

Instructions for Form 1116

Foreign Tax Credit
(Individual, Estate, or Trust)

2025

Volume 1 of 2



Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

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

Future Developments

For the latest information about developments related to Form 1116 and its instructions, such as legislation enacted after they were published, go to [IRS.gov/Form1116](https://www.irs.gov/Form1116).

What's New

Form 1116, Part IV. Lines 25 through 32 in Part IV must now be completed even when filing only one Form 1116. We revised the text on Form 1116, line 24, to reflect this change. If filing more than one Form 1116, see *Part IV*, later.

New legislation. Recent legislation (P.L. 119-21), adds new section 151(d)(5)(C), which generally provides a \$6,000 deduction for the taxpayer and (in the case of a joint return) the taxpayer's spouse, if they have reached age 65 before the close of the tax year. This deduction is reported on Schedule 1-A (Form 1040), line 37, and needs to be removed from taxable income for purposes of computing the foreign tax credit limitation. See the instructions for line 3b and line 18, later. This deduction is in effect for tax years 2025 through 2028.

P.L. 119-21 also adds new section 960(d)(4), which disallows a credit under section 901 for 10% of any foreign income taxes paid or accrued (or deemed paid under section 960(b)(1)) with respect to any amount excluded from gross income under section 959(a) by reason of an inclusion in gross income under section 951A(a). Section 960(d)(4) applies to foreign income taxes paid or accrued (or deemed paid under section 960(b)(1)) with respect to any amount excluded from gross income under section 959(a) by reason of an inclusion in gross income under section 951A(a) after June 28, 2025. See Part II, later.

Reminders

Final foreign tax credit regulations. Final foreign tax credit regulations were published January 4, 2022. The regulations made changes to the rules relating to the creditability of foreign taxes under sections 901 and 903, the applicable period for

claiming a credit or deduction for foreign taxes, and the election to claim a provisional credit for contested foreign taxes. A Notice was subsequently released on July 21, 2023, allowing taxpayers to apply prior rules in place of certain rules provided in the regulations. The rules described in this Notice were modified in part by a Notice released on December 11, 2023, to address their application to partnerships and their partners and to extend the relief period until further notice.

For more information, see Treasury Decision (T.D.) 9959, 2022-03 I.R.B. 328, available at [IRS.gov/irb/ 2022-03 IRB#TD-9959](https://www.irs.gov/irb/2022-03_IRB#TD-9959); Notice 2023-55, 2023-32 I.R.B. 427, available at [IRS.gov/irb/2023-32 IRB#NOT-2023-55](https://www.irs.gov/irb/2023-32_IRB#NOT-2023-55); and Notice 2023-80, 2023-52 I.R.B. 1583, available at [IRS.gov/irb/2023-52 IRB#NOT-2023-80](https://www.irs.gov/irb/2023-52_IRB#NOT-2023-80).

Alternative minimum tax (AMT). In addition to your regular income tax, you may be liable for the AMT. A foreign tax credit may be allowed in figuring this tax. See the Instructions for Form 6251, Alternative Minimum Tax—Individuals, or the Instructions for Schedule I (Form 1041), Alternative Minimum Tax—Estates and Trusts, for a discussion of the AMT foreign tax credit.

More Information

For more information about, or assistance with, figuring the foreign tax credit, the following IRS resources are available.

Publications. See Pub. 514, Foreign Tax Credit for Individuals. The following publications may also be helpful. • Pub. 54, Tax Guide for U.S. Citizens and Resident Aliens Abroad.

- Pub. 519, U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens.
- Pub. 570, Tax Guide for Individuals With Income From U.S. Territories.

If you are overseas, call 267-941-1000
(not toll free).

Write to: Internal Revenue Service,
International Accounts, Philadelphia, PA
19255-0725

General Instructions

Election To Claim the Foreign Tax Credit Without Filing Form 1116

You may be able to claim the foreign tax credit without filing Form 1116. By making this election, the foreign tax credit limitation (lines 15 through 23 of the form) won't apply to you. This election is available only if you meet all of the following conditions.

- All of your foreign source gross income was “passive category income” (which includes most interest and dividends). See c. Passive Category Income, later.

However, for this purpose, passive income also includes (a) income subject to the special rule for high-taxed income, described later; and (b) certain export financing interest.

- All the income and any foreign taxes paid on it were reported to you on a qualified payee statement. Qualified payee statements include Form 1099-DIV, Form 1099-INT, Schedule K-1 (Form 1041), Schedule K-3 (Form 1065), Schedule K-3 (Form 1120-S), or similar substitute statements.
- Your total creditable foreign taxes aren't more than \$300 (\$600 if married filing a joint return).

This election isn't available to estates or trusts.

If you make this election, the following rules apply.

- You can't carry over to or from any other year any foreign taxes paid or accrued in a tax year to which the election applies (but carryovers to and from other years are unaffected). See the instructions for line 10, later.
- You are still required to take into account the general rules for determining whether a tax is creditable. See *Foreign Taxes Eligible for a Credit* and *Foreign Taxes Not Eligible for a Credit*, later.
- You are still required to reduce the taxes available for credit by any amount you would have entered on line 12 of Form 1116. See the instructions for line 12, later.

To make the election, just enter on the foreign tax credit line of your tax return (for example, Schedule 3 (Form 1040),

Part I, line 1) the smaller of (a) your total foreign tax, or (b) your regular tax. See the instructions for line 20, later, for how to figure your regular tax.

Purpose of Form

Who should file. File Form 1116 to claim the foreign tax credit if the election, earlier, doesn't apply and:

- You are an individual, estate, or trust; and
- You paid or accrued certain foreign taxes to a foreign country or U.S. territory.

See *Foreign Taxes Eligible for a Credit*, later, to determine if the taxes you paid or accrued qualify for the credit.

Don't use Form 1116 to figure a credit for taxes paid to the U.S. Virgin Islands. Instead, use Form 8689, Allocation of Individual Income Tax to the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Nonresident aliens. If you are a nonresident alien, you generally can't take the credit. However, you may be able to take the credit if:

- You were a resident of Puerto Rico during your entire tax year, or
- You pay or accrue tax to a foreign country or U.S. territory on income from foreign sources that is effectively connected with a trade or business in the United States. But if you must pay tax to a foreign country or U.S. territory on income from U.S. sources only because you are a citizen or a resident of that country or U.S. territory, don't use that tax in figuring the amount of your credit.

See section 906 for more information on the foreign tax credit allowed to a nonresident alien individual.

Separate Schedules and Forms

- Use Schedule B (Form 1116) to reconcile your prior-year foreign tax carryover with your current-year foreign tax carryover. See Schedule B (Form 1116) and its instructions, and the instructions for line 10, later, for more information.
- Use Schedule C (Form 1116) to report foreign tax redeterminations that occurred in the current tax year and that relate to prior tax years. See Schedule C (Form 1116) and its instructions, and *Foreign Tax Redeterminations*, later, for more information.
- Use Form 7204 to consent to extend the time to assess tax related to contested foreign income taxes, if you are electing to claim a provisional foreign tax credit for the contested foreign income taxes.

Credit or Deduction

Instead of claiming a credit for eligible foreign taxes, you can choose to deduct foreign income taxes. Form 1040 or 1040-SR filers choosing to do so would deduct foreign income taxes on Schedule A (Form 1040), Itemized

Deductions. Generally, if you take the credit for any eligible foreign taxes, you can't take any part of that year's foreign taxes as a deduction. However, even if you take the credit for eligible foreign taxes for the year, you can take a deduction for the following.

- Foreign taxes not allowed as a credit because of boycott provisions.
- Taxes paid to certain foreign countries for which a credit has been denied, as described in item 4 under Foreign Taxes Not Eligible for a Credit, later.

- Taxes on income or gain that aren't creditable because you don't meet the holding period requirement, as described in item 5 or 7 under Foreign Taxes Not Eligible for a Credit, later.
- Taxes on income or gain that aren't creditable because you have to make related payments, as described in item 6 or 8 under Foreign Taxes Not Eligible for a Credit, later.
- Certain taxes paid or accrued to a foreign country in connection with the purchase or sale of oil or gas extracted in that country, as described in item 10 under Foreign Taxes Not Eligible for a Credit, later.
- Taxes on income or gain that aren't creditable because they were paid or accrued in connection with a covered asset acquisition, as described in item 12 under Foreign Taxes Not Eligible for a Credit, later.

- If you are an accrual-basis taxpayer or if you elected to claim your foreign tax credit on an accrual basis, taxes paid that relate to a prior tax year in which you elected to claim a deduction instead of a credit in that prior year. See Regulations section 1.901-1(c)(3).

You may make an election to claim a credit or to change from claiming a deduction to claiming a credit at any time before the end of a special 10-year limitation period described in section 6511(d)(3) (or section 6511(c) if the period is extended by agreement). You may make an election to claim a deduction or to change from claiming a credit to claiming a deduction at any time before the end of the standard 3-year limitation period described in section 6511(a) (or section 6511(c) if the period is extended by agreement). See Regulations section 1.901-1(d) and Pub. 514 for more information.

Foreign Taxes Eligible for a Credit

You can take a credit for income, war profits, and excess profits taxes paid or accrued during your tax year to any foreign country or U.S. territory, or any political subdivision (for example, city, state, or province) of the country or territory. This includes taxes paid or accrued in lieu of a foreign or territory income, war profits, or excess profits tax that is otherwise generally imposed. For purposes of the credit, U.S. territories include Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa. See Pub. 514 for more information on what foreign taxes qualify for the credit.

U.S. citizens living in certain treaty countries may be able to take an additional foreign tax credit for foreign tax imposed on certain items of income from the United States. See *Tax Treaties* in Pub. 514 for details.

If this applies to you, use the worksheet near the end of Pub. 514 to help you figure this additional credit.

If you make the election under section 962 to be taxed at corporate rates on the amount you must include in gross income under sections 951(a) and 951A(a) from your controlled foreign corporations (CFCs), you can claim the credit based on your share of foreign taxes paid or accrued by the CFC. If you make this election, you must claim the credit by filing Form 1118. If you receive a distribution of earnings that you previously included in gross income under sections 951(a) and 951A(a), and you paid or accrued foreign taxes (such as withholding taxes) that were imposed on such distribution, you can claim the credit for such taxes regardless of whether you make the election under section 962, but you must file Form 1116 to do so. See Part II, later, for more information.

You must also still file Form 1116 to claim the credit for other foreign taxes you paid or accrued. For more information on how to complete your Form 1116 and Form 1118 when making this election, see sections 960 and 962 and Pub. 514.

Foreign Taxes Not Eligible for a Credit

You can't take a credit for the following foreign taxes.

1. Taxes paid to a foreign country that you don't legally owe, including amounts eligible for refund by the foreign country. If you don't exercise your available remedies to reduce the amount of foreign tax to what you legally owe, a credit for the excess amount isn't allowed.

The amount of tax actually withheld by a foreign country isn't necessarily 100% creditable. See Regulations section 1.901-2(e)(2)(i).

Example. Country X withholds \$25 of tax from a payment made to you. Under the income tax treaty between the United States and Country X, you owe only \$15 and can claim a refund from Country X for the other \$10. Only \$15 is eligible for the foreign tax credit (whether or not you apply for a refund).

2. Taxes paid to a foreign country that are offset or reduced by a tax credit. This includes foreign taxes offset or reduced by a tax credit that is refundable to you in cash only if an excess credit remains after offsetting your foreign income tax liability as well as a tax credit purchased from another taxpayer.

See Regulations section 1.901-2(e)(2)(ii). However, if the foreign income taxes are offset or reduced by a tax credit that is fully refundable to you in cash at your option, without having to first offset your foreign income tax liability, you can claim a foreign tax credit against your U.S. income tax for those foreign taxes. See Regulations section 1.901-2(e)(2)(iii).

3. Taxes imposed by a foreign country only because you could claim a foreign tax credit against the U.S. tax liability for such foreign income taxes paid or accrued.
4. Taxes imposed by and paid to certain foreign countries. These countries are those designated by the Secretary of State as countries that repeatedly provide support for acts of international terrorism,

countries with which the United States doesn't have or doesn't conduct diplomatic relations, or countries whose governments aren't recognized by the United States and aren't otherwise eligible to purchase defense articles or services under the Arms Export Control Act. Pub. 514 contains a list of these countries.

5. Foreign taxes withheld on a dividend from a corporation, if you haven't held the stock for at least 16 days within the 31-day period that begins 15 days before the ex-dividend date. This required holding period is greater for preferred-stock dividends attributable to periods totaling more than 366 days. See section 901(k)(3) or Pub. 514.

6. Foreign taxes withheld on a dividend to the extent that you have to make related payments on positions in substantially similar or related property.

Example. You receive a dividend subject to foreign withholding tax. You are obligated to pay someone else an amount equal to all these dividends you receive. You can't claim a foreign tax credit for the withholding tax on these dividends.

7. Foreign taxes withheld on income or gain (other than dividends) from property if you haven't held the property for at least 16 days within the 31-day period that begins 15 days before the date on which the right to receive the payment arises. See section 901(l) or Pub. 514.

8. Foreign taxes withheld on income or gain (other than dividends) from property to the extent you have to make related payments on positions in substantially similar or related property.
9. Foreign taxes that are used to provide, directly or indirectly, a subsidy to you, a person or business related to you, or any party transacting with you.
10. Taxes paid or accrued to a foreign country in connection with the purchase or sale of oil or gas extracted in that country if you don't have an economic interest in the oil or gas, and the purchase price or sales price is different from the fair market value of the oil or gas at the time of the purchase or sale.

11. Foreign taxes paid or accrued on income for which you are claiming an exclusion on Form 8873, Extraterritorial Income Exclusion. However, see section 943(d) for an exception for certain withholding taxes.
12. The disqualified portion of any foreign tax paid or accrued in connection with a covered asset acquisition. Covered asset acquisitions include certain acquisitions that result in a stepped-up basis for U.S. tax purposes. For more information, see section 901(m) and the regulations under that section, including T.D. 9895, 2020-15 I.R.B. 565, available at [IRS.gov/irb/2020-15_IRB#TD-9895](https://www.irs.gov/irb/2020-15_IRB#TD-9895).
13. Foreign taxes disallowed under section 965(g) and Regulations section 1.965-5.

You can't take a credit for any interest or penalties you must pay.

For more information, see *Foreign Taxes for Which You Cannot Take a Credit* in Pub. 514.

Foreign Currency Conversion

Report all amounts in U.S. dollars except where specified otherwise in Part II. If you have to convert from foreign currency, attach a detailed explanation of how you figured the conversion rate.

If you take a credit for taxes paid, the conversion rate is the rate of exchange in effect on the day you paid the foreign taxes (or on the day the tax was withheld). If you receive a refund of foreign taxes paid, the conversion rate is the rate in effect when you paid the taxes, not when you receive the refund.

If you choose to account for foreign income taxes on an accrual basis, you must generally

use the average exchange rate for the tax year to which the taxes relate. However, you can't do so if any of the following apply.

1. The foreign taxes are actually paid more than 2 years after the close of the tax year to which they relate.
2. The foreign taxes are actually paid in a tax year prior to the year to which they relate.
3. The foreign tax liability is denominated in any inflationary currency.

Accrued foreign taxes not eligible for conversion at the yearly average exchange rate must be converted using the exchange rate on the date of payment of the tax.

However, accrued but unpaid foreign taxes denominated in inflationary currency must be translated into U.S. dollars using the exchange rate on the last day of the U.S. tax year to which those taxes relate.

Inflationary currency. Inflationary currency means the currency of a country in which there is cumulative inflation during the 36 calendar months immediately preceding the last day of the tax year of at least 30%, as determined by reference to the consumer price index of the country listed in the monthly issues of International Financial Statistics, or a successor publication, of the International Monetary Fund.

Election to use exchange rate on date paid. If you have accrued foreign taxes that you are otherwise required to convert using the average exchange rate, you can elect to use the exchange rate in effect on the date the foreign taxes are paid if the taxes are denominated in a nonfunctional foreign currency. If any of the accrued taxes are unpaid, you must translate them into U.S. dollars using the exchange rate on the last day of the U.S. tax year to which those taxes relate.

Once made, the election applies to the tax year for which made and all subsequent tax years unless revoked with the consent of the IRS. It must be made by the due date (including extensions) for filing the tax return for the first tax year to which the election applies. Make the election by attaching a statement to the applicable tax return.

Special rules for a qualified business unit (QBU). If you have a QBU, see Pub. 514 for special rules for converting foreign income and taxes into U.S. dollars. You may have a QBU if you own and operate a business or are self-employed in a foreign country.

Foreign Tax Redeterminations

If you claim a credit for foreign taxes paid, and you receive a refund of all or part of those taxes in a later year, you must file an amended return reducing the taxes credited by the amount refunded.

If you claim the foreign tax credit based on foreign taxes accrued instead of foreign taxes paid, your foreign tax credit and U.S. tax liability must be redetermined in any of the following situations (foreign tax redeterminations).

1. Your accrued taxes when paid differ from the amount you claimed as a credit (including corrections to accrued tax amounts to reflect final foreign tax liability and additional tax you pay after the close of the tax year to which the tax relates).
2. You don't pay the accrued taxes within 24 months after the close of the tax year to which they relate.

If this applies to you, you must reduce the credit previously claimed by the amount of the unpaid taxes. You won't be allowed a credit for the unpaid taxes until you pay them.

When you later pay the accrued taxes, a new tax redetermination occurs and you must translate the taxes into U.S. dollars using the exchange rate as of the date they were paid. The foreign tax credit is allowed for the year to which the foreign tax relates. See *Foreign Currency Conversion*, earlier.

3. After you pay the accrued taxes, you receive a full or partial refund of them.
4. You change your election and claim a foreign tax credit for foreign income taxes that you previously deducted, or you change your election and claim a deduction for foreign income taxes that you previously credited.
5. There is a change in foreign tax liability that affects the amount of distributions or inclusions under section 951, 951A, or 1293, or affects the application of the high-tax exception described in section 954(b)(4).

6. For taxes taken into account when accrued but translated into dollars on the date of payment, the dollar value of the accrued tax differs from the dollar value of the tax paid because of fluctuations in the exchange rate between the date of accrual and the date of payment. However, no redetermination is required if the change in foreign tax liability for each foreign country is solely attributable to exchange rate fluctuation and is less than the smaller of:
 - a. \$10,000, or
 - b. 2% of the total dollar amount of the foreign tax initially accrued for that foreign country for the U.S. tax year.

In this case, you must adjust your U.S. tax in the tax year in which the accrued foreign taxes are paid.

Reporting requirements. If any of the above foreign tax redeterminations occur after you file your tax return, and the foreign tax redeterminations change the amount of U.S. tax due for any tax year, you must generally file Form 1040-X, Amended U.S. Individual Income Tax Return, or other amended return, to notify the IRS so that your U.S. tax for the year or years affected can be redetermined. If you have a foreign tax redetermination that results in an increase in your U.S. tax liability for any year, note in the explanation of changes section of your amended tax return (for example, Form 1040-X, Part II), "This amended return and Form 1116 are for a change in foreign tax credit that increases U.S. tax liability." Complete and attach to Form 1040-X (or other amended return) a revised Form 1116 for the tax year(s) affected and a statement that contains information sufficient for the IRS to redetermine your U.S. tax liability.

In some cases, you may not have to file Form 1040-X or attach Form 1116. See Pub. 514 for more information, including exceptions. An increase in your U.S. tax liability as a result of a foreign tax redetermination is excepted from the general statute of limitations against assessment and collection. See sections 6501(c)(5) and 905(c).

Schedule C (Form 1116). In addition to filing an amended return with Form 1116 and attached statement for your tax year(s) for which your U.S. tax liability is changed as a result of the foreign tax redetermination, you must file Schedule C (Form 1116) with your current-year tax return summarizing the foreign tax redeterminations that occurred that year that relate to prior tax years. You must file Schedule C (Form 1116) for each applicable separate category of income.

If a foreign tax redetermination doesn't change the amount of U.S. tax due for any tax year, you don't need to file an amended

return and may instead notify the IRS of the redetermination by attaching for each applicable separate category of income a completed Schedule C (Form 1116) to the original return for your tax year in which the foreign tax redetermination occurs. See the Instructions for Schedule C (Form 1116) for additional information.

Contested foreign income tax liability. In general, you can't claim a credit for a contested foreign income tax liability until the contest is resolved and the amount of the liability is finally determined.

If you use the cash method of accounting, you can't claim a credit for a contested foreign income tax liability (or any portion of it) that has been remitted to the foreign country until the contest is resolved and the tax is considered paid for purposes of section 901. You can claim a credit once the contest is resolved and the foreign income tax liability is finally determined.

The tax is considered paid in the tax year in which the payment was made. See Regulations section 1.905-1(c)(2). Alternatively, you can elect to claim a provisional credit for contested taxes, as described later.

If you elected the accrual method of accounting for claiming the foreign tax credit (see *Part II*, under *Specific Instructions*, later), you can't claim a credit for a contested foreign income tax liability (or any portion of it) that has been remitted to the foreign country until the contest is resolved and the tax is considered paid for purposes of section 901. You can claim a credit once the contest is resolved and the foreign income tax liability is finally determined and paid. The tax is considered to accrue in the foreign tax year to which the contested foreign income tax liability is related ("relation-back year"). See Regulations section 1.905-1(d)(3).

Alternatively, you can elect to claim a provisional credit for contested taxes. See the next paragraph for details.

Election to claim a provisional credit for contested taxes. If you use the cash method of accounting, you may elect to claim a credit for a contested foreign income tax liability (or any portion of it) in the tax year you pay the contested amount (or any portion of it) to the foreign country, even though the liability isn't finally determined and isn't considered an amount of tax paid for purposes of section 901. This election is available only for contested foreign income taxes that are paid in a tax year in which you elected to claim a credit under section 901(a), instead of a deduction under section 164(a)(3), for foreign income taxes that accrue or are paid in that year. To make the election, you must file Form 1116 for the tax year the contested liability is paid and Form 7204.

In addition, for each subsequent tax year up to and including the tax year in which the contest is resolved, you must annually file Schedule C (Form 1116). Any portion of a contested foreign income tax liability for which a provisional credit is claimed that is subsequently refunded by the foreign country is a foreign tax redetermination under Regulations section 1.905-3(a).

If you are an accrual-basis taxpayer or if you elected to claim your foreign tax credit on an accrual basis, you may elect to claim a credit for a contested foreign income tax liability (or any portion of it) in the relation-back year when the contested amount (or a portion of it) is paid to the foreign country, even though the liability isn't finally determined and hasn't accrued. This election is available only for contested foreign income taxes that relate to a tax year in which you elected to claim a credit under section 901(a), instead of a deduction under section 164(a)(3), for foreign

income taxes that accrue or are paid in that year. To make the election, you must file Form 1116 and Form 7204 with your return (typically an amended return) for the tax year to which the contested tax relates. In addition, for each subsequent tax year up to and including the tax year in which the contest is resolved, you must annually file Schedule C (Form 1116). Any portion of a contested foreign income tax liability for which a provisional credit is claimed that is subsequently refunded by the foreign country is a foreign tax redetermination under Regulations section 1.905-3(a).

Caution: If you don't notify the IRS of a foreign tax refund or change in the dollar amount of foreign taxes paid or accrued, you will have to pay a penalty unless you can show that the failure to notify the IRS is due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect.

Income From Sources Outside the United States

Foreign source income generally includes, but isn't limited to, the following.

- Compensation for services performed outside the United States.
- Interest income from a payer located outside the United States.
- Dividends from a corporation incorporated outside the United States.
- Subpart F income inclusions and section 951A category income inclusions.
- Gain on the sale of nondepreciable personal property you sold while maintaining a tax home outside the United States, if you paid a tax of at least 10% of the gain to a foreign country.

Foreign source income generally doesn't include gain realized on the sale or exchange of personal property by a U.S. resident, as defined in section 865(g).

Special rules apply in determining the source of income from the sale of inventory; sale of depreciable property used in a trade or business; sale of intangible property such as a patent, copyright, or trademark; and transportation services that begin or end in the United States or a U.S. territory. See Pub. 514 for more information.

Compensation for labor or personal services as an employee. If you are an employee and receive compensation for labor or personal services performed both inside and outside the United States, special rules apply in determining the source of the compensation. Compensation (other than fringe benefits) is sourced on a time basis.

Fringe benefits (such as housing and education) are sourced on a geographical basis. Or you may be able to use an alternative basis to determine the source. If you use an alternative basis, you may have to check the box on line 1b (discussed later). See Pub. 514 for more information.

Categories of Income

Use a separate Form 1116 to figure the credit for each category of foreign source income listed above Part I of Form 1116. The following instructions tell you what kind of income to include in each category. For more information, see Pub. 514, section 904, and Regulations sections 1.904-4 and 1.904-5.

a. Section 951A Category Income

Section 951A category income includes any amount included in gross income under section 951A (other than passive category income).

Section 951A category income is otherwise referred to as “global intangible low-taxed income (GILTI)” and is included by U.S. shareholders of certain CFCs. See Pub. 514 for additional details.

b. Foreign Branch Category Income

Foreign branch category income consists of the business profits of U.S. persons that are attributable to one or more QBUs in one or more foreign countries. Foreign branch category income doesn’t include any passive category income. See Pub. 514 for further information.

c. Passive Category Income

Passive category income consists of passive income and specified passive category income.

Passive category income doesn’t include gain from the sale of inventory or property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of your trade or business;

gain from commodities hedging transactions; and active business gains or losses of producers, processors, merchants, or handlers of commodities. It may also not include dividends, interest, rents, or royalties received from a CFC in which you are a U.S. shareholder who owns 10% or more of the total voting power or the total value of all classes of the corporation's stock.

Passive income. Passive income generally includes dividends, interest, royalties, rents, annuities, excess of gains over losses from the sale of property that produces such income or of non-income-producing investment property, and excess of gains over losses from foreign currency or commodities transactions. Capital gains not related to the active conduct of a trade or business are also generally passive income.

Passive income doesn't include export financing interest, active business rents and royalties, or high-taxed income.

High-taxed income is income if the foreign taxes you paid on the income (after allocation of expenses) exceed the highest U.S. tax that can be imposed on the income.

Passive income also doesn't include financial services income derived by a financial services entity. You are a financial services entity if you are predominantly engaged in the active conduct of a banking, insurance, financing, or similar business for the tax year. Financial services income of a financial services entity generally includes income derived in the active conduct of a banking, financing, insurance, or similar business. If you qualify as a financial services entity because you treat certain items of income as active financing income under Regulations section 1.904-4(e)(2)(i)(Y), you must show the type and amount of each item on an attachment to Form 1116.

Specified passive category income.

Dividends from a domestic international sales corporation (DISC) or former DISC to the extent they are treated as foreign source income, and certain distributions from a former foreign sales corporation (FSC) are specified passive category income. **d.**

General Category Income

General category income is income that isn't section 951A category income, foreign branch category income, passive category income, or income described in categories e, f, and g, discussed later. General category income may include the following.

- Wages, salary, and overseas allowances of an individual as an employee.
- Income earned in the active conduct of a trade or business.
- Gains from the sale of inventory or depreciable property used in a trade or

business. See Pub. 514 for additional details.

e. Section 901(j) Income

No credit is allowed for foreign taxes imposed by and paid or accrued to certain sanctioned countries. However, income derived from each sanctioned country is subject to a separate foreign tax credit limitation.

Therefore, you must use a separate Form 1116 for income derived from each sanctioned country. Because no credit is allowed for taxes paid to sanctioned countries, you would generally complete Form 1116 for this category only through line 17.

Note: A foreign tax credit may be claimed for foreign taxes paid or accrued with respect to section 901(j) income if such tax is paid or accrued to a country other than a sanctioned country. For example, if a U.S. citizen resident in a non-sanctioned country pays a residence-based income tax in that country on income derived from business activities in

a sanctioned country, those foreign taxes would be eligible for a foreign tax credit. In this situation, you would continue completing Form 1116 and not stop at line 17.

Sanctioned countries are those designated by the Secretary of State as countries that repeatedly provide support for acts of international terrorism, countries with which the United States doesn't have or doesn't conduct diplomatic relations, or countries whose governments aren't recognized by the United States and aren't otherwise eligible to purchase defense articles or services under the Arms Export Control Act. Pub. 514 contains a list of these countries.

If you paid taxes to a country that ceased to be a sanctioned country during the tax year, see Pub. 514 for details on how to figure the foreign tax credit for the period that begins after the end of the sanctions.

Presidential waiver. The President of the United States has the authority to waive the denial of the credit with respect to a sanctioned country if:

- The waiver is in the national interest of the United States and will expand trade and investment opportunities for U.S. companies in the sanctioned country; and
- The President reports to Congress, not less than 30 days before the waiver is granted, the intention to grant the waiver and the reason for the waiver.

f. Certain Income Re-Sourced by Treaty

If a sourcing rule in an applicable income tax treaty treats U.S. source income as foreign source, and you elect to apply the treaty, the income will be treated as foreign source.

Important: You must compute a separate foreign tax credit limitation for any income for which you claim benefits under a treaty,

using a separate Form 1116 for each amount of re-sourced income from a treaty country. This rule doesn't apply to income that is re-sourced by reason of the relief from double taxation rules in any U.S. income tax treaty that is solely applicable to U.S. citizens who are residents of the foreign treaty country. See sections 865(h), 904(d)(6), and 904(h)(10) and the regulations under those sections (including 1.904-4(k)) for any grouping rules and other exceptions. Add the amounts from line 24 of each separate Form 1116 and enter the total on line 30 of your summary Form 1116 (that is, the Form 1116 for which you are completing Part IV). In addition, you may be required to file Form 8833, Treaty-Based Return Position Disclosure Under Section 6114 or 7701(b), for the re-sourced income.

g. Lump-Sum Distributions

You can take a foreign tax credit for taxes you paid or accrued on a foreign source lump-

sum distribution from a pension plan. Special formulas may be used to figure a separate tax on a qualified lump-sum distribution for the year in which the distribution is received. See Pub. 575 for more information.

If you are able to elect, and do elect, to figure your U.S. tax on a lump-sum distribution using Form 4972, Tax on Lump-Sum Distributions, a separate foreign tax credit limitation applies. Use a separate Form 1116. On this separate Form 1116, check box g above Part I. Skip Part I.

Complete Part II showing only foreign taxes that are attributable to the lump-sum distribution. Then, complete the Worksheet for Lump-Sum Distributions to figure the amounts to enter in Part III.

Worksheet for Lump-Sum Distributions

Keep for Your Records

1. Enter the amount from Form 1116, line 8

1. _____
2. Enter the sum of the amounts from Form 4972, lines 6 and 12, that are from **foreign** sources. Also enter this amount on Form 1116, line 17

2. _____
3. Enter the sum of the amounts from Form 4972, lines 6 and 12, that are from **all** sources (both U.S. and foreign). Also enter this amount on Form 1116, line 18

3. _____
4. Divide line 2 by line 3. Enter the result as a decimal (rounded to at least four places) here and on Form 1116, line 19. If line 2 is equal to or more than line 3, enter “1”

4. _____
5. Enter the amount from Form 4972, line 30. Also include this amount on Form 1116, line 20

5. _____
- Caution: Don’t include the amount on line 5 above in the tax you enter on line 20 of any other Form 1116 you are filing.
6. Multiply line 5 by line 4. Enter the result here and on Form 1116, line 21

6. _____
7. Enter the **smaller** of line 1 or line 6 here and on Form 1116, line 24. To the left of line 24, enter “LSD”

7. _____

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Special Rules

Look-Through Rules

Certain income received or accrued by you as a 10%-or-more U.S. shareholder in a CFC is treated as income in one of the separate categories listed under *Categories of Income*, earlier. For example, subpart F inclusions, dividends, interest, rents, and royalties from a CFC are only treated as passive category income to the extent they are attributable to passive category income of the CFC. See Regulations section 1.904-5 for more information.

Reporting Foreign Tax Information From Partnerships and S Corporations

If you received a Schedule K-3 from a partnership or S corporation that includes foreign tax information, use the rules below to report that information on Form 1116.

Note: The partnership or S corporation may be excepted from providing Schedule K-3 to you if the partnership or S corporation has limited foreign activity. You still have the right to request Schedule K-3 and it may provide information that can increase your foreign tax credit. See the partnership and S corporation instructions for Form 1065 and Form 1120-S, Schedules K-2 and K-3, and the partner and shareholder instructions for Forms 1065 and 1120-S, Schedule K-3, available at [IRS.gov/Form1065](https://www.irs.gov/Form1065) and [IRS.gov/Form1120S](https://www.irs.gov/Form1120S), respectively, for further information.

General Information for Partners and S Corporation Shareholders

Less-than-10% limited partners. If you are a limited partner and you own a less-than-10% interest (by value) in the partnership, you must generally categorize your distributive share of foreign source income and deductions from that partnership as passive income.

See the Partner's Instructions for Schedule K-3 (Form 1065) and Regulations section 1.904-4(n) for more details and exceptions.

Reporting amounts on Form 1116. Include amounts reported to you on Schedule K-3 with any other amounts reportable on Form 1116 using:

- A separate Form 1116 for each category of income, and
- A separate column in Part I and a separate line in Part II for each country or territory.

Note: For any item that isn't reported by country on Schedule K-3, you may use any reasonable method to allocate it between countries or territories on Form 1116.

Explanation of Certain Line Items on Schedule K-3 for Forms 1065, 1120-S, and 8865

Forms 1065, 1120-S, and 8865, Schedule K-3, Part II, Section 1, columns (b) through (e)—Foreign gross income sourced at partnership or S corporation level. Income reported in these columns has already been sourced for you by the partnership or S corporation. The partnership or S corporation has reported this income to you by country and by category of income. Include these amounts in Part I of each of the applicable Forms 1116 (that is, a separate Form 1116 for each category of income you received). See the partner and shareholder instructions for Forms 1065 and 1120-S, Schedule K-3, for further information.

Forms 1065, 1120-S, and 8865, Schedule K-3, Part II, Section 1, column (f)—Gross income sourced by partner or shareholder. This column includes income

from the sale of eligible personal property (most personal property other than inventory, depreciable property, and certain intangible property). See Pub. 514 for details. You must first determine (using the rules described next) whether the income in this column is U.S. source income or foreign source income. Then, only enter the foreign source income in Part I of each of the applicable Forms 1116 (that is, a separate Form 1116 for each category of income you received).

Use the following rules to source the income reported to you in this column of Schedule K-3. If you are a U.S. resident (as defined next), the income is U.S. source income. If you are a nonresident (as defined later), the income is foreign source income. See the partner and shareholder instructions for Forms 1065 and 1120-S, Schedule K-3, for further information.

U.S. resident. A U.S. resident is a U.S. citizen or resident alien who doesn't have a tax home in a foreign country or a nonresident alien who has a tax home in the United States.

Tax home. Generally, your tax home is the general area of your main place of business, employment, or post of duty, regardless of where you maintain your family home. Your tax home is the place where you are permanently or indefinitely engaged to work as an employee or self-employed individual. If you don't have a regular or main place of business because of the nature of your work, then your tax home is the place where you regularly live. If you don't fit either of these categories, you are considered an itinerant and your tax home is wherever you work.

Nonresident. A nonresident is any person who isn't a U.S. resident. U.S. citizens and resident aliens with a foreign tax home won't be treated as nonresidents for a sale of

eligible personal property unless a foreign tax of 10% or more was paid or accrued on the gain on the sale (or, in the case of a loss sale, a foreign tax of 10% or more would have been paid had the sale resulted in a gain).

Note: To help you with these rules, the partnership or S corporation has specifically identified the following on an attachment to Form 1065, 1120-S, or 8865. See box 1 of Schedule K-3, Part I.

- Gains on the sale of eligible personal property for which a foreign tax of 10% or more was paid or accrued.
- Losses on the sale of eligible personal property for which a foreign tax of 10% or more would have been paid had the sale resulted in a gain.

Include foreign source income in Part I of the applicable Form 1116 (that is, the Form 1116 for the applicable category of income).

Don't include in Part I of Form 1116 income that you determined (using these rules) to be U.S. source income.

Caution: If the partnership or S corporation has specifically identified any capital gains or losses or unrecaptured section 1250 gain on Schedule K-3, Part II, Section 1, line 8, or lines 11 through 15, and you have determined that those gains or losses are foreign source, see Foreign Qualified Dividends and Capital Gains (Losses), later, before entering an amount in Part I of Form 1116. See the partner and shareholder instructions for Forms 1065 and 1120-S, Schedule K-3, for further information.

Forms 1065, 1120-S, and 8865, Schedule K-3, Part II, Section 1, line 24, column (g)—Total gross income.

Combine your distributive share of "Total gross income" from Schedule K-3 with all of your other gross income and enter the total on line 3e.

Note that you must include the total for all countries in each column of line 3e. “Gross income from all sources” is a constant amount (that is, you will enter the same amount on line 3e for each column of all Forms 1116 that you file).

Forms 1065, 1120-S, and 8865, Schedule K-3, Part II, Section 2, lines 25 through 38, and 44 through 50, columns (b) through (e)—Deductions allocated and apportioned at partnership or S corporation level to foreign source income.

The partnership or S corporation has already allocated these expenses to foreign source income and has reported them to you by category of income. Include these amounts on line 2 of each of the applicable Forms 1116 (that is, a separate Form 1116 for each category of income you received). See the partner and shareholder instructions for Forms 1065 and 1120-S, Schedule K-3, for further information.

Forms 1065, 1120-S, and 8865, Schedule K-3, Part II, Section 2, lines 25 through 38, and 44 through 50, column (f)—Other expenses. These lines in column (f) include expenses (other than interest expense) of the partnership or S corporation that must be allocated and apportioned at the partner or shareholder level (for example, research and experimental (R&E) expenses on line 32).

Combine your distributive share of these expenses with all of your other like expenses, if any, and then allocate and apportion them using the applicable rules (for example, for R&E expenses, the rules under Regulations section 1.861-17(f)).

Forms 1065, 1120-S, and 8865, Schedule K-3, Part III, Section 1, reports information you will need to allocate and apportion R&E expenses. Forms 1065 and 8865, Schedule K-3, Part III, Section 3, reports information you will need to allocate and apportion the foreign-derived intangible income deduction

to foreign source income in separate categories. Include expenses that you allocate to foreign source income on line 2 of the applicable Form 1116. Expenses that you allocate to U.S. source income shouldn't be entered on any line of Part I of Form 1116. See the partner and shareholder instructions for Forms 1065 and 1120-S, Schedule K-3, for further information.

Forms 1065, 1120-S, and 8865, Schedule K-3, Part II, Section 2, lines 39 through 43—Interest expense. See

the instructions for line 4b, later, to allocate and apportion the interest expense shown on these lines of Schedule K-3. In applying those instructions, take into account your distributive share of the partnership's or S corporation's gross income (for purposes of the \$5,000 threshold) or your pro rata share of the partnership's or S corporation's assets. See Forms 1065, 1120-S, and 8865, Schedule K-3, Part III, Section 2, for the share of the

partnership's or S corporation's assets. However, if you were a limited partner and your interest in the partnership was less than 10%, see the next paragraph. Include interest expense that you allocate to foreign source income on line 4b of the applicable Form 1116. Don't enter in Part I of Form 1116 any interest expense that you allocate to U.S. source income.

Less-than-10% limited partners. If you are a limited partner and you own (directly or indirectly) a less-than-10% interest (by income) in the partnership, you may generally allocate your distributive share of interest expense from that partnership to foreign or U.S. source income based on your distributive share of the gross foreign or U.S. source income of that partnership. The interest expense you allocate to foreign source income may generally be apportioned exclusively to passive category income.

However, see Temporary Regulations section 1.861-9T(e)(4) for exceptions. See the Partner's Instructions for Schedule K-3 (Form 1065) for further information.

Forms 1065 and 8865, Schedule K-3, Part III, Section 4, line 1; and Form 1120-S, Schedule K-3, Part III, Section 3, line 1—Foreign taxes. The partnership or S corporation has already allocated and apportioned total foreign taxes for you and has reported them to you by country and by category of income. Include these amounts in Part II of each of the applicable Forms 1116 (that is, a separate Form 1116 for each category of income you received). See the partner and shareholder instructions for Forms 1065 and 1120-S, Schedule K-3, for further information.

Forms 1065 and 8865, Schedule K-3, Part III, Section 4, line 2; and Form 1120-S, Schedule K-3, Part III, Section 3, line 2—Reduction of taxes. The partnership or S corporation has already apportioned the reduction in taxes available for credit and has reported it to you by category of income. Include these amounts on line 12 of each of the applicable Forms 1116 (that is, a separate Form 1116 for each category of income you received). See the partner and shareholder instructions for Forms 1065 and 1120-S, Schedule K-3, for further information.

Forms 1065 and 8865, Schedule K-3, Part III, Section 4, line 3; and Form 1120-S, Schedule K-3, Part III, Section 3, line 3—Foreign tax redeterminations. The partnership or S corporation has already apportioned the change in foreign income tax liability and has reported it to you by country and by category of income.

Include these amounts on each of the applicable Schedules C (Form 1116) (that is, a separate Schedule C (Form 1116) for each category of income you received). See the partner and shareholder instructions for Forms 1065 and 1120-S, Schedule K-3, for further information.

Note: See the partner and shareholder instructions for Forms 1065 and 1120-S, Schedule K-3, Parts I, II, and III, for information related to foreign oil and gas taxes, high-taxed income, partner loan transactions, foreign tax redeterminations, and other information that may be necessary to complete Form 1116.

Foreign Qualified Dividends and Capital Gains (Losses)

Tip: Qualified dividends are the amounts you entered on Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR, line 3a.

If you have foreign source qualified dividends or foreign source capital gains (including any foreign source capital gain distributions) or losses, you may be required to make certain adjustments to those amounts before taking them into account on line 1a (gross income) or line 5 (losses).

If you completed the Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet in the Instructions for Form 1040, and aren't required to file Schedule D, see *Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet (Individuals)* next to determine the adjustments you may be required to make. If you completed the Qualified Dividends Tax Worksheet in the Instructions for Form 1041, see *Qualified Dividends Tax Worksheet (Estates and Trusts)*, later, to determine the adjustments you may be required to make. If you are required to file Schedule D, see *Schedule D Filers*, later, to determine the adjustments you may be required to make.

You can elect not to make the adjustments to your qualified dividends and capital gains if you qualify for the adjustment exception. See *Adjustment exception* under *Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet (Individuals)*, *Qualified Dividends Tax Worksheet (Estates and Trusts)*, and *Schedule D Filers*, later.

Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet (Individuals)

If you completed the Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet in the Instructions for Form 1040 and you don't have to file Schedule D, you may have to adjust the amount of your foreign source qualified dividends and capital gain distributions.

You must adjust the amount of your foreign source qualified dividends and capital gain distributions if both of the following apply.

- Line 5 of the Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet is greater than zero.
- Line 23 of the Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet is less than line 24 of that worksheet.

Adjustment exception. If you qualify for the adjustment exception, you can elect not to adjust your foreign source capital gain distributions and qualified dividends. You make this election by not adjusting these items. If you make this election, you must elect not to adjust **any** of your foreign source qualified dividends or capital gain distributions.

You qualify for the adjustment exception if you meet both of the following requirements.

1. Line 5 of the Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet doesn't exceed:

- a. \$394,600 if married filing jointly or qualifying surviving spouse,
 - b. \$197,300 if married filing separately,
 - c. \$197,300 if single, or
 - d. \$197,300 if head of household.
2. The amount of your foreign source capital gain distributions plus the amount of your foreign source qualified dividends is less than \$20,000.

If you are subject to the AMT, see the special rules in Regulations section 1.904(b)-1(b)(3).

How to make adjustments. To adjust your foreign source qualified dividends or capital gain distributions, multiply your foreign source qualified dividends or capital gain distributions in each separate category by 0.4054 if the foreign source qualified dividends or capital gain distributions are

taxed at a rate of 15%, and by 0.5405 if they are taxed at a 20% rate. Include the results on line 1a of the applicable Form 1116.

You adjust your foreign source qualified dividends or capital gain distributions taxed at the 0% rate by **not** including them on line 1a.

No adjustments required. If you aren't required to adjust the amount of your foreign source qualified dividends or capital gain distributions, or you qualify for the adjustment exception and elect not to adjust these items, include the amount of your foreign source qualified dividends and capital gain distributions in each separate category (without adjustment) on line 1a of the applicable Form 1116.

Qualified Dividends Tax Worksheet (Estates and Trusts)

If you completed the Qualified Dividends Tax Worksheet in the Instructions for Form 1041,

you must adjust the amount of your foreign source qualified dividends if:

- Line 5 of the Qualified Dividends Tax Worksheet is greater than zero, and
- Line 21 of the Qualified Dividends Tax Worksheet is less than line 22 of that worksheet.

Adjustment exception. If you qualify for the adjustment exception, you can elect not to adjust your foreign source qualified dividends. You make this election by not adjusting these dividends. If you make this election, you must elect not to adjust **any** of your foreign source qualified dividends.

See section 904(b) and the regulations issued under that Code section to determine if you qualify for the adjustment exception.

How to make adjustments. To adjust your foreign source qualified dividends, multiply your foreign source qualified dividends in each separate category by 0.4054 if the

foreign source qualified dividends are taxed at a rate of 15%, and by 0.5405 if they are taxed at a 20% rate. Include the results on line 1a.

You adjust your foreign source qualified dividends taxed at the 0% rate by **not** including them on line 1a.

Caution: Don't adjust the amount of any foreign source qualified dividends that you elected to include on Form 4952, line 4g.

No adjustment required. If you aren't required to make adjustments to your foreign source qualified dividends (or you qualify for the adjustment exception and you elected not to adjust these dividends), include your foreign source qualified dividends on line 1a of the applicable Form 1116 without adjustment.

Schedule D Filers

Note: Throughout these instructions, references to Schedule D (Form 1041) are for estates and trusts only.

Adjustments to foreign qualified dividends. If you are required to file Schedule D (Form 1040), you must adjust the amount of your foreign source qualified dividends that you include on line 1a of Form 1116 if one of the following applies to you.

1. You figured your tax using the Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet in the Form 1040 instructions, line 5 of that worksheet is greater than zero, and line 23 of that worksheet is less than line 24.
2. You figured your tax using Schedule D (Form 1041), line 27 of Schedule D is greater than zero, and line 43 of Schedule D is less than line 44.

3. You figured your tax using the Schedule D Tax Worksheet (in the Schedule D (Form 1040) instructions), line 18 of the Schedule D Tax Worksheet is greater than zero, and line 45 of the Schedule D Tax Worksheet is less than line 46.
4. You figured your tax using the Schedule D Tax Worksheet (in the Schedule D (Form 1041) instructions), line 17a of the Schedule D Tax Worksheet is greater than zero, and line 42 of the Schedule D Tax Worksheet is less than line 43.

Adjustment exception. If you qualify for the adjustment exception, you can elect not to adjust your foreign source qualified dividends. You make this election by not adjusting these dividends or your foreign capital gains (or losses). If you make this election, you must elect not to adjust **any** of your foreign source qualified dividends.

You qualify for the adjustment exception if you meet both of the following requirements.

1. Line 5 of the Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet in the Form 1040 instructions or line 18 of the Schedule D Tax Worksheet in the Schedule D (Form 1040) instructions is less than or equal to:
 - a. \$394,600 if married filing jointly or qualifying surviving spouse,
 - b. \$197,300 if married filing separately,
 - c. \$197,300 if single, or
 - d. \$197,300 if head of household.
2. The amount of your foreign source net capital gain plus the amount of your foreign source qualified dividends is less than \$20,000.

For trusts and estates, see section 904(b) and the regulations issued under that Code section to determine if you qualify for the adjustment exception.

If you are subject to the AMT, see the special rules in Regulations section 1.904(b)-1(b)(3).

Note: Your foreign source net capital gain is the excess of your net long-term capital gain from foreign sources over your net short-term capital loss from foreign sources. Ignore any long-term capital gains you elected to include on Form 4952, line 4g, in determining your foreign source net capital gain. Ignore any qualified dividends you elected to include on Form 4952, line 4g, in determining the amount of your foreign source qualified dividends.

How to make adjustments. To adjust your foreign source qualified dividends, multiply your foreign source qualified dividends in each separate category by 0.4054 if the foreign source qualified dividends are taxed at

a rate of 15%, and by 0.5405 if they are taxed at a 20% rate. Include the results on line 1a of the applicable Form 1116.

You adjust your foreign source qualified dividends taxed at the 0% rate by **not** including them on line 1a.

Caution: Don't adjust the amount of any foreign source qualified dividends that you elected to include on Form 4952, line 4g.

No adjustment required. If you aren't required to adjust your foreign source qualified dividends (or you qualify for the adjustment exception and elect not to adjust these dividends), include on line 1a of Form 1116 the full amount of foreign source qualified dividends without adjustment.

Adjustments to foreign capital gains and losses. You must use Worksheet A, Worksheet B, or the instructions under *Capital Gains and Losses* in Pub. 514 to determine the adjustments you must make to your

foreign capital gains or losses. Read the instructions that follow to see if you qualify to use Worksheet A or Worksheet B. If you don't qualify to use Worksheet A or Worksheet B, use the instructions under *Capital Gains and Losses* in Pub. 514 to determine the adjustments you must make.

Caution: Before you complete Worksheet A or Worksheet B, you must reduce each foreign source long-term capital gain by the amount of that gain you elected to include on Form 4952, line 4g. The gain you elected to include on Form 4952, line 4g, must be entered directly on line 1a of the applicable Form 1116 without adjustment.

Worksheet A. You can use Worksheet A to determine the adjustments you must make to your foreign source capital gains or losses if you have foreign source capital gains or losses in no more than two separate categories and any of the following apply.

- You qualify for the adjustment exception discussed earlier under Adjustments to foreign qualified dividends under *Schedule D Filers* and you didn't make any adjustments to your foreign qualified dividends (if any).
- Line 15 or 16 of Schedule D (Form 1040) (line 18a or 19 of Schedule D (Form 1041)) is zero or a loss.
- You figured your tax using the Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet in the Form 1040 instructions and (a) line 3 of that worksheet is zero or less, (b) line 5 of that worksheet is zero, or (c) line 23 of that worksheet is equal to or greater than line 24.
- You figured your tax using Schedule D (Form 1041) and (a) line 27 of Schedule D is zero; (b) line 22 of Schedule D minus the amount on Form 4952, line 4e, that you elected to include on Form 4952,

line 4g, is zero or less; or (c) line 43 is equal to or greater than line 44.

- You figured your tax using the Schedule D Tax Worksheet (in the Schedule D (Form 1040) instructions) and (a) line 18 is zero, (b) line 9 is zero or less, or (c) line 45 is equal to or greater than line 46.
- You figured your tax using the Schedule D Tax Worksheet (in the Schedule D (Form 1041) instructions) and (a) line 17a is zero, (b) line 9 is zero or less, or (c) line 42 is equal to or greater than line 43.

Complete Worksheet A only once, even if you have capital gains or losses in two separate categories. Keep the completed Worksheet A for your records. Don't file Worksheet A with your tax return.

Capital losses are deductible only up to \$3,000 (\$1,500 if married filing separately) of ordinary income.

Worksheet B. If you don't qualify to use Worksheet A, use Worksheet B to determine the adjustments you must make to your foreign source capital gains or losses if:

- You have foreign source capital gains or losses in no more than two separate categories,
- You didn't complete the Unrecaptured Section 1250 Gain Worksheet or the 28% Rate Gain Worksheet in the Schedule D instructions, and
- You don't have any capital gains taxed at a rate of 0% or 20%.

Complete Worksheet B only once, even if you have capital gains or losses in two separate categories. Keep the completed Worksheet B for your records. Don't file Worksheet B with your tax return.

Capital losses are deductible only up to \$3,000 (\$1,500 if married filing separately) of ordinary income.

Specific Instructions

Part I—Taxable Income or Loss From Sources Outside the United States

Caution: Part I must be completed by all filers unless specifically indicated otherwise in these instructions.

Line i—Foreign Country or U.S. Territory

Generally, if you received income from, or paid taxes to, more than one foreign country or U.S. territory, report information on a country-by-country basis on Form 1116, Parts I and II. Use a separate column in Part I and a separate line in Part II for each country or territory. If you paid taxes to more than three countries or territories, attach additional sheets following the format of Parts I and II.

Foreign tax credit splitting event. If you had a foreign tax credit splitting event in a previous year and you are taking the related

income into account in 2025, enter “909 income” on line i for that income instead of the country or territory name.

Section 863(b) gross income and deductions. You don’t need to report section 863(b) income (certain income from services or inventory that is partly from U.S. source and partly from foreign source) on a per-country basis. Total **all** section 863(b) foreign source income in the applicable category and enter the total in a single column in Part I. Enter “863(b)” on line i. Total **all** section 863(b) deductions in the applicable category and in the same column enter the totals on lines 2 through 6. Total **all** foreign taxes imposed on section 863(b) income and enter the total on a single line in Part II for the applicable category.

Regulated investment company (RIC) pass-through amounts. You don’t need to report income passed through from a mutual fund or other RIC on a country-by-country

basis. Total **all** income, in the applicable category, passed through from the mutual fund or other RIC and enter the total in a single column in Part I. Enter "RIC" on line i. Total **all** foreign taxes passed through and enter the total on a single line in Part II for the applicable category.

Inclusions under section 951A. Because computations for inclusions under section 951A are reported on separate Forms 8992, U.S. Shareholder Calculation of Global Intangible Low-Taxed Income, you don't need to report those inclusions on a country-by-country basis. Enter the total inclusion in a single column in Part I and enter "951A" on line i.

High-taxed income. Passive income doesn't include high-taxed income. High-taxed income is income if the foreign taxes you paid on the income (after allocation of expenses) exceed the highest U.S. tax that can be imposed on the income.

See Regulations section 1.904-4(c) for more information. If you have passive income that is high-taxed income, use a separate column in Part I. Enter "HTKO" on line i of Forms 1116 for passive category income and the other category of income to which such passive category income is reclassified. On your Form 1116 for passive category income, passive income that is treated as another category of income because it is high taxed should be included on line 1a in the column for the country entered on line i. Also, enter the high-taxed income in the "HTKO" column on line 1a as a negative number. On your Form 1116 for the other category of income, the high-taxed income should be entered as a positive number on line 1a in the "HTKO" column. Don't enter any amounts on lines 2 through 5 for your "HTKO" column. Add all deductions that are definitely related or apportioned to passive income that is treated as another category of income because it is high taxed and enter the total amount of

those deductions on line 6 in the appropriate “HTKO” column. Enter the amount as a negative number in the “HTKO” column on your Form 1116 for passive category income. Enter the amount as a positive number in the “HTKO” column on your Form 1116 for the other category of income. See the instructions for line 13, later.

Lines 1a and 1b—Foreign Gross Income

Include income in the category checked above Part I that is taxable by the United States and is from sources within the country entered on line i, even if isn’t taxable by that foreign country. Identify the type of income on the dotted line next to line 1a. Don’t include any earned income excluded on Form 2555, Foreign Earned Income.