5.	
6.	Enter: \$44,625 if single or married filing separately, \$89,250 if married filing jointly or qualifying surviving spouse, \$59,750 if head of household.	6.	
7.	Enter the smaller of line 1 or line 6	7.	
8.	Enter the smaller of line 5 or line 7	8.	
9.	Subtract line 8 from line 7. This amount is taxed at 0%	9.	
10.	Enter the smaller of line 1 or line 4	10.	
11.	Enter the amount from line 9	11.	
12.	Subtract line 11 from line 10	12.	
13.	Enter: \$492,300 if single, \$276,900 if married filing separately, \$553,850 if married filing jointly or qualifying surviving spouse, \$523,050 if head of household.	13.	
14.	Enter the smaller of line 1 or line 13	14.	
15.	Add lines 5 and 9	15.	
16.	Subtract line 15 from line 14. If zero or less, enter -0-	16.	
17.	Enter the smaller of line 12 or line 16	17.	
18.	Multiply line 17 by 15% (0.15)	18.	
19.	Add lines 9 and 17	19.	
20.	Subtract line 19 from line 10	20.	
21.	Multiply line 20 by 20% (0.20)	21.	
22.	Figure the tax on the amount on line 5. If the amount on line 5 is less than \$100,000, use the Tax Table to figure the tax. If the amount on line 5 is \$100,000 or more, use the Tax Computation Worksheet	22.	
23.	Add lines 18, 21, and 22	23.	
24.	Figure the tax on the amount on line 1. If the amount on line 1 is less than \$100,000, use the Tax Table to figure the tax. If the amount on line 1 is \$100,000 or more, use the Tax Computation Worksheet	24.	
25.	Tax on all taxable income. Enter the smaller of line 23 or line 24. Also include this amount on the entry space on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 16. If you are filing Form 2555, don't enter this amount on the entry space on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 16. Instead, enter it on line 4 of the Foreign Earned Income Tax Worksheet	25.	

* If you are filing Form 2555, see the footnote in the Foreign Earned Income Tax Worksheet before completing this line.

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Line 19

Child Tax Credit and Credit for Other Dependents

See Schedule 8812 (Form 1040) and its instructions for information on figuring and claiming any child tax credit and credit for other dependents that you may qualify to claim.

Form 8862, who must file. You must file Form 8862 to claim the child tax credit or credit for other dependents if your child tax credit (refundable or nonrefundable depending on the tax year), additional child tax credit, or credit for other dependents for a year after 2015 was denied or reduced for any reason other than a math or clerical error. Attach a completed Form 8862 to your 2023 return to claim the credit for 2023. Don't file Form 8862 if you filed Form 8862 for 2022, and the child tax credit, additional child tax credit, or credit for other dependents

was allowed for that year. See Form 8862 and its instructions for details.



If you take the child tax credit or credit for other dependents even though you aren't eligible and it is determined that your error is due to reckless or intentional disregard of the rules for these credits, you won't be allowed to take either credit or the additional child tax credit for 2 years even if you're otherwise eligible to do so. If you take the child tax credit or credit for other dependents even though you aren't eligible and it is later determined that you fraudulently took either credit, you won't be allowed to take either credit or the additional child tax credit for 10 years. You may also have to pay penalties.



If your qualifying child didn't have an SSN valid for employment issued before the due date of your 2023 return (including extensions), you can't claim the child tax credit for that child on your

original or amended return. However, you may be able to claim the credit for other dependents for that child.

Payments

Line 25 Federal Income Tax Withheld

Line 25a—Form(s) W-2

Add the amounts shown as federal income tax withheld on your Form(s) W-2. Enter the total on line 25a. The amount withheld should be shown in box 2 of Form W-2. Attach your Form(s) W-2 to your return.

Line 25b—Form(s) 1099

Include on line 25b any federal income tax withheld on your Form(s) 1099-R. The amount withheld should be shown in box 4. Attach your Form(s) 1099-R to the front of your return if federal income tax was withheld.

If you received a 2023 Form 1099 showing federal income tax withheld on dividends, taxable or tax-exempt interest income, unemployment compensation, social security benefits, railroad retirement benefits, or other income you received, include the amount withheld in the total on line 25b. This should be shown in box 4 of Form 1099, box 6 of Form SSA-1099, or box 10 of Form RRB-1099.

Line 25c—Other Forms

Include on line 25c any federal income tax withheld on your Form(s) W-2G. The amount withheld should be shown in box 4. Attach Form(s) W-2G to the front of your return if federal income tax was withheld.

If you had Additional Medicare Tax withheld, include the amount shown on Form 8959, line 24, in the total on line 25c. Attach Form 8959.

Include on line 25c any federal income tax withheld that is shown on a Schedule K-1.

Also include on line 25c any tax withheld that is shown on Form 1042-S, Form 8805, or Form 8288-A. You should attach the form to your return to claim a credit for the withholding.

Line 26

2023 Estimated Tax Payments

Enter any estimated federal income tax payments you made for 2023. Include any overpayment that you applied to your 2023 estimated tax from your 2022 return or an amended return (Form 1040-X).

If you and your spouse paid joint estimated tax but are now filing separate income tax returns, you can divide the amount paid in any way you choose as long as you both agree. If you can't agree, you must divide the payments in proportion to each spouse's individual tax as shown on your separate

returns for 2023. For more information, see Pub. 505. Be sure to show both SSNs in the space provided on the separate returns. If you or your spouse paid separate estimated tax but you are now filing a joint return, add the amounts you each paid. Follow these instructions even if your spouse died in 2023 or in 2024 before filing a 2023 return.

Divorced taxpayers. If you got divorced in 2023 and you made joint estimated tax payments with your former spouse, enter your former spouse's SSN in the space provided on the front of Form 1040 or 1040-SR. If you were divorced and remarried in 2023, enter your present spouse's SSN in the space provided on the front of Form 1040 or 1040-SR. Also, on the dotted line next to line 26, enter your former spouse's SSN, followed by "DIV."

Name change. If you changed your name and you made estimated tax payments using your former name, attach a statement to the

front of Form 1040 or 1040-SR that explains all the payments you and your spouse made in 2023 and the name(s) and SSN(s) under which you made them.

Line 27—Earned Income Credit (EIC)

What Is the EIC?

The EIC is a credit for certain people who work. The credit may give you a refund even if you don't owe any tax or didn't have any tax withheld.

To Take the EIC:

- Follow the steps below.
- Complete the worksheet that applies to you or let the IRS figure the credit for you.
- If you have at least one child who meets the conditions to be your qualifying child for purposes of claiming the EIC, complete and attach Schedule EIC, even if that child doesn't have a valid SSN. See Schedule EIC for more information, including how to

complete Schedule EIC if your qualifying child doesn't have a valid SSN.

For help in determining if you are eligible for the EIC, go to [IRS.gov/EITC](https://www.irs.gov/EITC) and click on "Check if You Qualify." This service is available in English and Spanish.



If you take the EIC even though you aren't eligible and it is determined that your error is due to reckless or intentional disregard of the EIC rules, you won't be allowed to take the credit for 2 years even if you are otherwise eligible to do so. If you fraudulently take the EIC, you won't be allowed to take the credit for 10 years. See Form 8862, who must file, later. You may also have to pay penalties.



Refunds for returns claiming the earned income credit can't be issued before mid-February 2024. This delay applies to the entire refund, not just the portion associated with the earned income credit.