



Instructions for Form 1065

U.S. Return of Partnership Income

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

Contents	Page
The Taxpayer Advocate Service (TAS) Is Here To Help You	3
How To Get Forms and Publications	3
General Instructions	3
Purpose of Form	3
Definitions	3
Who Must File	4
Termination of the Partnership	5
Electronic Filing	5
When To File	5
Where To File	6
Who Must Sign	5
Penalties	5
Accounting Methods	6
Accounting Periods	7
Rounding Off to Whole Dollars	7
Recordkeeping	8
Amended Return	8
Assembling the Return	11
Entity Classification Election	11
Elections Made by the Partnership	11
Elections Made by Each Partner	12
Partner's Dealings With Partnership	12
Contributions to the Partnership	12
Dispositions of Contributed Property	12
Recognition of Precontribution Gain on Certain Partnership Distributions	12
Unrealized Receivables and Inventory Items	12
Passive Activity Limitations	12
Extraterritorial Income Exclusion	17
Specific Instructions	17
Income	18
Deductions	19
Schedule B. Other Information	24
Schedules K and K-1. Partners' Distributive Share Items	27
Specific Instructions (Schedule K-1 Only)	28
Part I. Information About the Partnership	28
Part II. Information About the Partner	29
Contents	
Specific Instructions (Schedules K and K-1, Part III, Except as Noted)	30
Analysis of Net Income (Loss)	49
Schedule L. Balance Sheets per Books	49
Schedule M-1. Reconciliation of Income (Loss) per Books With Income (Loss) per Return	50
Schedule M-2. Analysis of Partners' Capital Accounts	50
Codes for Principal Business Activity and Principal Product or Service	52
Index	55

Future Developments

For the latest information about developments related to Form 1065 and its instructions, such as legislation enacted after they were published, go to IRS.gov/Form1065.

What's New

Address change for filing returns. The filing address for partnerships located in certain states has changed. See [Where To File](#), later.

Technical terminations. On page 1, in Item G, the check box for technical terminations has been removed because technical terminations don't apply for partnership tax years beginning after 2017.

Tax, payments, and refunds. The following payments can now be made with Form 1065, and refunds of overpayments can be claimed using the new Tax and Payment section on page 1 of the form.

- Interest due under the look-back method for the completed contract method and the income forecast method.
- Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 (BBA) Administrative Adjustment Request (AAR) imputed underpayment.
- Other taxes.
- Refunds of overpayments.
- Modification payment made under section 6225(c)(2).

Changes to Schedule B questions. The questions relating to the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 (TEFRA) have been removed from Schedule B because TEFRA has been repealed and replaced by BBA.

Question 21. New question 21 asks if the partnership is a section 721(c) partnership defined in Regulations section 1.721(c)-1T(b)(14).

Question 22. New question 22 is added for section 267A that provides that a deduction for certain interest or royalties paid or accrued to a related party pursuant to a hybrid transaction, or by or to a hybrid entity, may be disallowed to the extent the related party doesn't include the amount in income or is allowed a deduction with respect to the amount. See section 267A for more information.

Questions 23 and 24. New question 23 and question 24 are added for section 163(j). For tax years beginning in 2018, every taxpayer who deducts business interest is required to file Form 8990, Limitation on Business Interest Expense Under Section 163(j), unless an exception for filing is met. For more information, see Form 8990 and its instructions.

Question 25. New question 25 is added for the centralized partnership audit regime elect out provision under section 6221(b).

Question 26. New question 26 is added for the qualified opportunity fund. See Form 8996 and its related instructions for more information.

Designation of partnership representative. On page 3, the tax matters partner signature block has been replaced with the designation of partnership representative (PR), and includes the identity of the designated individual for the PR if the PR is an entity.

Changes to Schedule K. New line 6c is added for dividend equivalents.

Changes have been made to the codes for lines 11, 13, 16, and 20.

Qualified business income deduction. For tax years beginning after 2017, individuals, estates, and trusts may be entitled to a deduction of up to 20% of their qualified business income from a trade or business, including income from a pass-through entity (but not from a C corporation), plus 20% of qualified real estate investment trust (REIT) dividends and qualified publicly traded partnership (PTP) income. The deduction is subject to multiple limitations such as the type of trade or business, the taxpayer's taxable income, the amount of W-2 wages paid with respect to the trade or business, and the unadjusted basis immediately after acquisition of qualified property held by the trade or business. The deduction can be taken in addition to the standard or itemized

deductions. For more information, see section 199A and Pub. 535, Business Expenses.

Small business taxpayers. Effective for tax years beginning after 2017, the eligibility of small business taxpayers to use the cash method has been expanded. See [Accounting Methods](#), later.

Treatment of deferred foreign income upon transition to participation exemption system of taxation. U.S. shareholders of specified foreign corporations, as defined in new section 965(e), may have an inclusion based on post-1986 deferred foreign income of such corporations determined as of November 2, 2017, or December 31, 2017. The U.S. shareholders may elect to pay the liability under section 965 on the post-1986 deferred foreign income in eight installments. See section 965.

Inclusion of Global Intangible Low-Taxed Income (GILTI). New section 951A requires U.S. shareholders of controlled foreign corporations to determine and include their GILTI in taxable income every year. Section 951A is effective for tax years of foreign corporations beginning after 2017, and for tax years of U.S. shareholders in which or with which such tax years of foreign corporations end. See section 951A for more information.

Foreign-Derived Intangible Income (FDII). New section 250 allows a domestic corporation a deduction for the eligible percentage of FDII and GILTI. Section 250 is effective for tax years beginning after 2017. If applicable, the partnership must provide the necessary information to each domestic corporate partner for its calculation of FDII benefit. See section 250 for more information.

Domestic production activities deduction (DPAD). The DPAD has been repealed for tax years beginning after 2017, with limited exceptions. See Form 8903 and its instructions for details.

Treatment of gain or loss from sale or exchange of interests in partnerships engaged in U.S. trade or business. New section 864(c)(8) provides that gain or loss from the sale, exchange, or other disposition of a partnership interest by a nonresident alien or foreign corporation is generally effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States to the extent that the person would have had effectively connected gain or loss had the partnership sold all of its assets at fair market value. See the instructions for Schedule K, line 20, code AH for a new reporting requirement.

Special rules for eligible gains invested in Qualified Opportunity Funds. Effective December 22, 2017, section 1400Z-2 provides partners investing eligible gains in Qualified Opportunity Funds (QOF) tax-favored investments. If the partnership is operating as a QOF, see [Other Forms, Returns, and Statements That May be Required](#), later. For additional information

please see [Opportunity Zones Frequently Asked Questions](#) on IRS.gov.

Three-year holding period requirement for applicable partnership interests. New section 1061 increases the required long-term capital gains holding period for an applicable partnership interest from more than 1 year to more than 3 years. The new holding period applies only to applicable partnership interests held in connection with the performance of services as defined in section 1061. See section 1061 and Pub. 541 for details.

Credit for paid family and medical leave. Eligible employers may qualify for a credit for wages paid in tax years beginning after 2017 to qualifying employees on family and medical leave. See section 45S. Also see Form 8994 and its instructions.



At the time these instructions went to print, several credits and deductions available to partnerships expired December 31, 2017. To find out if legislation extended the credits and deductions and made them available for 2018, go to [IRS.gov/Extenders](#).

Reminders

Disaster relief. A new item was added in 2017 to code G of Schedule K-1 (Form 1065), box 13 to report qualified cash contributions for relief efforts in certain disaster areas. See [Cash contributions for relief efforts in certain disaster areas](#).

Eligible employers in certain disaster areas can use Form 5884-A, Credits for Affected Disaster Area Employers, to report the employee retention credit.

For more information on these and other disaster relief provisions, see Pub. 976, Disaster Relief.

Who must sign. The partnership return must be signed by a partner. Beginning in 2017, any partner of a partnership or any member of a limited liability company may sign the return.

Foreign partnerships with wholly-owned domestic disregarded entities. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2017, and ending on or after December 13, 2017, if a foreign partnership wholly owns a domestic disregarded entity (DE), the domestic DE is treated as a domestic corporation separate from its owner (the foreign partnership) for the limited purposes of the requirements that apply to certain foreign-owned domestic corporations under section 6038A. See the Instructions for Form 5472 for additional information about reporting required by the domestic DE.

Entertainment expenses, membership dues, and facilities. No deduction is allowed for certain entertainment expenses, membership dues, and facilities used in connection with these activities for amounts incurred or paid after 2017. See [Travel, meals, and entertainment](#), later.

Bipartisan Budget Act. The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 (BBA) created a new centralized partnership audit regime effective for partnership tax years beginning after 2017.

Partnership representative. Under the centralized partnership audit regime, partnerships are required to designate a partnership representative. The partnership representative will have the sole authority to act on behalf of the partnership under the centralized partnership audit regime. The designated partnership representative is a partner or other person with a substantial presence in the United States.

Electing out of the centralized partnership audit regime. A partnership can elect out of the centralized partnership audit regime for a tax year if the partnership is an eligible partnership that year. A partnership is an eligible partnership in the tax year if it has 100 or fewer eligible partners. Eligible partners are individuals, C corporations, S corporations, foreign entities that would be C corporations if they were domestic entities, and estates of deceased partners. The determination as to whether the partnership has 100 or fewer partners is made by adding the number of Schedules K-1 required to be issued by the partnership to the number of Schedules K-1 required to be issued by any partner that is an S corporation to its shareholders for the tax year of the S corporation ending with or within the partnership tax year. A partnership isn't an eligible partnership if it is required to issue a Schedule K-1 to any of the following partners.

- A partnership.
- A trust.
- A foreign entity that would not be treated as a C corporation were it a domestic entity.
- A disregarded entity described in Regulations section 301.7701-2(c)(2)(i).
- An estate of an individual other than a deceased partner.
- Any person that holds an interest in the partnership on behalf of another person. See Schedule B-2 and its instructions if electing out of the centralized partnership audit regime.

Photographs of Missing Children

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

The Taxpayer Advocate Service (TAS) Is Here To Help You

What is the TAS? The Taxpayer Advocate Service (TAS) is an *independent* organization within the Internal Revenue Service that helps taxpayers and protects taxpayer rights. Our job is to ensure that every taxpayer is treated fairly and that you know and understand your rights under the [Taxpayer Bill of Rights](#).

What can the TAS do for you? We can help you resolve problems that you can't resolve with the IRS. And our service is free. If you qualify for our assistance, you will be assigned to one advocate who will work with you throughout the process and will do everything possible to resolve your issue.

How can you reach us? We have offices [in every state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico](#). Your local advocate's number is in your local directory and at www.taxpayeradvocate.irs.gov. You can also call us at 1-877-777-4778.

How can you learn about your taxpayer rights? The Taxpayer Bill of Rights describes 10 basic rights that all taxpayers have when dealing with the IRS. Our Tax Toolkit at www.taxpayeradvocate.irs.gov can help you understand [what these rights mean to you](#) and how they apply. These are *your* rights. Know them. Use them.

How else does the TAS help taxpayers? The TAS works to resolve large-scale problems that affect many taxpayers. If you know of one of these broad issues, please report it to us at IRS.gov/sams.

How To Get Forms and Publications

Internet. You can access the IRS website at IRS.gov 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to:

- *E-file* your return. Find out about commercial tax preparation and *e-file* services available free to eligible taxpayers;
- Download forms, including talking tax forms, instructions, and publications;
- Use the online Internal Revenue Code, regulations, or other official guidance;
- Get information on starting and operating a small business;
- Order IRS products online;
- Research your tax questions online;
- Search publications online by topic or keyword;
- View Internal Revenue Bulletins (IRBs) published in the last few years; and
- Sign up to receive local and national tax news by email.

Tax forms and publications. The partnership can download or print all of the forms and publications it may need on IRS.gov/formspubs. Otherwise, the partnership can go to IRS.gov/orderforms to place an order and have forms mailed to the partnership. The partnership should receive its order within 10 business days.

General Instructions

Purpose of Form

Form 1065 is an information return used to report the income, gains, losses, deductions, credits, and other information from the operation of a partnership. A partnership doesn't pay tax on its income but passes through any profits or losses to its partners. Partners must include partnership items on their tax or information returns.

Definitions

Centralized Partnership Audit Regime

The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 (BBA) created a new centralized partnership audit regime effective for partnership tax years beginning after 2017. The new audit regime replaces the consolidated audit proceedings under TEFRA. The new audit regime applies to all partnerships unless the partnership is an eligible partnership and elects out by making a valid election using Schedule B-2 (Form 1065).

Partnership

A partnership is the relationship between two or more persons who join to carry on a trade or business, with each person contributing money, property, labor, or skill and each expecting to share in the profits and losses of the business whether or not a formal partnership agreement is made.

The term "partnership" includes a limited partnership, syndicate, group, pool, joint venture, or other unincorporated organization, through or by which any business, financial operation, or venture is carried on, that isn't, within the meaning of regulations under section 7701, a corporation, trust, estate, or sole proprietorship.

A joint undertaking merely to share expenses isn't a partnership. Mere co-ownership of property that is maintained and leased or rented isn't a partnership. However, if the co-owners provide services to the tenants, a partnership exists.

Business owned and operated by spouses. Generally, if you and your spouse jointly own and operate an unincorporated business and share in the profits and losses, you are partners in a partnership and you must file Form 1065.

Exception—Qualified joint venture. If you and your spouse materially participate as the only members of a jointly owned and operated business, and you file a joint return for the tax year, you can make an election to be treated as a qualified joint venture instead of a partnership. By making the election, you will not be required to file Form 1065 for any year the election is in effect and will instead report the income and deductions directly on your joint return.

A qualified joint venture conducts a trade or business where the only members of the joint venture are a married couple who file a joint return; both spouses materially participate in the trade or business, as mere joint ownership of property isn't enough; both spouses elect not to be treated as a partnership; and the business is co-owned by both spouses and isn't held in the name of a state law entity such as a partnership or limited liability company.

To make this election, you must divide all items of income, gain, loss, deduction, and credit between you and your spouse in accordance with your respective interests in the venture. Each of you must file a separate Schedule C, C-EZ, or F. On each line of your separate Schedule C, C-EZ, or F, you must enter your share of the applicable income, deduction, or loss. Each of you also must file a separate Schedule SE to pay self-employment tax, as applicable.

If you and your spouse make the election for your rental real estate business, you each must report your share of income and deductions on Schedule E. Rental real estate income generally isn't included in net earnings from self-employment subject to self-employment tax and generally is subject to the passive loss limitation rules. Electing qualified joint venture status doesn't alter the application of the self-employment tax or the passive loss limitation rules.

To make the qualified joint venture election for 2018, jointly file the 2018 Form 1040, with the required schedules. This generally doesn't increase the total tax on the return, but it does give each spouse credit for social security earnings on which retirement benefits are based, provided neither spouse exceeds the social security tax limitation.

Once made, the election cannot be revoked without IRS consent. If you and your spouse filed a Form 1065 for the year prior to the election, you don't need to amend that return or file a final Form 1065 for the year the election takes effect.

For more information on qualified joint ventures, go to IRS.gov and enter "Qualified Joint Venture" in the search box.

Foreign Partnership

A foreign partnership is a partnership that isn't created or organized in the United States or under the law of the United States or of any state. See Notice 2010-41 for information on when a domestic partnership will be classified as foreign.

If a domestic section 721(c) partnership is formed on or after January 18, 2017, and the gain deferral method is applied, then a U.S. transferor must treat the section 721(c) partnership as a foreign partnership and file a Form 8865, Return of U.S. Persons With Respect to Certain Foreign Partnerships, with respect to the partnership. See Form 8865 and its instructions. See also Temporary Regulations section 1.721(c)-6T(b)(4).

General Partner

A general partner is a partner who is personally liable for partnership debts.

General Partnership

A general partnership is composed only of general partners.

Limited Partner

A limited partner is a partner in a partnership formed under a state limited partnership law, whose personal liability for partnership debts is limited to the amount of money or other property that the partner contributed or is required to contribute to the partnership. Some members of other entities, such as domestic or foreign business trusts or limited liability companies that are classified as partnerships, may be treated as limited partners for certain purposes.

Limited Partnership

A limited partnership is formed under a state limited partnership law and composed of at least one general partner and one or more limited partners.

Limited Liability Partnership

A limited liability partnership (LLP) is formed under a state limited liability partnership law. Generally, a partner in an LLP isn't personally liable for the debts of the LLP or any other partner, nor is a partner liable for the acts or omissions of any other partner, solely by reason of being a partner.

Limited Liability Company

A limited liability company (LLC) is an entity formed under state law by filing articles of organization as an LLC. Unlike a partnership, none of the members of an LLC are personally liable for its debts. An LLC may be classified for federal income tax purposes as a partnership, a corporation, or an entity disregarded as an entity separate from its owner by applying the rules in Regulations section 301.7701-3. See Form 8832, Entity Classification Election, for more details.



A domestic LLC with at least two members that does not file Form 8832 is classified as a partnership for federal income tax purposes.

Nonrecourse Loans

Nonrecourse loans are those liabilities of the partnership for which no partner or related person bears the economic risk of loss.

Section 721(c) Partnership

A partnership (domestic or foreign) is a section 721(c) partnership if there is a contribution of section 721(c) property to the partnership and, after the contribution (and all transactions related to the contribution), (1) a related foreign person with respect to the U.S. transferor is a direct or indirect partner in the partnership and (2) the U.S. transferor and related persons own 80% or more of the interests in partnership capital, profits, deductions, or losses. See Temporary Regulations section 1.721(c)-1T(b)(14).

U.S. Transferor

A U.S. transferor is a U.S. person other than a domestic partnership. See Temporary Regulations section 1.721(c)-1T(b)(18).

Section 721(c) Property

Section 721(c) property is property (other than excluded property) with built-in gain that is contributed to a partnership by a U.S. transferor, including pursuant to a contribution described in Temporary Regulations section 1.721(c)-2T(d) (partnership look-through rule). See Temporary Regulations section 1.721(c)-1T(b)(15).

Gain Deferral Contribution

A gain deferral contribution is a contribution of section 721(c) property to a section 721(c) partnership with respect to which the recognition of gain is deferred under the gain deferral method. See Temporary Regulations section 1.721(c)-1T(b)(7).

Gain Deferral Method

The gain deferral method is the method described in Temporary Regulations section 1.721(c)-3T(b) applied to avoid the immediate recognition of gain upon a contribution of section 721(c) property to a section 721(c) partnership under Temporary Regulations section 1.721(c)-2T(b).

Who Must File

Domestic Partnerships

Except as provided below, every domestic partnership must file Form 1065, unless it neither receives income nor incurs any expenditures treated as deductions or credits for federal income tax purposes.

Entities formed as LLCs that are classified as partnerships for federal income tax purposes have the same filing requirements as domestic partnerships.

A religious or apostolic organization exempt from income tax under section 501(d) must file Form 1065 to report its taxable income, which must be allocated to its members as a dividend, whether distributed or not. Such an organization must figure its taxable income on an attached statement to Form 1065 in the same manner as a corporation. The organization may use Form 1120, U.S. Corporation Income Tax Return, for this purpose. Enter the organization's taxable income, if any, on line 6a of Schedule K and each member's distributive share in box 6a of Schedule K-1. Net operating losses aren't deductible by the members but may be carried back or forward by the organization under the rules of section 172. The religious or apostolic organization also must make its annual information return available for public inspection. For this purpose, "annual information return" includes an exact copy of Form 1065 and all accompanying schedules and attached statements, except Schedules K-1. For more details, see Regulations section 301.6104(d)-1.

A qualifying syndicate, pool, joint venture, or similar organization may elect under section 761(a) not to be treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes and will not be required to file Form 1065 except for the year of election. For details, see section 761(a) and Regulations section 1.761-2.

Real estate mortgage investment conduits (REMICs) must file Form 1066, U.S. Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduit (REMIC) Income Tax Return.

Certain publicly traded partnerships treated as corporations under section 7704 must file Form 1120.

Foreign Partnerships

Generally, a foreign partnership that has gross income effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States or has gross income derived from sources in the United States must file Form 1065, even if its principal place of business is outside the United States or all its members are foreign persons. A foreign partnership required to file a return generally must report all of its foreign and U.S. source income.

A foreign partnership with U.S. source income isn't required to file Form 1065 if it qualifies for either of the following two exceptions.

Exception for foreign partnerships with U.S. partners.

A return isn't required if:

- The partnership had no effectively connected income (ECI) during its tax year;
- The partnership had U.S. source income of \$20,000 or less during its tax year;
- Less than 1% of any partnership item of income, gain, loss, deduction, or credit was allocable in the aggregate to direct U.S. partners at any time during its tax year; and
- The partnership isn't a withholding foreign partnership as defined in Regulations section 1.1441-5(c)(2)(i).

Exception for foreign partnerships with no U.S. partners.

A return isn't required if:

- The partnership had no ECI during its tax year;
- The partnership had no U.S. partners at any time during its tax year;
- All required Forms 1042 and 1042-S were filed by the partnership or another withholding agent as required by Regulations section 1.1461-1(b) and (c);
- The tax liability of each partner for amounts reportable under Regulations section 1.1461-1(b) and (c) has been fully satisfied by the withholding of tax at the source; and
- The partnership isn't a withholding foreign partnership as defined in Regulations section 1.1441-5(c)(2)(i).

A foreign partnership filing Form 1065 solely to make an election (such as an election to amortize organization expenses) need only provide its name, address, and employer identification number (EIN) on page 1 of the form and attach a statement citing "Regulations section 1.6031(a)-1(b)(5)" and identifying the election being made.

A foreign partnership filing Form 1065 solely to make an election must obtain an EIN if it doesn't already have one.

Termination of the Partnership

A partnership terminates when all its operations are discontinued and no part of any business, financial operation, or venture is continued by any of its partners in a partnership.

The partnership's tax year ends on the date of termination which is the date the partnership winds up its affairs. Special rules apply in the case of a merger, consolidation, or division of a partnership. See Regulations sections 1.708-1(c) and (d) for details.

Electronic Filing

Certain partnerships with more than 100 partners are required to file Form 1065, Schedules K-1, and related forms and schedules electronically. Other partnerships generally have the option to file electronically.

See Rev. Proc. 2012-17, at www.irs.gov/pub/irs-irbs/irb12-10.pdf, for the requirements for furnishing substitute Schedule K-1 in electronic format.

The option to file electronically doesn't apply to certain returns, including:

- Bankruptcy returns, and
- Returns with pre-computed penalty and interest.

For more details on electronic filing using the Modernized e-file system, see:

- Pub. 3112, IRS *e-file* Application and Participation;
- Pub. 4163, Modernized e-File (MeF) Information for Authorized IRS *e-file* Providers for Business Returns;
- Pub. 4164, Modernized e-File (MeF) Guide for Software Developers And Transmitters;
- Form 8453-PE, U.S. Partnership Declaration for an IRS *e-file* Return; and
- Form 8879-PE, IRS *e-file* Signature Authorization for Form 1065.

For More Information on Filing Electronically

- Call the e-Help Desk at 1-866-255-0654, or
- Visit IRS.gov/filing.

Electronic Filing Waiver

The IRS may waive the electronic filing rules if the partnership demonstrates that a hardship would result if it were required to file its return electronically. A partnership interested in requesting a waiver of the mandatory electronic filing requirement must file a written request, and request one in the manner prescribed by the Ogden Submission Processing Center (OSPC).

All written requests for waivers should be mailed to: Internal Revenue Service, Ogden Submission Processing Center, Mail Stop 1057, Ogden, UT 84201, Attn: Form 1065 e-file Waiver Request.

Waiver requests can also be faxed to 1-877-477-0575.

Contact the e-Help Desk at 1-866-255-0654 for questions regarding the waiver procedures or process.

When To File

Generally, a domestic partnership must file Form 1065 by the 15th day of the 3rd month following the date its tax year ended as shown at the top of Form 1065. For calendar year partnerships, the due date is March 15, 2019.

If the due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, file by the next day that isn't a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday.

Private Delivery Services

Partnerships can use certain private delivery services designated by the IRS to meet the "timely mailing as timely filing/paying" rule for tax returns. Go to IRS.gov/PDS for the current list of designated services. The PDS can tell you how to get written proof of the mail date.

For the IRS mailing address to use if you are using a PDS, go to IRS.gov/PDSStreetAddresses.



A PDS can't deliver items to P.O. boxes. You must use the U.S. Postal Service to mail any item to an IRS P.O. box address.

Extension of Time To File

File Form 7004 to request an extension of time to file. File Form 7004 by the regular due date of the partnership return. Form 7004 can be electronically filed. See the Instructions for Form 7004.

Period Covered

The 2018 Form 1065 is an information return for calendar year 2018 and fiscal years that begin in 2018 and end in 2019. For a fiscal year or a short tax year, fill in the tax year space at the top of Form 1065 and each Schedule K-1.

The 2018 Form 1065 may also be used if:

1. The partnership has a tax year of less than 12 months that begins and ends in 2019, and
2. The 2019 Form 1065 isn't available by the time the partnership is required to file its return.

However, the partnership must show its 2019 tax year on the 2018 Form 1065 and incorporate any tax law changes that are effective for tax years beginning after 2018.

Who Must Sign

Any Partner or LLC Member

Form 1065 isn't considered to be a return unless it is signed by a partner or LLC member. When a return is made for a partnership by a receiver, trustee, or assignee, the fiduciary must sign the return,

instead of the partner or LLC member. Returns and forms signed by a receiver or trustee in bankruptcy on behalf of a partnership must be accompanied by a copy of the order or instructions of the court authorizing signing of the return or form.

Paid Preparer's Information

If a partner, member, or employee of the partnership completes Form 1065, the paid preparer's space should remain blank. In addition, anyone who prepares Form 1065 but doesn't charge the partnership should not complete this section.

Generally, anyone who is paid to prepare the partnership return must do the following.

- Sign the return in the space provided for the preparer's signature.
- Fill in the other blanks in the "Paid Preparer Use Only" area of the return. A paid preparer cannot use a social security number in the "Paid Preparer Use Only" box. The paid preparer must use a preparer tax identification number (PTIN).
- Give the partnership a copy of the return in addition to the copy to be filed with the IRS.



A paid preparer may sign original or amended returns by rubber stamp, mechanical device, or computer software program.

Paid Preparer Authorization

If the partnership wants to allow the paid preparer to discuss its 2018 Form 1065 with the IRS, check the "Yes" box in the signature area of the return. The authorization applies only to the individual whose signature appears in the "Paid Preparer Use Only" section of its return. It doesn't apply to the firm, if any, shown in the section.

If the "Yes" box is checked, the partnership is authorizing the IRS to call the paid preparer to answer any questions that may arise during the processing of its return. The partnership is also authorizing the paid preparer to:

- Give the IRS any information that is missing from its return,
- Call the IRS for information about the processing of its return, and
- Respond to certain IRS notices about math errors and return preparation.

The partnership isn't authorizing the paid preparer to bind the partnership to anything or otherwise represent the partnership before the IRS. If the partnership wants to expand the paid preparer's authorization, see Pub. 947, Practice Before the IRS and Power of Attorney.

The authorization cannot be revoked. However, the authorization will automatically end no later than the due date (excluding extensions) for filing the 2018 return.

Penalties

Late Filing of Return

A penalty is assessed against the partnership if it is required to file a

Where To File

File Form 1065 at the applicable IRS address listed below. If Schedule M-3 is filed, Form 1065 must be filed at the Ogden Internal Revenue Service Center as shown below.

If the partnership's principal business, office, or agency is located in:	And the total assets at the end of the tax year (Form 1065, page 1, item F) are:	Use the following address:
Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin	Less than \$10 million and Schedule M-3 isn't filed	Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service Center Kansas City, MO 64999-0011
Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin	\$10 million or more or less than \$10 million and Schedule M-3 is filed	Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service Center Ogden, UT 84201-0011
Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming	Any amount	Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service Center Ogden, UT 84201-0011
A foreign country or U.S. possession	Any amount	Internal Revenue Service P.O. Box 409101 Ogden, UT 84409

partnership return and it (a) fails to file the return by the due date, including extensions, or (b) files a return that fails to show all the information required, unless such failure is due to reasonable cause. The penalty is \$210 for each month or part of a month (for a maximum of 12 months) the failure continues, multiplied by the total number of persons who were partners in the partnership during any part of the partnership's tax year for which the return is due. If the partnership receives a notice about a penalty after it files the return, the partnership may send the IRS an explanation and the Service will determine if the explanation meets reasonable-cause criteria. **Do not** attach an explanation when filing the return.

Failure To Furnish Information Timely

For each failure to furnish Schedule K-1 to a partner when due and each failure to include

on Schedule K-1 all the information required to be shown (or the inclusion of incorrect information), a \$270 penalty may be imposed for each Schedule K-1 for which a failure occurs. The maximum penalty is \$3,275,500 for all such failures during a calendar year. If the requirement to report correct information is intentionally disregarded, each \$270 penalty is increased to \$540 or, if greater, 10% of the aggregate amount of items required to be reported. There is no limit to the amount of the penalty.

Trust Fund Recovery Penalty

This penalty may apply if certain excise, income, social security, and Medicare taxes that must be collected or withheld aren't collected or withheld, or these taxes are not paid. These taxes are generally reported on:

- Form 720, Quarterly Federal Excise Tax Return;
- Form 941, Employer's QUARTERLY Federal Tax Return;

- Form 943, Employer's Annual Federal Tax Return for Agricultural Employees;
- Form 944, Employer's ANNUAL Federal Tax Return; and
- Form 945, Annual Return of Withheld Federal Income Tax.

The trust fund recovery penalty may be imposed on all persons who are determined by the IRS to have been responsible for collecting, accounting for, or paying over these taxes, and who acted willfully in not doing so. The penalty is equal to the unpaid trust fund tax. See the Instructions for Form 720; Pub. 15 (Circular E), Employer's Tax Guide; or Pub. 51 (Circular A), Agricultural Employer's Tax Guide, for more details, including the definition of a *responsible person*.

Accounting Methods

An accounting method is a set of rules used to determine when and how income and expenditures are reported. The method of accounting used must be reconcilable with the partnership's books and records. In all cases, the method used must clearly reflect income. Generally, the following rules apply. For more information see Pub. 538, Accounting Periods and Methods.

Permissible overall methods of accounting include:

- Cash,
- Accrual, or
- Any other method authorized by the Internal Revenue Code.

Generally, a partnership may use the cash method of accounting unless it's required to maintain inventories, has a C corporation as a partner, or is a tax shelter (as defined in section 448(d)(3)). However, for tax years beginning after 2017, any partnership qualifying as a small business taxpayer (defined below), may use the cash method.

For tax years beginning after 2017, a small business taxpayer (defined below) can adopt or change its accounting method to account for inventories (i) in the same manner as materials and supplies that are non-incident, or (ii) to conform to the taxpayer's treatment of inventories in an applicable financial statement (as defined in section 451(b)(3)), or, if the taxpayer doesn't have an applicable financial statement, the method of accounting used in the taxpayer's books and records prepared in accordance with the taxpayer's accounting procedures. See section 471(c)(1), and [Change in accounting method](#), later.

For tax years beginning after 2017, a small business taxpayer (defined below) can adopt or change its accounting method to not capitalize costs to property produced or acquired for resale under section 263A. See section 263A(i), and [Change in accounting method](#) and [Limitations on Deductions](#), later.

Small business taxpayer. A small business taxpayer is a taxpayer that (a) has average annual gross receipts of \$25 million

or less for the prior 3 tax years and (b) isn't a tax shelter (as defined in section 448(d)(3)).

Under the accrual method, an amount is includible in income when:

1. All the events have occurred that fix the right to receive the income, which is the earliest of the date:

- Payment is earned through the required performance,
 - Payment is due to the taxpayer, or
 - Payment is received by the taxpayer;
- and

2. The amount can be determined with reasonable accuracy.

See Regulations section 1.451-1(a) for details.

Generally, an accrual basis taxpayer can deduct accrued expenses in the tax year in which:

- All events that determine the liability have occurred,
- The amount of the liability can be figured with reasonable accuracy, and
- Economic performance takes place with respect to the expense.

For property and service liabilities, for example, economic performance occurs as the property or service is provided. There are special economic performance rules for certain items, including recurring expenses. See section 461 and the related regulations for the rules for determining when economic performance takes place.

Nonaccrual-experience method. Accrual method partnerships aren't required to accrue certain amounts to be received from the performance of services that, on the basis of their experience, will not be collected if:

- The services are in the fields of health, law, engineering, architecture, accounting, actuarial science, performing arts, or consulting; or
- The partnership's average annual gross receipts don't exceed \$25 million for all prior tax years. For more details, see section 448(d)(5).

This provision doesn't apply to any amount if interest is required to be paid on the amount or if there is any penalty for failure to timely pay the amount. For information, see section 448(d)(5) and Regulations section 1.448-2. For reporting requirements, see the instructions for line 1a.

Percentage of completion method.

Long-term contracts (except for certain real property construction contracts) must generally be accounted for using the percentage of completion method described in section 460. See section 460 and the underlying regulations for rules on long-term contracts.

Mark-to-market accounting method.

Dealers in securities must use the mark-to-market accounting method described in section 475. Under this method, any security that is inventory to the dealer must be included in inventory at its fair

market value (FMV). Any security that isn't inventory and that is held at the close of the tax year is treated as sold at its FMV on the last business day of the tax year, and any gain or loss must be taken into account in determining gross income. The gain or loss taken into account is generally treated as ordinary gain or loss. For details, including exceptions, see section 475, the related regulations, and Rev. Rul. 97-39, 1997-39 I.R.B. 4.

Dealers in commodities and traders in securities and commodities can elect to use the mark-to-market accounting method. To make the election, the partnership must file a statement describing the election, the first tax year the election is to be effective, and, in the case of an election for traders in securities or commodities, the trade or business for which the election is made. Except for new taxpayers, the statement must be filed by the due date (not including extensions) of the return for the tax year immediately preceding the election year and attached to that return or, if applicable, to a request for an extension of time to file that return. For more details, see Rev. Proc. 99-17, 1999-7 I.R.B. 52, as superseded in part by Rev. Proc. 99-49, and sections 475(e) and (f).

Change in accounting method.

Generally, the partnership must get IRS consent to change its method of accounting used to report income or expense (for income or expense as a whole or for any material item). To do so, the partnership generally must file Form 3115, Application for Change in Accounting Method. See the Instructions for Form 3115 for more information and exceptions. Also see Rev. Proc. 2018-31, 2018-22 I.R.B. 637 (or any successor guidance), and Pub. 538, Accounting Periods and Methods.

Section 481(a) adjustment. The partnership may have to make an adjustment to prevent amounts of income or expenses from being omitted or duplicated. This is called a section 481(a) adjustment. The section 481(a) adjustment period is generally 1 year for a net negative adjustment and 4 years for a net positive adjustment. However, in some instances, a partnership can elect to modify the section 481(a) adjustment period. The partnership must complete the appropriate lines of Form 3115 to make the election. See the Instructions for Form 3115.

Include any net positive section 481(a) adjustment on page 1 of Form 1065, line 7. If the net section 481(a) adjustment is negative, report it on page 1, line 20.

There are some instances when the partnership can obtain automatic consent from the IRS to change to certain accounting methods. See Rev. Proc. 2015-13, 2015-5 I.R.B. 419, Rev. Proc. 2018-31, 2018-22 I.R.B. 637, and Rev. Proc. 2018-40, 2018-31 I.R.B. 320 (or any successor guidance), and Pub. 538, Accounting Periods and Methods.

Accounting Periods

A partnership is generally required to have one of the following tax years.

1. The tax year of a majority of its partners (majority tax year).
2. If there is no majority tax year, then the tax year common to all of the partnership's principal partners (partners with an interest of 5% or more in the partnership profits or capital).
3. If there is neither a majority tax year nor a tax year common to all principal partners, then the tax year that results in the least aggregate deferral of income.


Note. In determining the tax year of a partnership under (1), (2), or (3) above, the tax years of certain tax-exempt and foreign partners are disregarded. See Regulations section 1.706-1(b) for more details.

4. Some other tax year, if:
 - The partnership can establish that there is a business purpose for the tax year; or
 - The partnership elects under section 444 to have a tax year other than a required tax year by filing Form 8716, Election To Have a Tax Year Other Than a Required Tax Year. For a partnership to have this election in effect, it must make the payments required by section 7519 and file Form 8752, Required Payment or Refund Under Section 7519.

A section 444 election ends if a partnership changes its accounting period to its required tax year or some other permitted year or it is penalized for willfully failing to comply with the requirements of section 7519. If the termination results in a short tax year, type or legibly print at the top of the first page of Form 1065 for the short tax year, "SECTION 444 ELECTION TERMINATED"; or

- The partnership elects to use a 52-53-week tax year that ends with reference to either its required tax year or a tax year elected under section 444.

Change of tax year. To change its tax year or to adopt or retain a tax year other than its required tax year, the partnership must file Form 1128, Application To Adopt, Change, or Retain a Tax Year, unless the partnership is making an election under section 444.

 *The tax year of a common trust fund must be the calendar year.*

Rounding Off to Whole Dollars

The partnership can round off cents to whole dollars on its return and schedules. If the partnership does round to whole dollars, it 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 two or more amounts must be added to figure the amount to enter on a line, include

cents when adding the amounts and round off only the total.

Recordkeeping

The partnership must keep its records as long as they may be needed for the administration of any provision of the Internal Revenue Code. The partnership usually must keep records that support an item of income, deduction, or credit on the partnership return for 3 years from the date the return is due or is filed, whichever is later. These records usually must be kept for 3 years from the date each partner's return is due or is filed, whichever is later. It must also keep records that verify the partnership's basis in property for as long as they are needed to figure the basis of the original or replacement property.

The partnership should also keep copies of all returns it has filed. They help in preparing future returns and in making computations when filing an amended return.

Amended Return

The procedures to follow when filing an amended partnership return depend on whether the amended return is filed electronically or on paper. The rules for determining when a return must be filed electronically (see [Electronic Filing](#), earlier) also apply to amended returns.

Electronically filed amended returns. If the amended return will be filed electronically, complete Form 1065 and check box G(5) to indicate that you are filing an amended return. Attach a statement that identifies the line number of each amended item, the corrected amount or treatment of the item, and an explanation of the reason(s) for each change. If the income, deductions, credits, or other information provided to any partner on Schedule K-1 is incorrect, file an amended Schedule K-1 (Form 1065) for that partner with the amended Form 1065. Also give a copy of the amended Schedule K-1 to that partner. Check the "Amended K-1" box at the top of the Schedule K-1 to indicate that it is an amended Schedule K-1.

Exception. A partnership that is subject to the BBA centralized partnership audit regime must file Form 8082, Notice of Inconsistent Treatment or Administrative Adjustment Request (AAR), to request an administrative adjustment in the amount of

one or more partnership-related items rather than an amended return.

AARs filed under the centralized partnership audit regime. Partnerships filing an AAR that have not made a valid election out of the BBA centralized partnership audit regime and have adjustments that result in an imputed underpayment and any interest or penalties related to the imputed underpayment should report the imputed underpayment and any interest and penalties on Form 1065, page 1, line 25. See the Instructions for Form 8082 for information on how to figure a BBA imputed underpayment and what to do when an adjustment requested by an AAR doesn't result in an imputed underpayment. See section 6233 for information about interest and penalties on the imputed underpayment. Include the following information on your payment: name of the partnership, "Form 1065," tax identification number, tax year, and "BBA AAR Imputed Underpayment." Checks must be paid to the "United States Treasury" and mailed to Ogden Service Center, Ogden, UT 84201-0011. Payments can be made by check or electronically.

If the partnership has an imputed underpayment, the partnership may elect to have its partners take the adjustments into account instead of paying the imputed underpayment. See the Instructions for Form 8082 for information on how to make the election.

Paper-filed amended returns. If the amended return will not be filed electronically, complete Form 1065X, Amended Return or Administrative Adjustment Request (AAR), to file the amended return or administrative adjustment request. See Form 1065X and its separate instructions for information on completing and filing the form.



When a partnership's federal return is amended or changed for any reason, it may affect the partnership's state tax return. For more information, contact the state tax agency for the state in which the partnership return was filed.

Partner amended return filed as part of modification of the imputed underpayment during a BBA examination. Section 6225(c)(2) allows a BBA partnership under

examination to request specific types of modifications of any imputed underpayment proposed by the IRS. One type of modification that may be requested is when one or more partners, including partnership-partners, file amended returns for the tax years of the partners which includes the end of the reviewed year of the BBA partnership under examination and for any tax year with respect to which tax attributes are affected. The BBA partnership will be assigned a unique audit control number that must be shown on the amended return. Modification requires the partnership-partner to attach a statement and specify the audit control number, the BBA partnership name and EIN, and the reviewed year(s) under examination for which the modification applies.

Partnership-partners who are filing amended returns electronically as part of the modification of the imputed underpayment during examination under section 6225(c)(2) will report the applicable payment of tax on Form 1065, page 1, line 25. A payment made with an amended Form 1065 should detail the amount of the payment to be applied separately to tax, interest, and penalties. The partnership should consider all guidance issued by the IRS when figuring the amount due. Information to include on the payment is the name of the partnership, Form 1065, the tax identification number of the partnership-partner, the tax year, and "Partner Payment for BBA Modification." Checks must be payable to the U.S. Treasury and included with the amended return. If making an electronic payment, choose the payment description "Partner Pymnt for BBA Modification" from the list of payment types. The payment amount, including interest and penalties, should be reported on Form 1065, page 1, line 25.

What if You Can't Pay Now?

Go to [IRS.gov/Payments](https://www.irs.gov/Payments) for more information about your options.

- Apply for an [online payment agreement \(IRS.gov/OPA\)](https://www.irs.gov/OPA) to meet your tax obligation in monthly installments if you can't pay your taxes in full today. Once you complete the online process, you will receive immediate notification of whether your agreement has been approved.
- Use the [Offer in Compromise Pre-Qualifier](#) to see if you can settle your tax debt for less than the full amount you owe.

Other Forms, Returns, and Statements That May Be Required

Form, Return, or Statement	Use this to—
W-2 and W-3 —Wage and Tax Statement; and Transmittal of Wage and Tax Statements	Report wages, tips, other compensation, and withheld income, social security and Medicare taxes for employees.
720 —Quarterly Federal Excise Tax Return	Report and pay environmental excise taxes, communications and air transportation taxes, fuel taxes, manufacturers taxes, ship passenger tax, and certain other excise taxes. Also see Trust Fund Recovery Penalty , earlier.
940 —Employer's Annual Federal Unemployment (FUTA) Tax Return	Report and pay FUTA tax.
941 —Employer's QUARTERLY Federal Tax Return	Report quarterly income tax withheld on wages and employer and employee social security and Medicare taxes. Also see Trust Fund Recovery Penalty , earlier.

Form, Return, or Statement	Use this to—
943 —Employer's Annual Federal Tax Return for Agricultural Employees	Report income tax withheld and employer and employee social security and Medicare taxes on farmworkers. Also see Trust Fund Recovery Penalty , earlier.
944 —Employer's ANNUAL Federal Tax Return	File annual Form 944 instead of filing quarterly Forms 941 if the IRS notified you in writing.
945 —Annual Return of Withheld Federal Income Tax	Report income tax withheld from nonpayroll payments, including pensions, annuities, individual retirement accounts (IRAs), gambling winnings, and backup withholding. Also see Trust Fund Recovery Penalty , earlier.
965 —Inclusion of Deferred Foreign Income Upon Transition to Participation Exemption System	Report deferred foreign income upon transition to a participation exemption system of taxation if the provisions of IRC 965 apply. Attach and submit with Form 1065.
1042 and 1042-S —Annual Withholding Tax Return for U.S. Source Income of Foreign Persons; and Foreign Person's U.S. Source Income Subject to Withholding	Report and send withheld tax on payments or distributions made to nonresident alien individuals, foreign partnerships, or foreign corporations to the extent these payments or distributions constitute gross income from sources within the United States that isn't effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business. A domestic partnership must also withhold tax on a foreign partner's distributive share of such income, including amounts that are not actually distributed. Withholding on amounts not previously distributed to a foreign partner must be made and paid over by the earlier of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The date on which Schedule K-1 is sent to that partner, or • The 15th day of the 3rd month after the end of the partnership's tax year. For more details, see sections 1441 and 1442 and Pub. 515, Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Entities.
1042-T —Annual Summary and Transmittal of Forms 1042-S	Transmit paper Forms 1042-S to the IRS.
1065X —Amended Return or Administrative Adjustment Request (AAR)	Use Form 1065X to correct a previously filed partnership return or to make an Administrative Adjustment Request for a previously filed return.
1095-B and 1094-B —Health Coverage; and Transmittal of Forms 1095-B	Required to be filed by certain health insurance issuers and others who provide minimum essential coverage to report information on the primary insured and other individuals covered under the plan.
1095-C and 1094-C —Employer-Provided Health Insurance Offer and Coverage; and Transmittal of Forms 1095-C	Used by certain employers to report information about the health care coverage the employer offered with regard to each full-time employee.
1096 —Annual Summary and Transmittal of U.S. Information Returns	Transmit paper Forms 1097, 1098, 1099, 3921, 3922, 5498, and W-2G to the IRS.
1097-BTC —Bond Tax Credit	Report tax credits to bond holders and tax credits passed to another person.
1098 —Mortgage Interest Statement	Report the receipt from any individual of \$600 or more of mortgage interest (including certain points) in the course of the partnership's trade or business.
1099-A, B, C, INT, K, LTC, MISC, OID, R, S, and SA. Important. <i>Every partnership must file Forms 1099-MISC if, in the course of its trade or business, it makes payments of rents, commissions, or other fixed or determinable income (see section 6041) totaling \$600 or more to any one person during the calendar year.</i>	Report the following. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisitions or abandonments of secured property. • Proceeds from broker and barter exchange transactions. • Cancellation of debts. • Interest income. • Payment card and third-party network transactions. • Payments of long-term care and accelerated death benefits. • Miscellaneous income. • Original issue discount. • Distributions from pensions, annuities, retirement or profit-sharing plans, IRAs, insurance contracts, etc. • Proceeds from real estate transactions. • Distributions from an HSA, Archer MSA, or Medicare Advantage MSA.
5471 —Information Return of U.S. Persons With Respect To Certain Foreign Corporations	A partnership may have to file Form 5471 if it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controls a foreign corporation; or • Acquires or owns 10% or more in value of the outstanding stock of a foreign corporation; or • Disposes of sufficient stock to reduce its interest to less than 10% in value of the outstanding stock of a foreign corporation; or • Owns stock in a corporation that is a controlled foreign corporation for an uninterrupted period of 30 days or more during any tax year of the foreign corporation, and it owned that stock on the last day of that year.
5713 —International Boycott Report	Report operations in, or related to, a "boycotting" country, company, or national of a country and to figure the loss of certain tax benefits. The partnership must give each partner a copy of the Form 5713 filed by the partnership if there has been participation in, or cooperation with, an international boycott.
8275 —Disclosure Statement	Disclose items or positions, except those contrary to a regulation, that are not otherwise adequately disclosed on a tax return. The disclosure is made to avoid the parts of the accuracy-related penalty imposed for disregard of rules or substantial understatement of tax. Also use Form 8275 for disclosures relating to preparer penalties for understatements due to unrealistic positions or disregard of rules.
8275-R —Regulation Disclosure Statement	Disclose any item on a tax return for which a position has been taken that is contrary to Treasury regulations.
8288 and 8288-A —U.S. Withholding Tax Return for Dispositions by Foreign Persons of U.S. Real Property Interests; and Statement of Withholding on Dispositions by Foreign Persons of U.S. Real Property Interests	Report and send withheld tax on the sale of U.S. real property by a foreign person. See section 1445 and the related regulations for additional information.
8300 —Report of Cash Payments Over \$10,000 Received in a Trade or Business	Report the receipt of more than \$10,000 in cash or foreign currency in one transaction or a series of related transactions.

Form, Return, or Statement	Use this to—
8308 —Report of a Sale or Exchange of Certain Partnership Interests	Report the sale or exchange by a partner of all or part of a partnership interest where any money or other property received in exchange for the interest is attributable to unrealized receivables or inventory items.
8594 —Asset Acquisition Statement Under Section 1060	Report a sale of assets if goodwill or going concern value attaches, or could attach, to such assets. Both the seller and buyer of a group of assets that makes up a trade or business must use this form.
8621 —Information Return by a Shareholder of a Passive Foreign Investment Company or Qualified Electing Fund	Report ownership interest in a passive foreign investment company or qualified electing fund.
8697 —Interest Computation Under the Look-Back Method for Completed Long-Term Contracts	Figure the interest due or to be refunded under the look-back method of section 460(b)(2) on certain long-term contracts that are accounted for under either the percentage of completion-capitalized cost method or the percentage of completion method. Partnerships that are not closely held use this form. Closely held partnerships should see the instructions for line 20c, Look-back interest completed long-term contracts (code J) , later, for details on the Form 8697 information they must provide to their partners.
8804, 8805, and 8813 —Annual Return for Partnership Withholding Tax (Section 1446); Foreign Partner's Information Statement of Section 1446 Withholding Tax; and Partnership Withholding Tax Payment Voucher (Section 1446)	Figure and report the withholding tax on the distributive shares of any effectively connected gross income for foreign partners. This is done on Forms 8804 and 8805. Use Form 8813 to send installment payments of withheld tax based on effectively connected taxable income allocable to foreign partners. Exception. <i>Publicly traded partnerships do not file these forms. They must instead withhold tax on distributions to foreign partners and report and send payments using Forms 1042 and 1042-S. See Regulations section 1.1446-4 for more information.</i>
8832 —Entity Classification Election	See Entity Classification Election , later.
8865 —Return of U.S. Persons With Respect to Certain Foreign Partnerships	Report the information required under section 6038 (reporting with respect to controlled foreign partnerships), section 6038B (reporting of transfers to foreign partnerships), or section 6046A (reporting of acquisitions, dispositions, and changes in foreign partnership interests). See Form 8865 and its instructions for more details.
8866 —Interest Computation Under the Look-Back Method for Property Depreciated Under the Income Forecast Method	Figure the interest due or to be refunded under the look-back method of section 167(g)(2) for certain property placed in service after September 13, 1995, depreciated under the income forecast method. Partnerships that are not closely held use this form. Closely held partnerships should see the instructions for line 20c, Look-back interest income forecast method (code K) , later, for details on the Form 8866 information they must provide to their partners.
8876 —Excise Tax on Structured Settlement Factoring Transactions	Report and pay the 40% excise tax imposed under section 5891.
8886 —Reportable Transaction Disclosure Statement	<p>Disclose information for each reportable transaction in which the partnership participated. Form 8886 must be filed for each tax year the partnership participated in the reportable transaction. The partnership may have to pay a penalty if it's required to file Form 8886 and doesn't do so. The following are reportable transactions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Any listed transaction, which is a transaction that is the same as or substantially similar to one of the types of transactions that the IRS has determined to be a tax avoidance transaction and identified by notice, regulation, or other published guidance as a listed transaction. 2. Any transaction offered under conditions of confidentiality for which the partnership (or a related party) paid an adviser a fee of at least \$50,000 (\$250,000 for partnerships if all partners are corporations). 3. Certain transactions for which the partnership (or a related party) has contractual protection against disallowance of the tax benefits. 4. Certain transactions resulting in a loss of at least \$2 million in any single year or \$4 million in any combination of years. 5. Any transaction of interest, which is a transaction that is the same as, or substantially similar to, one of the types of transactions identified by the IRS by notice, regulation, or other published guidance. See Notice 2009-55, 2009-31 I.R.B. 170. <p>See Regulations section 1.6011-4, the Instructions for Form 8886, and the instructions for line 20c, Other information (code AH), later, for more information.</p>
8918 —Material Advisor Disclosure Statement	Material advisors to any reportable transaction must disclose certain information about the reportable transaction by filing a Form 8918 with the IRS. See Form 8918 and its instructions for more details.
8925 —Report of Employer-Owned Life Insurance Contracts	Report the number of employees covered by employer-owned life insurance contracts issued after August 17, 2006, and the total amount of employer-owned life insurance in force on those employees at the end of the tax year.
8990 —Limitation on Business Interest Expense Under Section 163(j)	Figure the amount of business interest that can be deducted and the amount to carry forward. Business interest expense includes any interest expense properly allocable to a trade or business. This business interest expense is generally limited to the sum of business interest income. Form 8990 is required unless an exception for filing is met. For more information, see the Instructions for Form 8990 and Notice 2018-28.
8992 —U.S. Shareholder Calculation of Global Intangible Low-Taxed Income (GILTI)	Report and attach to Form 1065 if the provisions of section 951A apply. That section requires each person who is a U.S. shareholder of any controlled foreign corporation (CFC) for any tax year to include in gross income the shareholder's global intangible low-taxed income (GILTI) for such year.
8994 —Employer Credit for Paid Family and Medical Leave	Report if the partnership has a credit for paid family and medical leave. See the Instructions for Form 8994 for more information.
8996 —Qualified Opportunity Fund	Certify that the requirements to be a qualified opportunity fund investing in qualified opportunity zone property, as defined in sections 1400Z-1 and 1400Z-2 have been fulfilled. Entities attaching Form 8996 must also complete line 26 of Schedule B (Form 1065). For more information, see the Instructions for Form 8996.

Assembling the Return

When submitting Form 1065, organize the pages of the return in the following order.

- Pages 1–5.
- Schedule F (Form 1040), Profit or Loss From Farming (if required).
- Form 8825, Rental Real Estate Income and Expenses of a Partnership or an S Corporation (if required).
- Form 1125-A, Cost of Goods Sold (if required).
- Form 8941, Credit For Small Employer Health Insurance Premiums (if required).
- Any other schedules in alphabetical order.
- Any other forms in numerical order.

Complete every applicable entry space on Form 1065 and Schedule K-1. Do not enter “See attached” instead of completing the entry spaces. Penalties may be assessed if the partnership files an incomplete return. If you need more space on the forms or schedules, attach separate sheets and place them at the end of the return using the same size and format as on the printed forms. Show the totals on the printed forms. Also be sure to put the partnership’s name and EIN on each supporting statement.

Entity Classification Election

Use Form 8832, Entity Classification Election, to make a change in classification. Except for certain business entities always classified as a corporation, a business entity with at least two members may choose to be classified either as a partnership or an association taxable as a corporation. A domestic eligible entity with at least two members that doesn’t file Form 8832 is classified under the default rules as a partnership. However, a foreign eligible entity with at least two members is classified under the default rules as a partnership only if the entity doesn’t provide limited liability to at least one member. File Form 8832 only if the entity doesn’t want to be classified under these default rules or if it wants to change its classification.



Attach a copy of Form 8832 to the partnership’s federal tax return for the tax year of the election.

Elections Made by the Partnership

Generally, the partnership decides how to figure income from its operations. For example, it chooses the accounting method and depreciation methods it will use. The partnership also makes elections under the following sections.

1. Section 179 (election to expense certain property).
2. Section 614 (definition of property—mines, wells, and other natural deposits). This election must be made before the partners figure their individual depletion allowances under section 613A(c)(7)(D).

3. Section 1033 (involuntary conversions).

4. Section 754 (manner of electing optional adjustment to basis of partnership property).

Under section 754, a partnership may elect to adjust the basis of partnership property when property is distributed or when a partnership interest is transferred. If the election is made regarding a transfer of a partnership interest (section 743(b)) and the assets of the partnership constitute a trade or business for purposes of section 1060(c), then the value of any goodwill transferred must be determined in the manner provided in Regulations section 1.1060-1. Once an election is made under section 754, it applies both to all distributions and to all transfers made during the tax year and in all subsequent tax years unless the election is revoked.

This election must be made in a statement that is filed with the partnership’s timely filed return (including any extension) for the tax year during which the distribution or transfer occurs. The statement must include:

- The name and address of the partnership, and
- A declaration that the partnership elects under section 754 to apply the provisions of section 734(b) and section 743(b).

The partnership can get an automatic 12-month extension to make the section 754 election provided corrective action is taken within 12 months of the original deadline for making the election. For details, see Regulations section 301.9100-2.

See section 754 and the related regulations for more information.

If there is a distribution of property consisting of an interest in another partnership, see section 734(b).

The partnership is required to attach a statement for any section 743(b) basis adjustments. See below for details.

To revoke a section 754 election, the partnership must file the revocation request at the same IRS Submission Processing Center in which the partnership return is filed. See Regulations section 1.754-1(c).

5. Section 743(e) (electing investment partnership).

6. Regulations section 1.1411-10(g) (section 1411 election regarding CFCs and QEFs).

A domestic partnership that directly or indirectly owns stock of a controlled foreign corporation (CFC) (within the meaning of section 953(c)(1)(B) or section 957(a)) or a passive foreign investment company (within the meaning of section 1297(a)) that the domestic partnership treats as a qualified electing fund (QEF) under section 1293 may make the election provided in Regulations section 1.1411-10(g). The election must be made no later than the first tax year beginning after 2013 during which the partnership (i) includes an amount in gross income for chapter 1 purposes under section

951(a) or section 1293(a) for the CFC or QEF, and (ii) has a direct or indirect owner that is subject to tax under section 1411 or would have been if the election were made. This election must be made on an entity-by-entity basis, and applies only to the particular CFCs and QEFs for which an election is made. In general, for purposes of section 1411, if an election is in effect for a CFC or QEF, the amounts included in income under section 951 and section 1293 derived from the CFC or QEF are included in net investment income, and distributions described in section 959(d) or section 1293(c) are excluded from net investment income. An election that is made under Regulations section 1.1411-10(g) cannot be revoked. For more information regarding this election, see Regulations section 1.1411-10(g).

The election must be made in a statement that is filed with the partnership’s original or amended return for the tax year in which the election is made. An election can be made on an amended return only if the tax year for which the election is made, and all tax years affected by the election, aren’t closed by the period of limitations on assessments under section 6501. The statement must include:

- The name and EIN of the partnership making the election;
- A declaration that the partnership elects under Regulations section 1.1411-10(g) to apply the rules in Regulations section 1.1411-10(g) to the CFCs and QEFs identified in the statement; and
- The following information for each CFC and QEF for which an election is made: (i) the name of the CFC or QEF; and (ii) either the EIN of the CFC or QEF, or, if the CFC or QEF doesn’t have an EIN, the reference ID number of the CFC or QEF.

In addition, for each CFC or QEF held by the partnership for which an election under Regulations section 1.1411-10(g) has already been made by the partnership, the statement should include (i) the name of the CFC or QEF; and (ii) either the EIN of the CFC or QEF, or, if the CFC or QEF doesn’t have an EIN, the reference ID number of the CFC or QEF.

7. Section 41(h) (payroll tax credit election).

Effect of Section 743(b) Basis Adjustment on Partnership Items

If the basis of partnership property has been adjusted for a transferee partner under section 743(b), the partnership must adjust the transferee’s distributive share of the items of partnership income, deduction, gain, or loss in accordance with Regulations section 1.743-1(j)(3) and (4). These adjustments (other than adjustments to depletable oil and gas property allocable to the partner under section 613A(c)(7)(D)) must be reported on Schedule K and the transferee partner’s Schedule K-1. Report the adjustments on an attached statement to Schedule K-1 using the codes for *Other*

Income or Other Deductions. Identify the partnership item being adjusted and the amount of the adjustment. If the adjustments are to partnership items from more than one trade or business, report the adjustments separately for each activity. Section 743(b) adjustments don't affect the transferee's capital account.

Elections Made by Each Partner

Elections under the following sections are made by each partner separately on the partner's tax return.

1. Section 59(e) (election to deduct ratably certain qualified expenditures such as intangible drilling costs, mining exploration expenses, or research and experimental expenditures).
2. Section 108 (income from discharge of indebtedness).
3. Section 617 (deduction and recapture of certain mining exploration expenditures paid or incurred).
4. Section 901 (foreign tax credit).

Partner's Dealings With Partnership

If a partner engages in a transaction with his or her partnership, other than in his or her capacity as a partner, the partner is treated as not being a member of the partnership for that transaction. Special rules apply to sales or exchanges of property between partnerships and certain persons, as explained in Pub. 541, Partnerships.

Contributions to the Partnership

Generally, no gain (loss) is recognized to the partnership or any of the partners when property is contributed to the partnership in exchange for an interest in the partnership. This rule doesn't apply to any gain realized on a transfer of property to a partnership that would be treated as an investment company (within the meaning of section 351(e)) if the partnership were incorporated. If, as a result of a transfer of property to a partnership, there is a direct or indirect transfer of money or other property to the transferring partner, the partner may have to recognize gain on the exchange.

The basis to the partnership of property contributed by a partner is the adjusted basis in the hands of the partner at the time it was contributed, plus any gain recognized (under section 721(b)) by the partner at that time. See section 723 for more information.

See Temporary Regulations sections 1.721(c)-1T(b)(7) and 1.721(c)-3T(b) for more information on a gain deferral contribution of section 721(c) property to a section 721(c) partnership. Also see [Section 721\(c\) Partnership](#), [Section 721\(c\) Property](#), and [Gain Deferral Method](#) under [Definitions](#), earlier.

Dispositions of Contributed Property

Generally, if the partnership disposes of property contributed to the partnership by a partner, income, gain, loss, and deductions from that property must be allocated among the partners to take into account the difference between the property's basis and its fair market value (FMV) at the time of the contribution. However, if the adjusted basis of the contributed property exceeds its FMV at the time of the contribution, the built-in loss can only be taken into account by the contributing partner. For all other partners, the basis of the property in the hands of the partnership is treated as equal to its FMV at the time of the contribution (see section 704(c)(1)(C)).

For property contributed to the partnership, the contributing partner must recognize gain or loss on a distribution of the property to another partner within 7 years of being contributed. The gain or loss is equal to the amount that the contributing partner should have recognized if the property had been sold for its FMV when distributed, because of the difference between the property's basis and its FMV at the time of contribution.

See section 704(c) for details and other rules on dispositions of contributed property. See section 724 for the character of any gain or loss recognized on the disposition of unrealized receivables, inventory items, or capital loss property contributed to the partnership by a partner.

See Temporary Regulations sections 1.721(c)-4T and 1.721(c)-5T for more information on certain dispositions of contributed 721(c) property to which the gain deferral method applies. Also see [Section 721\(c\) Partnership](#), [Section 721\(c\) Property](#), and [Gain Deferral Method](#) under [Definitions](#), earlier.

Recognition of Precontribution Gain on Certain Partnership Distributions

A partner who contributes appreciated property to the partnership must include in income any precontribution gain to the extent the FMV of other property (other than money) distributed to the partner by the partnership exceeds the adjusted basis of his or her partnership interest just before the distribution. Precontribution gain is the net gain, if any, that would have been recognized under section 704(c)(1)(B) if the partnership had distributed to another partner all the property that had been contributed to the partnership by the distributee partner within 7 years of the distribution and that was held by the partnership just before the distribution.

Appropriate basis adjustments are to be made to the adjusted basis of the distributee partner's interest in the partnership and the

partnership's basis in the contributed property to reflect the gain recognized by the partner.

For more details and exceptions, see Pub. 541.

Unrealized Receivables and Inventory Items

Generally, if a partner sells or exchanges a partnership interest where unrealized receivables or inventory items are involved, the transferor partner must notify the partnership, in writing, within 30 days of the exchange. The partnership must then file Form 8308, Report of a Sale or Exchange of Certain Partnership Interests.

If a partnership distributes unrealized receivables or substantially appreciated inventory items in exchange for all or part of a partner's interest in other partnership property (including money), treat the transaction as a sale or exchange between the partner and the partnership. Treat the partnership gain (loss) as ordinary business income (loss). The income (loss) is specially allocated only to partners other than the distributee partner.

If a partnership gives other property (including money) for all or part of that partner's interest in the partnership's unrealized receivables or substantially appreciated inventory items, treat the transaction as a sale or exchange of the property.

See Rev. Rul. 84-102, 1984-2 C.B. 119, for information on the tax consequences that result when a new partner joins a partnership that has liabilities and unrealized receivables. Also see Pub. 541 for more information on unrealized receivables and inventory items.

Passive Activity Limitations

In general, section 469 limits the amount of losses, deductions, and credits that partners can claim from "passive activities." The passive activity limitations don't apply to the partnership. Instead, they apply to each partner's share of any income or loss and credit attributable to a passive activity. Because the treatment of each partner's share of partnership income or loss and credit depends on the nature of the activity that generated it, the partnership must report income or loss and credits separately for each activity.

The following instructions and the instructions for Schedules K and K-1, later, explain the applicable passive activity limitation rules and specify the type of information the partnership must provide to its partners for each activity. If the partnership had more than one activity, it must report information for each activity on an attached statement to Schedules K and K-1.

Generally, passive activities include (a) activities that involve the conduct of a trade

or business if the partner doesn't materially participate in the activity, and (b) all rental activities (defined later) regardless of the partner's participation. For exceptions, see [Activities That Are Not Passive Activities](#), later. The level of each partner's participation in an activity must be determined by the partner.

The passive activity rules provide that losses and credits from passive activities can generally be applied only against income and tax from passive activities. Thus, passive losses and credits cannot be applied against income from salaries, wages, professional fees, or a business in which the partner materially participates; against "portfolio income" (defined later); or against the tax related to any of these types of income.

Special provisions apply to certain activities. First, the passive activity limitations must be applied separately for a net loss from passive activities held through a publicly traded partnership. Second, special rules require that net income from certain activities that would otherwise be treated as passive income must be recharacterized as nonpassive income for purposes of the passive activity limitations.

To allow each partner to correctly apply the passive activity limitations, the partnership must report income or loss and credits separately by activity for each of the following.

- Trade or business activities.
- Rental real estate activities.
- Rental activities other than real estate.
- Portfolio income.

Activities That Are Not Passive Activities

The following are not passive activities.

1. Trade or business activities in which the partner materially participated for the tax year.
2. Any rental real estate activity in which the partner materially participated if the partner met both of the following conditions for the tax year.
 - a. More than half of the personal services the partner performed in trades or businesses were performed in real property trades or businesses in which he or she materially participated.
 - b. The partner performed more than 750 hours of services in real property trades or businesses in which he or she materially participated.

Note. For a partner that is a closely held C corporation (defined in section 465(a)(1)(B)), the above conditions are treated as met if more than 50% of the corporation's gross receipts are from real property trades or businesses in which the corporation materially participated.

For purposes of this rule, each interest in rental real estate is a separate activity, unless the partner elects to treat all interests in rental real estate as one activity.

If the partner is married filing jointly, either the partner or his or her spouse must separately meet both of the above conditions, without taking into account services performed by the other spouse.

A real property trade or business is any real property development, redevelopment, construction, reconstruction, acquisition, conversion, rental, operation, management, leasing, or brokerage trade or business. Services the partner performed as an employee aren't treated as performed in a real property trade or business unless he or she owned more than 5% of the stock (or more than 5% of the capital or profits interest) in the employer.

3. An interest in an oil or gas well drilled or operated under a working interest if at any time during the tax year the partner held the working interest directly or through an entity that didn't limit the partner's liability (for example, an interest as a general partner). This exception applies regardless of whether the partner materially participated for the tax year.

4. The rental of a dwelling unit used by a partner for personal purposes during the year for more than the greater of 14 days or 10% of the number of days that the residence was rented at fair rental value.

5. An activity of trading personal property for the account of owners of interests in the activity. For purposes of this rule, personal property means property that is actively traded, such as stocks, bonds, and other securities. See Temporary Regulations section 1.469-1T(e)(6).

Trade or Business Activities

A trade or business activity is an activity (other than a rental activity or an activity treated as incidental to an activity of holding property for investment) that:

1. Involves the conduct of a trade or business (within the meaning of section 162),
2. Is conducted in anticipation of starting a trade or business, or
3. Involves research or experimental expenditures deductible under section 174 (or that would be if you chose to deduct rather than capitalize them).

If the partner doesn't materially participate in the activity, a trade or business activity conducted through a partnership is generally a passive activity of the partner.

Each partner must determine if the partner materially participated in an activity. As a result, while the partnership's ordinary business income (loss) is reported on page 1 of Form 1065, the specific income and deductions from each separate trade or business activity must be reported on attached statements to Form 1065. Similarly, while each partner's distributive share of the partnership's ordinary business income (loss) is reported in box 1 of Schedule K-1, each partner's distributive share of the income and deductions from each trade or business activity must be reported on

attached statements to each Schedule K-1. See [Passive Activity Reporting Requirements](#), later, for more information.

Rental Activities

Generally, except as noted below, if the gross income from an activity consists of amounts paid principally for the use of real or personal tangible property held by the partnership, the activity is a rental activity.

There are several exceptions to this general rule. Under these exceptions, an activity involving the use of real or personal tangible property isn't a rental activity if any of the following apply.

- The average period of customer use (defined below) for such property is 7 days or less.
- The average period of customer use for such property is 30 days or less and significant personal services (defined below) are provided by or on behalf of the partnership.
- Extraordinary personal services (defined below) are provided by or on behalf of the partnership.
- The rental of such property is treated as incidental to a nonrental activity of the partnership under Temporary Regulations section 1.469-1T(e)(3)(vi) and Regulations section 1.469-1(e)(3)(vi)(D).
- The partnership customarily makes the property available during defined business hours for nonexclusive use by various customers.
- The partnership provides property for use in a nonrental activity of a partnership or joint venture in its capacity as an owner of an interest in such partnership or joint venture. Whether the partnership provides property used in an activity of another partnership or of a joint venture in the partnership's capacity as an owner of an interest in the partnership or joint venture is determined on the basis of all the facts and circumstances.

In addition, a guaranteed payment described in section 707(c) is never income from a rental activity.

Average period of customer use. Figure the average period of customer use for a class of property by dividing the total number of days in all rental periods by the number of rentals during the tax year. If the activity involves renting more than one class of property, multiply the average period of customer use of each class by the ratio of the gross rental income from that class to the activity's total gross rental income. The activity's average period of customer use equals the sum of these class-by-class average periods weighted by gross income. See Regulations section 1.469-1(e)(3)(iii).

Significant personal services. Personal services include only services performed by individuals. To determine if personal services are significant personal services, consider all the relevant facts and circumstances. Relevant facts and circumstances include:

- How often the services are provided,
- The type and amount of labor required to perform the services, and

- The value of the services in relation to the amount charged for use of the property.

The following services aren't considered in determining whether personal services are significant.

- Services necessary to permit the lawful use of the rental property.
- Services performed in connection with improvements or repairs to the rental property that extend the useful life of the property substantially beyond the average rental period.
- Services provided in connection with the use of any improved real property that are similar to those commonly provided in connection with long-term rentals of high-grade commercial or residential property. Examples include cleaning and maintenance of common areas, routine repairs, trash collection, elevator service, and security at entrances.

Extraordinary personal services.

Services provided in connection with making rental property available for customer use are extraordinary personal services only if the services are performed by individuals and the customers' use of the rental property is incidental to their receipt of the services.

For example, a patient's use of a hospital room generally is incidental to the care received from the hospital's medical staff. Similarly, a student's use of a dormitory room in a boarding school is incidental to the personal services provided by the school's teaching staff.

Rental activity incidental to a nonrental activity. An activity isn't a rental activity if the rental of the property is incidental to a nonrental activity, such as the activity of holding property for investment, a trade or business activity, or the activity of dealing in property.

Rental of property is incidental to an activity of holding property for investment if both of the following apply.

- The main purpose for holding the property is to realize a gain from the appreciation of the property.
- The gross rental income from such property for the tax year is less than 2% of the smaller of the property's unadjusted basis or its fair market value.

Rental of property is incidental to a trade or business activity if all of the following apply.

- The partnership owns an interest in the trade or business at all times during the year.
- The rental property was mainly used in the trade or business activity during the tax year or during at least 2 of the 5 preceding tax years.
- The gross rental income from the property for the tax year is less than 2% of the smaller of the property's unadjusted basis or its fair market value.

The sale or exchange of property that is also rented during the tax year (in which the gain or loss is recognized) is treated as incidental to the activity of dealing in property if, at the time of the sale or exchange, the property was held primarily for sale to

customers in the ordinary course of the partnership's trade or business.

See Temporary Regulations section 1.469-1T(e)(3) and Regulations section 1.469-1(e)(3) for more information on the definition of rental activities for purposes of the passive activity limitations.

Reporting of rental activities. In reporting the partnership's income or losses and credits from rental activities, the partnership must separately report rental real estate activities and rental activities other than rental real estate activities.

Partners who actively participate in a rental real estate activity may be able to deduct part or all of their rental real estate losses (and the deduction equivalent of rental real estate credits) against income (or tax) from nonpassive activities. The combined amount of rental real estate losses and the deduction equivalent of rental real estate credits from all sources (including rental real estate activities not held through the partnership) that may be claimed is limited to \$25,000. This \$25,000 amount is generally reduced for high-income partners.

Report rental real estate activity income (loss) on Form 8825, Rental Real Estate Income and Expenses of a Partnership or an S Corporation, and line 2 of Schedule K and box 2 of Schedule K-1, rather than on page 1 of Form 1065. Report credits related to rental real estate activities on lines 15c and 15d of Schedule K (box 15, codes E and F, of Schedule K-1) and low-income housing credits on lines 15a and 15b of Schedule K (box 15, codes A–D of Schedule K-1).

See the instructions for [Line 3, Other Net Rental Income \(Loss\)](#), later, for reporting other net rental income (loss) other than rental real estate.

Portfolio Income

Generally, portfolio income includes all gross income, other than income derived in the ordinary course of a trade or business, that is attributable to interest; dividends; royalties; income from a real estate investment trust, a regulated investment company, a real estate mortgage investment conduit, a common trust fund, a controlled foreign corporation, a qualified electing fund, or a cooperative; income from the disposition of property that produces income of a type defined as portfolio income; and income from the disposition of property held for investment. See [Self-Charged Interest](#), later, for an exception.

Solely for purposes of the preceding paragraph, gross income derived in the ordinary course of a trade or business includes (and portfolio income, therefore, doesn't include) the following types of income.

- Interest income on loans and investments made in the ordinary course of a trade or business of lending money.
- Interest on accounts receivable arising from the performance of services or the sale of property in the ordinary course of a trade or business of performing such services or

selling such property, but only if credit is customarily offered to customers of the business.

- Income from investments made in the ordinary course of a trade or business of furnishing insurance or annuity contracts or reinsuring risks underwritten by insurance companies.
- Income or gain derived in the ordinary course of an activity of trading or dealing in any property if such activity constitutes a trade or business (unless the dealer held the property for investment at any time before such income or gain is recognized).
- Royalties derived by the taxpayer in the ordinary course of a trade or business of licensing intangible property.
- Amounts included in the gross income of a patron of a cooperative by reason of any payment or allocation to the patron based on patronage as a result of a trade or business of the patron.
- Other income identified by the IRS as income derived by the taxpayer in the ordinary course of a trade or business.

See Temporary Regulations section 1.469-2T(c)(3) for more information on portfolio income.

Report portfolio income and related deductions on Schedule K rather than on page 1 of Form 1065.

Self-Charged Interest

Certain self-charged interest income and deductions may be treated as passive activity gross income and passive activity deductions if the loan proceeds are used in a passive activity. Generally, self-charged interest income and deductions result from loans between the partnership and its partners. It also includes loans between the partnership and another partnership if each owner in the borrowing entity has the same proportional ownership interest in the lending entity.

The self-charged interest rules don't apply to a partner's interest in a partnership if the partnership makes an election under Regulations section 1.469-7(g) to avoid the application of these rules. To make the election, the partnership must attach to its original or amended partnership return a statement that includes the name, address, and EIN of the partnership and a declaration that the election is being made under Regulations section 1.469-7(g). The election will apply to the tax year in which it was made and all subsequent tax years. Once made, the election may only be revoked with the consent of the IRS.

For more details on the self-charged interest rules, see Regulations section 1.469-7.

Grouping Activities

Generally, one or more trade or business or rental activities may be treated as a single activity if the activities make up an appropriate economic unit for measurement of gain or loss under the passive activity

rules. Whether activities make up an appropriate economic unit depends on all the relevant facts and circumstances. The factors given the greatest weight in determining whether activities make up an appropriate economic unit are:

- Similarities and differences in types of trades or businesses,
- The extent of common control,
- The extent of common ownership,
- Geographical location, and
- Reliance between or among the activities.

Example. The partnership has a significant ownership interest in a bakery and a movie theater in Baltimore and a bakery and a movie theater in Philadelphia. Depending on the relevant facts and circumstances, there may be more than one reasonable method for grouping the partnership's activities. For instance, the following groupings may or may not be permissible.

- A single activity.
- A movie theater activity and a bakery activity.
- A Baltimore activity and a Philadelphia activity.
- Four separate activities.

Once the partnership chooses a grouping under these rules, it must continue using that grouping in later tax years unless a material change in the facts and circumstances makes it clearly inappropriate.

The IRS may regroup the partnership's activities if the partnership's grouping fails to reflect one or more appropriate economic units and one of the primary purposes of the grouping is to avoid the passive activity limitations.

Limitation on grouping certain activities. The following activities may not be grouped together.

1. A rental activity with a trade or business activity unless the activities being grouped together make up an appropriate economic unit and:

a. The rental activity is insubstantial relative to the trade or business activity or vice versa, or

b. Each owner of the trade or business activity has the same proportionate ownership interest in the rental activity. If so, the portion of the rental activity involving the rental of property to be used in the trade or business activity can be grouped with the trade or business activity.

2. An activity involving the rental of real property with an activity involving the rental of personal property (except personal property provided in connection with the real property or vice versa).

3. Any activity with another activity in a different type of business and in which the partnership holds an interest as a limited partner or as a limited entrepreneur (as defined in section 461(j)(4)) if that other activity engages in holding, producing, or distributing motion picture films or videotapes; farming; leasing section 1245

property; or exploring for or exploiting oil and gas resources or geothermal deposits.

Activities conducted through other partnerships. Once a partnership determines its activities under these rules, the partnership as a partner can use these rules to group those activities with:

- Each other,
- Activities conducted directly by the partnership, or
- Activities conducted through other partnerships.

A partner cannot treat as separate activities those activities grouped together by a partnership.

Recharacterization of Passive Income

Under Temporary Regulations section 1.469-2T(f) and Regulations section 1.469-2(f), net passive income from certain passive activities must be treated as nonpassive income. Net passive income is the excess of an activity's passive activity gross income over its passive activity deductions (current year deductions and prior year unallowed losses).

Any net passive income recharacterized as nonpassive income is treated as investment income for purposes of figuring investment interest expense limitations if it is from (a) an activity of renting substantially nondepreciable property from an equity-financed lending activity, or (b) an activity related to an interest in a pass-through entity that licenses intangible property.

The amount of income from the activities in the first three paragraphs that any partner will be required to recharacterize as nonpassive income may be limited under Temporary Regulations section 1.469-2T(f) (8). Because the partnership will not have information regarding all of a partner's activities, it must identify all partnership activities meeting the definitions in the Certain nondepreciable rental property activities and Passive equity-financed lending activities paragraphs as activities that may be subject to recharacterization.

Income from the following six sources is subject to recharacterization.

Significant participation passive activities. A significant participation passive activity is any trade or business activity in which the partner participated for more than 100 hours during the tax year but didn't materially participate. Because each partner must determine the partner's level of participation, the partnership will not be able to identify significant participation passive activities.

Certain nondepreciable rental property activities. Net passive income from a rental activity is nonpassive income if less than 30% of the unadjusted basis of the property used or held for use by customers in the activity is subject to depreciation under section 167.

Passive equity-financed lending activities. If the partnership has net income from a passive equity-financed lending activity, the smaller of the net passive income or the equity-financed interest income from the activity is nonpassive income.

Rental of property incidental to a development activity. Net rental activity income is the excess of passive activity gross income from renting or disposing of property over passive activity deductions (current year deductions and prior year unallowed losses) that are reasonably allocable to the rented property. Net rental activity income is nonpassive income for a partner if all of the following apply.

- The partnership recognizes gain from the sale, exchange, or other disposition of the rental property during the tax year.
- The use of the item of property in the rental activity started less than 12 months before the date of disposition. The use of an item of rental property begins on the first day that (a) the partnership owns an interest in the property, (b) substantially all of the property is either rented or held out for rent and ready to be rented, and (c) no significant value-enhancing services remain to be performed.
- The partner materially or significantly participated for any tax year in an activity that involved performing services to enhance the value of the property (or any other item of property, if the basis of the property disposed of is determined in whole or in part by reference to the basis of that item of property).

Because the partnership cannot determine a partner's level of participation, the partnership must identify net income from property described earlier under *Rental Activities* (without regard to the partner's level of participation) as income that may be subject to recharacterization.

Rental of property to a nonpassive activity. If a taxpayer rents property to a trade or business activity in which the taxpayer materially participates, the taxpayer's net rental activity income from the property is nonpassive income.

Acquisition of an interest in a pass-through entity that licenses intangible property. Generally, net royalty income from intangible property is nonpassive income if the taxpayer acquired an interest in the pass-through entity after the pass-through entity created the intangible property or performed substantial services or incurred substantial costs in developing or marketing the intangible property. Net royalty income is the excess of passive activity gross income from licensing or transferring any right in intangible property over passive activity deductions (current year deductions and prior year unallowed losses) that are reasonably allocable to the intangible property.

See Temporary Regulations section 1.469-2T(f)(7)(iii) for exceptions to this rule.

Passive Activity Reporting Requirements

To allow partners to correctly apply the passive activity loss and credit limitation rules, the partnership must do the following.

1. If the partnership carries on more than one activity, provide an attached statement for each activity conducted through the partnership that identifies the type of activity conducted (trade or business, rental real estate, rental activity other than rental real estate, or investment). See [Grouping Activities](#), discussed earlier.
2. On the attached statement for each activity, provide a statement, using the same box numbers as shown on Schedule K-1, detailing the net income (loss), credits, and all items required to be separately stated under section 702(a) from each trade or business activity, from each rental real estate activity, from each rental activity other than a rental real estate activity, and from investments.
3. Identify the net income (loss) and credits from each oil or gas well drilled or operated under a working interest that any partner (other than a partner whose only interest in the partnership during the year is as a limited partner) holds through the partnership. Further, if any partner had an interest as a general partner in the partnership during less than the entire year, the partnership must identify both the disqualified deductions from each well that the partner must treat as passive activity deductions, and the ratable portion of the gross income from each well that the partner must treat as passive activity gross income.
4. Identify the net income (loss) and the partner's share of partnership interest expense from each activity of renting a dwelling unit that any partner uses for personal purposes during the year for more than the greater of 14 days or 10% of the number of days that the residence is rented at fair rental value.
5. Identify the net income (loss) and the partner's share of partnership interest expense from each activity of trading personal property conducted through the partnership.
6. For any gain (loss) from the disposition of an interest in an activity or of an interest in property used in an activity (including dispositions before 1987 from which gain is being recognized after 1986):
 - a. Identify the activity in which the property was used at the time of disposition;
 - b. If the property was used in more than one activity during the 12 months preceding the disposition, identify the activities in which the property was used and the adjusted basis allocated to each activity; and
 - c. For gains only, if the property was substantially appreciated at the time of the disposition and the applicable holding period specified in Regulations section 1.469-2(c)(2)(iii)(A) wasn't satisfied, identify the amount of the nonpassive gain and indicate whether

the gain is investment income under Regulations section 1.469-2(c)(2)(iii)(F).

7. Specify the amount of gross portfolio income, the interest expense properly allocable to portfolio income, and expenses other than interest expense that are clearly and directly allocable to portfolio income.
8. Identify separately any of the following types of payments to partners.
 - a. Payments to a partner for services other than in the partner's capacity as a partner under section 707(a).
 - b. Guaranteed payments to a partner for services under section 707(c).
 - c. Guaranteed payments for use of capital.
 - d. If section 736(a)(2) payments are made for unrealized receivables or for goodwill, the amount of the payments and the activities to which the payments are attributable.
 - e. If section 736(b) payments are made, the amount of the payments and the activities to which the payments are attributable.
9. Identify the ratable portion of any section 481 adjustment (whether a net positive or a net negative adjustment) allocable to each partnership activity.
10. Identify the amount of gross income from each oil or gas property of the partnership.
11. Identify any gross income from sources specifically excluded from passive activity gross income, including:
 - a. Income from intangible property if the partner is an individual whose personal efforts significantly contributed to the creation of the property;
 - b. Income from state, local, or foreign income tax refunds; and
 - c. Income from a covenant not to compete if the partner is an individual who contributed the covenant to the partnership.
12. Identify any deductions that aren't passive activity deductions.
13. If the partnership makes a full or partial disposition of its interest in another entity, identify the gain (loss) allocable to each activity conducted through the entity, and the gain allocable to a passive activity that would have been recharacterized as nonpassive gain had the partnership disposed of its interest in property used in the activity (because the property was substantially appreciated at the time of the disposition, and the gain represented more than 10% of the partner's total gain from the disposition).
14. Identify the following items from activities that may be subject to the recharacterization rules. See [Recharacterization of Passive Income](#), earlier.
 - a. Net income from an activity of renting substantially nondepreciable property.

- b. The smaller of equity-financed interest income or net passive income from an equity-financed lending activity.
- c. Net rental activity income from property developed (by the partner or the partnership), rented, and sold within 12 months after the rental of the property commenced.
- d. Net rental activity income from the rental of property by the partnership to a trade or business activity in which the partner had an interest (either directly or indirectly).
- e. Net royalty income from intangible property if the partner acquired the partner's interest in the partnership after the partnership created the intangible property or performed substantial services, or incurred substantial costs in developing or marketing the intangible property.
15. Identify separately the credits from each activity conducted by or through the partnership.
16. Identify the partner's distributive share of the partnership's self-charged interest income or expense (see [Self-Charged Interest](#), earlier).

- a. **Loans between a partner and the partnership.** Identify the lending or borrowing partner's share of the self-charged interest income or expense. If the partner made the loan to the partnership, also identify the activity in which the loan proceeds were used. If the proceeds were used in more than one activity, allocate the interest to each activity based on the amount of the proceeds used in each activity.
- b. **Loans between the partnership and another partnership or an S corporation.** If the partnership's partners have the same proportional ownership interest in the partnership and the other partnership or S corporation, identify each partner's share of the interest income or expense from the loan. If the partnership was the borrower, also identify the activity in which the loan proceeds were used. If the loan proceeds were used in more than one activity, allocate the interest to each activity based on the amount of the proceeds used in each activity.

Net Investment Income Tax Reporting Requirements

The information described in this section should be given directly to the partner and should not be reported by the partnership to the IRS.

To allow partners to correctly figure the net investment income tax where a partner disposes of an interest in the partnership during the tax year, the partnership may be required to provide the partner with certain information. The net investment income tax is a tax imposed on an individual's, trust's, or estate's net investment income. Net investment income includes the net gains or losses from the sale of an interest in the partnership. A partner who is actively involved in one or more of the partnership or lower tier pass-through entities' trades or

businesses (other than trading in financial instruments or commodities) can reduce the amount of the gain or loss from the sale of the partnership or lower tier pass-through entity interest included in its net investment income. However, to figure its net investment income, the active partner needs certain information from the partnership.

Generally, the partnership must provide certain information to the partner if the partnership knows, or has reason to know, the following.

1. The partner disposed of an interest in the partnership.
2. The partner materially participates (within the meaning of the passive activity loss rules (section 469)) in one or more of the trades or businesses (within the meaning of section 162) of the partnership or a lower tier pass-through entity (other than trading in financial instruments or commodities).
3. The partner doesn't qualify for the optional simplified reporting method for figuring its net investment income associated with the disposition of the interest. For more information, see the Instructions for Form 8960, Line 5c.

Information to be provided to partner.

Generally, the partnership must provide the partner with its distributive share of the net gain and loss from the deemed sale for fair market value of the partnership's property, other than property that relates to the trades or businesses in which the partner materially participates, as determined under the passive activity loss rules applicable to the transfer of an interest in a pass-through entity. For more information see the Instructions for Form 8960, line 5c.

If a partner, who qualifies for the optional simplified reporting method, prefers to determine net gain or loss under the general calculation, the partnership may, but isn't obligated to, provide the information to the partner at that partner's request.

Extraterritorial Income Exclusion

See Form 8873, Extraterritorial Income Exclusion, to determine whether the partnership qualifies for the exclusion and to figure the amount of the exclusion. If the partnership's foreign trading gross receipts don't exceed \$5 million and the partnership doesn't meet the foreign economic process requirements for the exclusion, it must report certain information to its partners. See the instructions below on how to report the exclusion on the partnership's return and the information it must report to its partners.

The partnership must report the extraterritorial income exclusion on its return as follows.

1. If the partnership met the foreign economic process requirements explained in the Instructions for Form 8873, it can report the exclusion as a nonseparately stated item on whichever of the following lines apply to that activity.

- Form 1065, page 1, line 20.
- Form 8825, line 15.
- Form 1065, Schedule K, line 3b.

In addition, the partnership must report as an item of information on Schedule K-1, box 16, using code S, the partner's distributive share of foreign trading gross receipts from Form 8873, line 15.

2. If the foreign trading gross receipts of the partnership for the tax year are \$5 million or less and the partnership didn't meet the foreign economic process requirements, it cannot report the extraterritorial income exclusion as a nonseparately stated item on its return. Instead, the partnership must report the following separately stated items to the partners on Schedule K-1, box 16.

- Foreign trading gross receipts (code S). Report each partner's distributive share of foreign trading gross receipts from line 15 of Form 8873 in box 16 using code S.
- Extraterritorial income exclusion (code T). Report each partner's distributive share of the extraterritorial income exclusion from line 52 of Form 8873 in box 16 using code T and identify on an attached statement the activity to which the exclusion relates. If the partnership is required to complete more than one Form 8873, combine the exclusions from line 52 and report a single exclusion amount in box 16.

TIP Upon request of a partner, the partnership should furnish a copy of the partnership's Form 8873 if that partner has a reduction for international boycott operations, illegal bribes, kickbacks, etc.

Specific Instructions

These instructions follow the line numbers on the first page of Form 1065. The accompanying schedules are discussed separately. Specific instructions for most of the lines are provided. Lines that aren't discussed are self-explanatory.

Fill in all applicable lines and schedules.

Enter any items specially allocated to the partners in the appropriate box of the applicable partner's Schedule K-1. Enter the total amount on the appropriate line of Schedule K. Do not enter separately stated amounts on the numbered lines on Form 1065, page 1, on Form 1125-A, or on Schedule D.

File all five pages of Form 1065. However, if the answer to question 4 of Schedule B is "Yes," Schedules L, M-1, and M-2 on page 5 are optional. Also attach a Schedule K-1 to Form 1065 for each partner.

File only one Form 1065 for each partnership. Mark "Duplicate Copy" on any copy you give to a partner.

If a syndicate, pool, joint venture, or similar group files Form 1065, it must attach a copy of the agreement and all amendments to the return, unless a copy has previously been filed.

TIP A foreign partnership required to file a return generally must report all of its foreign and U.S. source income.

For rules regarding whether a foreign partnership must file Form 1065, see [Who Must File](#), earlier.

Name and Address

Print or type the legal name of the partnership, address, and EIN on the appropriate lines. If the partnership has changed its name, check box G(3). Include the suite, room, or other unit number after the street address. If the Post Office doesn't deliver mail to the street address and the partnership has a P.O. box, show the box number instead.

If the partnership receives its mail in care of a third party (such as an accountant or an attorney), enter "C/O" on the street address line, followed by the third party's name and street address or P.O. box.

If the partnership's address is outside the United States or its possessions or territories, enter the information on the line for "City or town, state or province, country, and ZIP or foreign postal code" in the following order: city, province or state, and the foreign country. Follow the foreign country's practice in placing the postal code in the address. Do not abbreviate the country name.

If the partnership has changed its address since it last filed a return (including a change to an "in care of" address), check box G(4) for "Address change."

TIP If the partnership changes its mailing address or the responsible party after filing its return, it can notify the IRS by filing Form 8822-B, *Change of Address or Responsible Party—Business*.

Items A and C

Enter the applicable activity name and the code number from the list, *Codes for Principal Business Activity and Principal Product or Service*, near the end of the instructions.

For example, if, as its principal business activity, the partnership (a) purchases raw materials, (b) subcontracts out for labor to make a finished product from the raw materials, and (c) retains title to the goods, the partnership is considered to be a manufacturer and must enter "Manufacturer" in item A and enter in item C one of the codes (311110 through 339900) listed under "Manufacturing" on the list, *Codes for Principal Business Activity and Principal Product or Service*, near the end of the instructions.

Item D. Employer Identification Number (EIN)

Show the correct EIN in item D. If the partnership doesn't have an EIN, it must apply for one in one of the following ways.

- Online—Go to [IRS.gov/EIN](#). The EIN is issued immediately once the application information is validated.

- By mailing or faxing Form SS-4, Application for Employer Identification Number.

A limited liability company must determine which type of federal tax entity it will be (that is, partnership, corporation, or disregarded entity) before applying for an EIN (see Form 8832, Entity Classification Election, for details). If the partnership has not received its EIN by the time the return is due, enter "Applied for" and the application date in the space for the EIN. For more details, see the Instructions for Form SS-4.

Note. The online application process isn't yet available for partnerships with addresses in foreign countries. If you are located outside the United States, please call 1-267-941-1099.

Item F. Total Assets

You aren't required to complete item F if the answer to question 4 of Schedule B is "Yes."

If you are required to complete this item, enter the partnership's total assets at the end of the tax year, as determined by the accounting method regularly used in keeping the partnership's books and records. If there were no assets at the end of the tax year, enter -0-.

Item J. Schedule C and Schedule M-3

A partnership must file Schedule M-3, Net Income (Loss) Reconciliation for Certain Partnerships, instead of Schedule M-1, if any of the following apply.

1. The amount of total assets at the end of the tax year reported on Schedule L, line 14, column (d) is \$10 million or more.
2. The amount of adjusted total assets for the tax year is \$10 million or more. Adjusted total assets is defined in the Instructions for Schedule M-3.
3. The amount of total receipts (as defined later, in the instructions for Schedule B, question 4) for the tax year is \$35 million or more.
4. An entity that is a reportable entity partner of the partnership owns or is deemed to own, directly or indirectly, an interest of 50% or more in the partnership's capital, profit, or loss, on any day during the tax year of the partnership. Reportable entity partner is defined in the Instructions for Schedule M-3.

A partnership filing Form 1065 that isn't required to file the Schedule M-3 may voluntarily file Schedule M-3 instead of Schedule M-1.

Any partnership that files Schedule M-3 must also complete and file Schedule C, Additional Information for Schedule M-3 Filers. See *Eased requirements*, next.

Eased requirements. Partnerships that (a) are required to file Schedule M-3 and have less than \$50 million in total assets at tax-year-end, or (b) aren't required to file Schedule M-3 and voluntarily file

Schedule M-3, must either (i) complete Schedule M-3 entirely; or (ii) complete Schedule M-3 through Part I and complete Schedule M-1 instead of completing Parts II and III of Schedule M-3. See [Schedule M-3](#) for more information.

In addition, partnerships that meet the requirements of (a) and (b) above aren't required to file Schedule C (Form 1065) nor Form 8916-A.

See the instructions for Schedule C and Schedule M-3 for more information.

Income



Report only trade or business activity income on lines 1a through 8. Do not report rental activity income or portfolio income on these lines. See [Passive Activity Limitations](#), earlier, for definitions of rental income and portfolio income. Rental activity income and portfolio income are reported on Schedules K and K-1. Rental real estate activities are also reported on Form 8825.

Tax-exempt income. Do not include any tax-exempt income on lines 1a through 8. A partnership that receives any tax-exempt income other than interest, or holds any property or engages in any activity that produces tax-exempt income, reports this income on line 18b of Schedule K and in box 18 of Schedule K-1 using code B.

Report tax-exempt interest income, including exempt-interest dividends received as a shareholder in a mutual fund or other regulated investment company, on line 18a of Schedule K and in box 18 of Schedule K-1 using code A.

See [Deductions](#), after the instructions for lines 1a through 8 and before the instructions for lines 9 through 21, for information on how to report expenses related to tax-exempt income.

Election to defer income from canceled debt. If the partnership elected to defer cancellations of debt (COD) income under section 108(i), the exclusions for COD under sections 108(a)(1)(A), (B), (C), and (D) don't apply to the income from the COD for the tax year of the election and any later year. If the partnership issued a debt instrument with original issue discount (OID) that is subject to section 108(i)(2) because of an election under section 108(i) to defer COD income, the deduction for all or a portion of the OID that accrues prior to the first tax year the COD is includable in income is deferred until the COD is includable in income. The amount of OID deferred is limited to the amount of COD income subject to the section 108(i) election. See section 108(i) and Rev. Proc. 2009-37, 2009-36 I.R.B. 309, for more information. See also Regulations section 1.108(i)-2.

Section 108(i) election and reporting by tiered partnerships. A partnership that receives a Schedule K-1 from another partnership containing information relating to a section 108(i) election must report on the

Schedules K-1 to its partners certain information relative to the section 108(i) election. See Rev. Proc. 2009-37, 2009-36 I.R.B. 309, for details. See also Regulations section 1.108(i)-2.

If the partnership is a section 721(c) partnership and the gain deferral method is applied, Schedule B must include any remedial items with respect to section 721(c) property, including an offsetting remedial item relating to contributed section 197(f)(9) property. See Regulations section 1.704-3(d) and Temporary Regulations section 1.704-3T(d)(5)(iii). The total net amount of remedial allocations should be included on Form 1065, page 1, line 7. See Temporary Regulations section 1.721(c)-3T. Also see [Section 721\(c\) Partnership](#), [Section 721\(c\) Property](#), and [Gain Deferral Method under Definitions](#), earlier.

Line 1a. Gross Receipts or Sales

Enter on line 1a gross receipts or sales from all trade or business operations, except for amounts that must be reported on lines 4 through 7.

Special rules apply to certain income, as discussed below. For example, don't include gross receipts from farming on line 1a. Instead, show the net profit (loss) from farming on line 5. Also, don't include on line 1a rental activity income or portfolio income.

In general, advance payments are reported in the year of receipt. To report income from long-term contracts, see section 460. For permissible methods for reporting advance payments for goods and services by an accrual method partnership, see Rev. Proc. 2004-34, 2004-22 I.R.B. 991, and Notice 2018-35, 2018-18 I.R.B. 520 (or any successor guidance). For rules for the deferral of advance payments from the sale of certain gift cards and further explanation of the tax treatments for advance payments see Pub. 538, Accounting Periods and Methods. For information on adopting or changing to a permissible method for reporting advance payments for goods and services by an accrual method partnership, see the Instructions for Form 3115.

Installment sales. Generally, the installment method cannot be used for dealer dispositions of property. A "dealer disposition" is any disposition of:

1. Personal property by a person who regularly sells or otherwise disposes of personal property of the same type on the installment plan, or
2. Real property held for sale to customers in the ordinary course of the taxpayer's trade or business.

Exception. These restrictions on using the installment method don't apply to dispositions of property used or produced in a farming business or sales of timeshares and residential lots. However, if the partnership elects to report dealer dispositions of timeshares and residential

lots on the installment method, each partner's tax liability must be increased by the partner's distributive share of the interest payable under section 453(l)(3).

Include on line 1a the gross profit on collections from installment sales for any of the following.

- Dealer dispositions of property before March 1, 1986.
- Dispositions of property used or produced in the trade or business of farming.
- Certain dispositions of timeshares and residential lots reported under the installment method.

Attach a statement showing the following information for the current year and the 3 preceding years.

- Gross sales.
- Cost of goods sold.
- Gross profits.
- Percentage of gross profits to gross sales.
- Amount collected.
- Gross profit on the amount collected.

Nonaccrual-experience method.

Partnerships that qualify to use the nonaccrual-experience method (described earlier) should attach a statement showing total gross receipts, the amount not accrued as a result of the application of section 448(d)(5), and the net amount accrued. Include the net amount on line 1a.

Line 2. Cost of Goods Sold

If the partnership has a cost of goods sold deduction, complete and attach Form 1125-A. Enter on Form 1065, page 1, line 2 the amount from Form 1125-A, line 8. See Form 1125-A and its instructions.

Line 4. Ordinary Income (Loss) From Other Partnerships, Estates, and Trusts

Enter the ordinary income (loss) shown on Schedule K-1 (Form 1065) or Schedule K-1 (Form 1041), or other ordinary income (loss) from a foreign partnership, estate, or trust. Show the partnership's, estate's, or trust's name, address, and EIN on a separate statement attached to this return. If the amount entered is from more than one source, identify the amount from each source.

Do not include portfolio income or rental activity income (loss) from other partnerships, estates, or trusts on this line. Instead, report these amounts on Schedules K and K-1, or on line 20a of Form 8825 if the amount is from a rental real estate activity.

Ordinary income (loss) from another partnership that is a publicly traded partnership isn't reported on this line. Instead, report the amount separately on line 11 of Schedule K and in box 11 of Schedule K-1 using code I.

Treat shares of other items separately reported on Schedule K-1 issued by the other entity as if the items were realized or incurred by this partnership.

If there is a loss from another partnership, the amount of the loss that may be claimed is

subject to the basis limitations as appropriate.

If the tax year of your partnership doesn't coincide with the tax year of the other partnership, estate, or trust, include the ordinary income (loss) from the other entity in the tax year in which the other entity's tax year ends.

Line 5. Net Farm Profit (Loss)

Enter the partnership's net farm profit (loss) from Schedule F (Form 1040), Profit or Loss From Farming. Attach Schedule F (Form 1040) to Form 1065. Do not include on this line any farm profit (loss) from other partnerships. Report those amounts on line 4. In figuring the partnership's net farm profit (loss), don't include any section 179 expense deduction; this amount must be separately stated.

Also report the partnership's fishing income on this line.

For a special rule concerning the method of accounting for a farming partnership with a corporate partner and for other tax information on farms, see Pub. 225, Farmer's Tax Guide.



Because the partner, and not the partnership, makes the election to deduct the expenses of raising any plant with a preproductive period of more than 2 years, farm partnerships that aren't required to use an accrual method should not capitalize such expenses. Instead, state them separately on an attached statement to Schedule K, line 13d, and in box 13 of Schedule K-1, using code P. See section 263A(d) for more information.

Line 6. Net Gain (Loss) From Form 4797



Include only ordinary gains or losses from the sale, exchange, or involuntary conversion of assets used in a trade or business activity. Ordinary gains or losses from the sale, exchange, or involuntary conversion of rental activity assets are reported separately on line 19 of Form 8825 or line 3c of Schedule K and box 3 of Schedule K-1, generally as a part of the net income (loss) from the rental activity.

A partnership that is a partner in another partnership must include on Form 4797, Sales of Business Property, its share of ordinary gains (losses) from sales, exchanges, or involuntary conversions (other than casualties or thefts) of the other partnership's trade or business assets.

Partnerships should not use Form 4797 to report the sale or other disposition of property if a section 179 expense deduction was previously passed through to any of its partners for that property. Instead, report it in box 20 of Schedule K-1 using code L. See the instructions for [Dispositions of property with section 179 deductions \(code L\)](#), later, for details.

Line 7. Other Income (Loss)

Enter any other trade or business income (loss) not included on lines 1a through 6. List the type and amount of income on an attached statement. Examples of other income include the following.

1. Interest income derived in the ordinary course of the partnership's trade or business, such as interest charged on receivable balances.
2. Recoveries of bad debts deducted in prior years under the specific charge-off method.
3. Taxable income from insurance proceeds.
4. Any amount included in income from line 2 of Form 6478, Biofuel Producer Credit, if applicable.
5. Any amount included in income from line 8 of Form 8864, Biodiesel and Renewable Diesel Fuels Credit, if applicable.
6. The recapture amount under section 280F if the business use of listed property drops to 50% or less. To figure the recapture amount, complete Part IV of Form 4797.
7. All section 481 income adjustments resulting from changes in accounting methods. Show the computation of the section 481 adjustments on an attached statement.
8. Part or all of the proceeds received from certain employer-owned life insurance contracts issued after August 17, 2006. Partnerships that own one or more employer-owned life insurance contracts issued after that date must file Form 8925, Report of Employer-Owned Life Insurance Contracts. See section 101(j) for details.

Do not include items requiring separate computations that must be reported on Schedules K and K-1. See the instructions for Schedules K and K-1, later.

Do not report portfolio or rental activity income (loss) on this line.

Deductions



Report only trade or business activity deductions on lines 9 through 20.

Do not report the following expenses on lines 9 through 20.

- Rental activity expenses. Report these expenses on Form 8825 or line 3b of Schedule K.
- Deductions allocable to portfolio income. Report these deductions on line 13d of Schedule K and in box 13 of Schedule K-1 using code I or L.
- Nondeductible expenses (for example, expenses connected with the production of tax-exempt income). Report nondeductible expenses on line 18c of Schedule K and in box 18 of Schedule K-1 using code C.
- Qualified expenditures to which an election under section 59(e) may apply. The instructions for line 13c of Schedule K and for Schedule K-1, box 13, code J, explain how to report these amounts.

- Items the partnership must state separately that require separate computations by the partners. Examples include expenses incurred for the production of income instead of in a trade or business, charitable contributions, foreign taxes paid or accrued, intangible drilling and development costs, soil and water conservation expenditures, amortizable basis of reforestation expenditures, and exploration expenditures. The distributive shares of these expenses are reported separately to each partner on Schedule K-1.

Limitations on Deductions

Section 263A uniform capitalization

rules. The uniform capitalization rules of section 263A generally require partnerships to capitalize certain costs incurred in connection with the following.

- The production of real property and tangible personal property held in inventory or held for sale in the ordinary course of business.
- Real property or personal property (tangible and intangible) acquired for resale.
- The production of real property and tangible personal property by a partnership for use in its trade or business or in an activity engaged in for profit.

Tangible personal property produced by a partnership includes a film, sound recording, videotape, book, or similar property.

The costs required to be capitalized under section 263A aren't deductible until the property to which the costs relate is sold, used, or otherwise disposed of by the partnership.

Exceptions. For tax years beginning after 2017, a small business taxpayer, defined earlier, can adopt or change its method of accounting to not capitalize costs under section 263A. See section 263A(i) and [Accounting Methods](#), earlier.

Section 263A doesn't apply to the following.

- Timber.
- Most property produced under a long-term contract.
- Certain property produced in a farming business. See the note at the end of the instructions for line 5, earlier.
- Geological and geophysical costs amortized under section 167(h).
- Certain plants bearing fruits and nuts under section 168(k)(5).

The partnership must report the following costs separately to the partners for purposes of determinations under section 59(e).

- Research and experimental costs under section 174.
- Intangible drilling costs for oil, gas, and geothermal property.
- Mining exploration and development costs.

Indirect costs. Partnerships subject to the uniform capitalization rules are required to capitalize not only direct costs but an allocable part of most indirect costs

(including taxes) that benefit the assets produced or acquired for resale, or are incurred because of the performance of production or resale activities.

For inventory, indirect costs that must be capitalized include the following.

- Administration expenses.
- Taxes.
- Depreciation.
- Insurance.
- Compensation paid to officers attributable to services.
- Rework labor.
- Contributions to pension, stock bonus, and certain profit-sharing, annuity, or deferred compensation plans.

Regulations section 1.263A-1(e)(3) specifies other indirect costs that relate to production or resale activities that must be capitalized and those that may be currently deductible.

Interest expense paid or incurred during the production period of designated property must be capitalized and is governed by special rules. For more details, see Regulations sections 1.263A-8 through 1.263A-15.

For more details on the uniform capitalization rules, see Regulations sections 1.263A-1 through 1.263A-3.

Transactions between related taxpayers.

Generally, an accrual basis partnership can deduct business expenses and interest owed to a related party (including any partner) only in the tax year of the partnership that includes the day on which the payment is includible in the income of the related party. See section 267 for details.

Business interest. Business interest expense is limited for tax years beginning after 2017. See section 163(j) for limitations on deductions for business interest.

Business start-up and organizational costs. Generally, a partnership can elect to deduct a limited amount of start-up or organizational costs paid or incurred. Any costs not deducted must be amortized as explained below. See sections 195(b) and 709(b).

Time for making an election. The partnership generally elects to deduct start-up or organizational costs by claiming the deduction on its return filed by the due date (including extensions) for the tax year in which the active trade or business begins. However, for start-up or organizational costs paid or incurred before September 9, 2008, the partnership may be required to attach a statement to its return to elect to deduct such costs. See Temporary Regulations sections 1.195-1T and 1.709-1T (as in effect on July 7, 2008) for details. Also, see Regulations sections 1.195-1 and 1.709-1. If the partnership timely filed its return for the year without making an election, it can still make an election by filing an amended return within 6 months of the due date of the return (excluding extensions). Clearly indicate the election on the amended return and write "Filed pursuant to section 301.9100-2" at the

top of the amended return. File the amended return at the same address the partnership filed its original return. The election applies when figuring income for the current tax year and all subsequent years.

The partnership can choose to forgo the above elections by clearly electing to capitalize its start-up or organizational costs on its return filed by the due date (including extensions) for the tax year in which the active trade or business begins.

The election to either amortize or capitalize start-up or organizational costs is irrevocable and applies to all start-up and organizational costs that are related to the trade or business.

Amortization. Any costs not deducted under the above rules must be amortized ratably over a 180-month period, beginning with the month the partnership begins business. See the Instructions for Form 4562 for details.

Report the deductible amount of these costs and any amortization on line 20. For amortization that began during the tax year, complete and attach Form 4562.

Syndication costs. Costs for issuing and marketing interests in the partnership, such as commissions, professional fees, and printing costs, must be capitalized. They cannot be depreciated or amortized. See the instructions for line 10, later, for the treatment of syndication fees paid to a partner.

Reducing certain expenses for which credits are allowable. The partnership may need to reduce the otherwise allowable deductions for expenses used to figure certain credits. The following are examples of such credits. (Do not reduce the amount of the allowable deduction for any portion of the credit that was passed through to the partnership from another pass-through entity.)

1. Work opportunity credit.
2. Credit for increasing research activities.
3. Disabled access credit.
4. Empowerment zone employment credit, if applicable.
5. Indian employment credit, if applicable.
6. Credit for employer social security and Medicare taxes paid on certain employee tips.
7. Orphan drug credit.
8. Credit for small employer pension plan startup costs.
9. Credit for employer-provided childcare facilities and services.
10. Low sulfur diesel fuel production credit.
11. Mine rescue team training credit, if applicable.
12. Credit for employer differential wage payments.

13. Credit for small employer health insurance premiums.

14. Employer credit for paid family and medical leave (Form 8994).

If the partnership has any of these credits, figure each current year credit before figuring the deductions for expenses on which the credit is based.

Line 9. Salaries and Wages

Enter the salaries and wages paid or incurred for the tax year, reduced by the amount of the following credit(s).

- Work Opportunity Credit (Form 5884).
- Empowerment Zone Employment Credit (Form 8844), if applicable.
- Indian Employment Credit (Form 8845), if applicable.
- Mine Rescue Team Training Credit (Form 8923), if applicable.
- Credit for Employer Differential Wage Payments (Form 8932).

Do not reduce the amount of the allowable deduction for any portion of the credit that was passed through to the partnership from another pass-through entity. See the instructions for the credit form for more information.

Do not include salaries and wages reported elsewhere on the return, such as amounts included in cost of goods sold, elective contributions to a section 401(k) cash or deferred arrangement, or amounts contributed under a salary reduction SEP agreement or a SIMPLE IRA plan.

Line 10. Guaranteed Payments to Partners

Deduct payments or credits to a partner for services or for the use of capital if the payments or credits are determined without regard to partnership income and are allocable to a trade or business activity. Also include on line 10 amounts paid during the tax year for insurance that constitutes medical care for a partner, a partner's spouse, a partner's dependents, or a partner's children under age 27 who aren't dependents.

For information on how to treat the partnership's contribution to a partner's Health Savings Account (HSA), see Notice 2005-8, 2005-4 I.R.B. 368.

Do not include any payments and credits that should be capitalized. For example, although payments or credits to a partner for services rendered in syndicating a partnership may be guaranteed payments, they aren't deductible on line 10. They are capital expenditures. However, they should be separately reported on Schedule K, line 4, and on Schedule K-1, box 4.

Do not include distributive shares of partnership profits.

Report the guaranteed payments to the appropriate partners on Schedule K-1, box 4.

Line 11. Repairs and Maintenance

Enter the costs of incidental repairs and maintenance that don't add to the value of the property or appreciably prolong its life, but only to the extent that such costs relate to a trade or business activity and aren't claimed elsewhere on the return. See Regulations section 1.162-4. The partnership may elect to capitalize certain repair and maintenance costs consistent with its books and records. See Regulations section 1.263(a)-3(n) for information on how to make the election.

The cost of new buildings, machinery, or permanent improvements that increase the value of the property aren't deductible as repairs and maintenance expense. These expenses must be capitalized and depreciated or amortized. However, amounts paid for routine maintenance on property, including buildings, may be deductible. See Regulations section 1.263(a)-3(i).

Line 12. Bad Debts

Enter the total debts that became worthless in whole or in part during the year, but only to the extent such debts relate to a trade or business activity. Report deductible nonbusiness bad debts as a short-term capital loss on Form 8949.



Cash method partnerships cannot take a bad debt deduction unless the amount was previously included in income.

Line 13. Rent

Enter rent paid on business property used in a trade or business activity. Do not deduct rent for a dwelling unit occupied by any partner for personal use.

If the partnership rented or leased a vehicle, enter the total annual rent or lease expense paid or incurred in the trade or business activities of the partnership. Also complete Part V of Form 4562, Depreciation and Amortization. If the partnership leased a vehicle for a term of 30 days or more, the deduction for vehicle lease expense may have to be reduced by an amount called the inclusion amount. The partnership may have an inclusion amount if:

The lease term began:	And the vehicle's FMV on the first day of the lease exceeded:
Automobiles other than trucks and vans	
After 12/31/2017 but before 1/1/2019	\$50,000
After 12/31/12 and before 1/1/18	\$19,000
After 12/31/09 but before 1/1/13	\$18,500
Trucks and vans	
After 12/31/2017 but before 1/1/2019	\$50,000
After 12/31/13 and before 1/1/18	\$19,500
After 12/31/09 and before 1/1/14	\$19,000
The inclusion amount for lease terms beginning in 2019 will be published in the Internal Revenue Bulletin in early 2019.	

See Pub. 463, Travel, Gift, and Car Expenses, for instructions on figuring the inclusion amount.

Line 14. Taxes and Licenses

Enter taxes and licenses paid or incurred in the trade or business activities of the partnership if not reflected elsewhere on the return. Federal import duties and federal excise and stamp taxes are deductible only if paid or incurred in carrying on the trade or business of the partnership.

Do not deduct the following taxes on line 14.

- Taxes not imposed on the partnership.
- Federal income taxes or taxes reported elsewhere on the return.
- Section 901 foreign taxes. Report these taxes separately on Schedule K, line 16p and on Schedule K-1, box 16, using codes P and Q.
- Taxes allocable to a rental activity. Report taxes allocable to rental real estate activity on Form 8825. Report taxes allocable to a rental activity other than a rental real estate activity on line 3b of Schedule K.
- Taxes paid or incurred for the production or collection of income, or for the management, conservation, or maintenance of property held to produce income. Report these taxes separately on line 13d of Schedule K and in box 13 of Schedule K-1 using code W.

See section 263A(a) for rules on capitalization of allocable costs (including taxes) for any property.

- Taxes, including state or local sales taxes, that are paid or incurred in connection with an acquisition or disposition of property (these taxes must be treated as a part of the cost of the acquired property or, in the case of a disposition, as a reduction in the amount realized on the disposition).
- Taxes assessed against local benefits that increase the value of the property assessed (such as for paving, etc.).

See section 164(d) for information on apportionment of taxes on real property between seller and purchaser.

Line 15. Interest

Include only interest incurred in the trade or business activities of the partnership that isn't claimed elsewhere on the return.

Do not include interest expense on the following.

- Debt used to purchase rental property or debt used in a rental activity. Interest allocable to a rental real estate activity is reported on Form 8825 and is used in arriving at net income (loss) from rental real estate activities on line 2 of Schedule K and in box 2 of Schedule K-1. Interest allocable to a rental activity other than a rental real estate activity is included on line 3b of Schedule K and is used in arriving at net income (loss) from a rental activity (other than a rental real estate activity). This net amount is reported on line 3c of Schedule K and in box 3 of Schedule K-1.
- Debt used to buy property held for investment. Interest that is clearly and directly allocable to interest, dividend, royalty, or annuity income not derived in the ordinary course of a trade or business is reported on line 13b of Schedule K and in box 13 of Schedule K-1 using code H. See the instructions for line 13b of Schedule K; box 13, code H of Schedule K-1; and Form 4952, Investment Interest Expense Deduction, for more information on investment property.
- Debt proceeds allocated to distributions made to partners during the tax year. Instead, report such interest on line 13d of Schedule K and in box 13 of Schedule K-1 using code W. To determine the amount to allocate to distributions to partners, see Notice 89-35, 1989-1 C.B. 675.
- Debt required to be allocated to the production of designated property. Designated property includes real property, personal property that has a class life of 20 years or more, and other tangible property requiring more than 2 years (1 year in the case of property with a cost of more than \$1 million) to produce or construct. Interest allocable to designated property produced by a partnership for its own use or for sale must be capitalized. In addition, a partnership must also capitalize to the basis of the designated property any interest on debt allocable to an asset used to produce designated property. A partner may have to capitalize interest that the partner incurs during the tax year for the partnership's production expenditures. Similarly, interest incurred by a partnership may have to be capitalized by a partner for the partner's own production expenditures. The information required by the partner to properly capitalize interest for this purpose must be provided by the partnership on an attached statement for box 20 of Schedule K-1, using code R. See section 263A(f) and Regulations sections 1.263A-8 through 1.263A-15.

Special rules apply to the following.

- Allocating interest expense among activities so that the limitations on passive

activity losses, investment interest, and personal interest can be properly figured. Generally, interest expense is allocated in the same manner as debt is allocated. Debt is allocated by tracing disbursements of the debt proceeds to specific expenditures. Temporary Regulations section 1.163-8T gives rules for tracing debt proceeds to expenditures.

- Interest paid by a partnership to a partner for the use of capital, which should be entered on line 10 as guaranteed payments.
- Prepaid interest, which generally can only be deducted over the term of the debt. See section 461(g) and Regulations sections 1.163-7, 1.446-2, and 1.1273-2(g) for details.
- Interest which is allocable to unborrowed policy cash values of life insurance, endowment, or annuity contracts issued after June 8, 1997, when the partnership is a policyholder or beneficiary. See section 264(f). Attach a statement showing the computation of the deduction.

Limitation on deduction. Business interest expense is generally limited to the sum of business interest income, 30% of the adjusted taxable income, and floor plan financing interest. Business interest expense includes any interest expense properly allocable to a trade or business. A small business taxpayer that isn't a tax shelter (as defined in section 448(d)(3)) and that meets the gross receipts test isn't required to limit business interest expense under section 163(j). A taxpayer meets the gross receipts test if the taxpayer has average annual gross receipts of \$25 million or less for the 3 prior tax years under the gross receipts test of section 448(c). Gross receipts include the aggregate gross receipts from all persons treated as a single employer such as a controlled group of corporations, commonly controlled partnerships or proprietorships, and affiliated service groups. If the partnership fails to meet the gross receipts test, Form 8990, Limitation on Business Interest Expense Under Section 163(j), is generally required. Also see Schedule B, questions 23 and 24.

Line 16. Depreciation

On line 16a, enter only the depreciation claimed on assets used in a trade or business activity. Enter on line 16b the depreciation included elsewhere on the return (for example, on page 1, line 2) that is attributable to assets used in trade or business activities. See the Instructions for Form 4562, or Pub. 946, How To Depreciate Property, to figure the amount of depreciation to enter on this line.

Complete and attach Form 4562 only if the partnership placed property in service during the tax year or claims depreciation on any car or other listed property.

Do not include any section 179 expense deduction on this line. This amount isn't deducted by the partnership. Instead, it is passed through to the partners in box 12 of Schedule K-1. Generally, the basis of a partnership's section 179 property must be reduced to reflect the amount of section 179

expense elected by the partnership. This reduction must be made in the basis of partnership property even if the limitations of section 179(b) and Regulations section 1.179-2 prevent a partner from deducting all or a portion of the amount of the section 179 expense allocated by the partnership.

Line 17. Depletion

If the partnership claims a deduction for timber depletion, complete and attach Form T (Timber), Forest Activities Schedule.



Do not deduct depletion for oil and gas properties. Each partner figures depletion on oil and gas properties. See the instructions for Schedule K-1, box 20, [Depletion information oil and gas \(code T\)](#), for the information on oil and gas depletion that must be supplied to the partners by the partnership.

Line 18. Retirement Plans, etc.

Do not deduct payments for partners to retirement or deferred compensation plans including IRAs, qualified plans, and simplified employee pension (SEP) and SIMPLE IRA plans on this line. These amounts are reported on Schedule K-1, box 13, using code R, and are deducted by the partners on their own returns.

Enter the deductible contributions not claimed elsewhere on the return made by the partnership for its common-law employees under a qualified pension, profit-sharing, annuity, or SEP or SIMPLE IRA plan, and under any other deferred compensation plan.

If the partnership contributes to an individual retirement arrangement (IRA) for employees, include the contribution in salaries and wages on page 1, line 9, or Form 1125-A, line 3, and not on line 18.

Employers who maintain a pension, profit-sharing, or other funded deferred compensation plan (other than a SEP or SIMPLE IRA), whether or not the plan is qualified under the Internal Revenue Code and whether or not a deduction is claimed for the current year, generally must file the applicable form listed below.

- Form 5500, Annual Return/Report of Employee Benefit Plan.
- Form 5500-SF, Short Form Annual Return/Report of Small Employee Benefit Plan (generally filed instead of Form 5500 if there are under 100 participants at the beginning of the plan year).



Form 5500 and Form 5500-SF must be filed electronically under the computerized EFAST2 Filing Acceptance System (EFAST2). For more information, see the [EFAST2 website at www.efast.dol.gov](#).

- Form 5500-EZ, Annual Return of One-Participant (Owners and Their Spouses) Retirement Plan. File this form for a plan that only covers one or more partners (or partners and their spouses).

Line 19. Employee Benefit Programs

Enter the partnership's contributions to employee benefit programs not claimed elsewhere on the return (for example, insurance, health, and welfare programs) that aren't part of a pension, profit-sharing, etc., plan included on line 18.

Do not include amounts paid during the tax year for insurance that constitutes medical care for a partner, a partner's spouse, a partner's dependents, or a partner's children under age 27 who aren't dependents. Instead, include these amounts on line 10 as guaranteed payments on Schedule K, line 4, and Schedule K-1, box 4, of each partner on whose behalf the amounts were paid. Also report these amounts on Schedule K, line 13d, and Schedule K-1, box 13, using code M, of each partner on whose behalf the amounts were paid.

Line 20. Other Deductions

Enter the total allowable trade or business deductions that aren't deductible elsewhere on page 1 of Form 1065. Attach a statement listing by type and amount each deduction included on this line. Examples of other deductions include the following.

- Amortization. See the Instructions for Form 4562 for more information. Complete and attach Form 4562 if the partnership is claiming amortization of costs that began during the tax year.
- Insurance premiums.
- Legal and professional fees.
- Supplies used and consumed in the business.
- Utilities.
- Certain business startup and organizational costs. See [Limitations on Deductions](#), earlier, for more details.
- Deduction for certain energy efficient commercial building property placed in service before January 1, 2017. See section 179D, Notice 2006-52, 2006-26 I.R.B. 1175, as amplified and clarified by Notice 2008-40, 2008-14 I.R.B. 725, and modified by Notice 2012-26.
- Any net negative section 481(a) adjustment.

Also see [Special Rules](#), later.

Do not deduct the following on line 20.

- Items that must be reported separately on Schedules K and K-1.
- Fines and penalties. Generally, no deduction is allowed for fines and penalties paid to a government or specified nongovernmental entity for the violation of any law except amounts that constitute restitution, amounts paid to come into compliance with the law, amounts paid or incurred as the result of certain court orders in which no government or specified nongovernmental agency is a party, and amounts paid or incurred for taxes due. Report nondeductible amounts on Schedule K, line 18c. No deduction is allowed for the restitution amount or amount paid to come into compliance with the law

unless the amounts are specifically identified in the settlement agreement or court order. Also, any amount paid or incurred as reimbursement to the government for the costs of any investigation or litigation are not eligible for the exceptions and are nondeductible. See section 162(f).

- Expenses allocable to tax-exempt income. Report these expenses on Schedule K, line 18c.
- Net operating losses. Only individuals and corporations may claim a net operating loss deduction.
- Amounts paid or incurred to participate or intervene in any political campaign on behalf of a candidate for public office, or to influence the general public regarding legislative matters, elections, or referendums. Report these expenses on Schedule K, line 18c.
- Lobbying expenses. Generally, lobbying expenses are not deductible. These expenses include amounts paid or incurred in connection with influencing federal, state, or local legislation (but not amounts paid or incurred before December 22, 2017, in connection with local legislation); or amounts paid or incurred in connection with any communication with certain federal executive branch officials in an attempt to influence the official actions or positions of the officials. See Regulations section 1.162-29 for the definition of "influencing legislation." Dues and other similar amounts paid to certain tax-exempt organizations may not be deductible. If certain in-house lobbying expenditures don't exceed \$2,000, they are deductible. See section 162(e)(4)(B).
- Amounts paid or incurred for any settlement or payout related to sexual harassment or sexual abuse that is subject to a nondisclosure agreement, as well as any attorney's fees related to the settlement or payout. See section 162(q).

Special Rules

Commercial revitalization deduction. If the partnership constructed, purchased, or substantially rehabilitated a qualified building in a renewal community, it may have qualified for either (a) a deduction of 50% of qualified capital expenditures in the year the building was placed in service, or (b) amortization of 100% of the qualified capital expenditures over a 120-month period beginning with the month the building was placed in service. If the partnership elected to amortize these expenditures, complete and attach Form 4562. To qualify, the building must be nonresidential (as defined in section 168(e)(2)) and placed in service by the partnership. The partnership must be the original user of the building unless it is substantially rehabilitated. The qualified expenditures cannot exceed the lesser of \$10 million or the amount allocated to the building by the commercial revitalization agency of the state in which the building is located. Any remaining expenditures are depreciated over the regular depreciation recovery period. See section 1400I, as in

effect before its repeal on March 23, 2018, for details.



The commercial revitalization deduction isn't available for buildings placed in service after 2009.

Rental real estate. Do not report this deduction on line 20 if the building is placed in service as rental real estate. A commercial revitalization deduction for rental real estate isn't deducted by the partnership but is passed through to the partners in box 13 of Schedule K-1 using code Q.

Travel, meals, and entertainment.

Subject to limitations and restrictions discussed below, a partnership can deduct ordinary and necessary travel and non-entertainment related meal expenses paid or incurred in its trade or business. Generally, entertainment expenses, membership dues, and facilities used in connection with these activities cannot be deducted. Also, special rules apply to deductions for gifts, luxury water travel, and convention expenses. See section 274 and Pub. 463 for details.

Travel. The partnership cannot deduct travel expenses of any individual accompanying a partner or partnership employee, including a spouse or dependent of the partner or employee, unless:

- That individual is an employee of the partnership, and
- His or her travel is for a bona fide business purpose and would otherwise be deductible by that individual.

Meals. Generally, the partnership can deduct only 50% of the amount otherwise allowable for non-entertainment meal expenses paid or incurred in its trade or business. Entertainment related meals are generally disallowed. In addition (subject to exceptions under section 274(k)(2)):

- Meals must not be lavish or extravagant, and
- A partner or employee of the partnership must be present at the meal.

See section 274(n)(3) for a special rule that applies to expenses for meals consumed by individuals subject to the hours of service limits of the Department of Transportation.

Membership dues. The partnership may deduct amounts paid or incurred for membership dues in civic or public service organizations, professional organizations (such as bar and medical associations), business leagues, trade associations, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, and real estate boards. However, no deduction is allowed if a principal purpose of the organization is to entertain, or provide entertainment facilities for, members or their guests. In addition, the partnership may not deduct membership dues in any club organized for business, pleasure, recreation, or other social purpose. This includes country clubs, golf and athletic clubs, airline and hotel clubs, and clubs operated to

provide meals under conditions favorable to business discussion.

Entertainment facilities. The partnership cannot deduct an expense paid or incurred for a facility (such as a yacht or hunting lodge) used for an activity usually considered entertainment, amusement, or recreation.

Amounts treated as compensation. Generally, the partnership may be able to deduct otherwise nondeductible entertainment, amusement, or recreation expenses if the amounts are treated as compensation to the recipient and reported on Form W-2 for an employee or on Form 1099-MISC for an independent contractor.

Reforestation expenditures. If the partnership made an election to deduct a portion of its reforestation expenditures on line 13d of Schedule K, it must amortize over an 84-month period the portion of these expenditures in excess of the amount deducted on Schedule K (see section 194). Deduct on line 20 only the amortization of these excess reforestation expenditures. See [Reforestation expense deduction \(code S\)](#), later.

Tax and Payment

Line 23. Interest due under the look-back method for completed long-term contracts. For partnerships that aren't closely held, attach Form 8697 and a check or money order for the full amount, made payable to "United States Treasury." Write the partnership's employer identification number (EIN), daytime phone number, and "Form 8697 Interest" on the check or money order.

Line 24. Interest due under the look-back method for property depreciated under the income forecast method. For partnerships that aren't closely held, attach Form 8866 and a check or money order for the full amount, made payable to "United States Treasury." Write the partnership's employer identification number (EIN), daytime phone number, and "Form 8866 Interest" on the check or money order.

Line 25. BBA AAR imputed underpayment. Use this line if the partnership is filing an AAR electronically and chooses to pay the imputed underpayment. For instructions on how to figure the imputed underpayment, see the Instructions for Form 8082. Write the name of the partnership, tax identification number, tax year, "Form 1065," and "BBA AAR Imputed Underpayment" on the payment. Checks must be payable to "United States Treasury" and mailed to Ogden Service Center, Ogden, UT 84201-0011. Payments can be made by check or electronically.

Line 26. Other taxes. In a few instances, payments other than those listed above may have to be made with Form 1065. Enter the amount on this line and attach a statement identifying the purpose of the payment.

Line 28. Payment. Enter any prepayments related to lines 23–26 above.

Schedule B. Other Information

Question 1

Check box 1f for any other type of entity and state the type.

Maximum Percentage Owned for Purposes of Questions 2 and 3

To determine the maximum percentage owned in the partnership's profit, loss, or capital for the purposes of questions 2a, 2b, and 3b, determine separately the partner's percentage of interest in profit, loss, and capital at the end of the partnership's tax year. This determination must be based on the partnership agreement and it must be made using the constructive ownership rules described below. The maximum percentage is the highest of these three percentages (determined at the end of the tax year).

See [Item J. Partner's Profit, Loss, and Capital](#), later, for more information on ownership percentages.

Questions 2 and 3

Constructive ownership of the partnership. For purposes of question 2, except for foreign governments within the meaning of section 892, in determining an ownership interest in the profit, loss, or capital of the partnership, the constructive ownership rules of section 267(c) (excluding section 267(c)(3)) apply to ownership of interests in the partnership as well as corporate stock. An interest in the partnership which is owned directly or indirectly by or for another entity (corporation, partnership, estate, trust, or tax-exempt organization) is considered to be owned proportionately by the owners (shareholders, partners, or beneficiaries) of the owning entity.

Also, under section 267(c), an individual is considered to own an interest owned directly or indirectly by or for his or her family. The family of an individual includes only that individual's spouse, brothers, sisters, ancestors, and lineal descendants. An interest will be attributed from an individual under the family attribution rules only if the person to whom the interest is attributed owns a direct interest in the partnership or an indirect interest under section 267(c)(1) or (5). For purposes of these instructions, an individual will not be considered to own, under section 267(c)(2), an interest in the partnership owned, directly or indirectly, by a family member of the individual unless the individual also owns an interest in the partnership either directly or indirectly through a corporation, partnership, or trust.

For purposes of question 2, "foreign government" has the same meaning as it does under section 892. In determining a

foreign government's ownership interest in the profit, loss, or capital of the partnership, the constructive ownership rules of Regulations section 1.892-5T(c)(1)(i) apply to ownership of interests in the partnership as well as corporate stock. An interest in the partnership which is owned directly or indirectly by an integral part or controlled entity of a foreign sovereign (within the meaning of Regulations section 1.892-2T(a)) is considered to be owned proportionately by such foreign sovereign.

Constructive ownership examples for questions 2 and 3 are included below. For the purposes of questions 2 and 3, add an owner's direct percentage ownership and indirect percentage ownership in an entity to determine if the owner owns, directly or indirectly, 50% or more of the entity.

Example for question 2a. Corporation A owns, directly, an interest of 50% in the profit, loss, or capital of Partnership B. Corporation A also owns, directly, an interest of 15% in the profit, loss, or capital of Partnership C. Partnership B owns, directly, an interest of 70% in the profit, loss, or capital of Partnership C. Therefore, Corporation A owns, directly or indirectly, an interest of 50% in the profit, loss, or capital of Partnership C (15% directly and 35% indirectly through Partnership B). On Partnership C's Form 1065, it must answer "Yes" to question 2a of Schedule B. See [Example 1](#) in the instructions for Schedule B-1 (Form 1065) for guidance on providing the rest of the information required of entities answering "Yes" to this question.

Example for question 2b. A owns, directly, 50% of the profit, loss, or capital of Partnership X. B, the daughter of A, doesn't own, directly, any interest in X and doesn't own, indirectly, any interest in X through any entity (corporation, partnership, trust, or estate). Because family attribution rules apply only when an individual (in this example, B) owns a direct interest in the partnership or an indirect interest through another entity, A's interest in Partnership X isn't attributable to B. On Partnership X's Form 1065, it must answer "Yes" to question 2b of Schedule B. See [Example 2](#) in the instructions for Schedule B-1 (Form 1065) for guidance on providing the rest of the information required of entities answering "Yes" to this question.

Constructive ownership of other entities by the partnership. For purposes of determining the partnership's constructive ownership of other entities, the constructive ownership rules of section 267(c) (excluding section 267(c)(3)) apply to ownership of interests in partnerships and trusts as well as corporate stock. Generally, if an entity (a corporation, partnership, or trust) is owned, directly or indirectly, by or for another entity (corporation, partnership, estate, or trust), the owned entity is considered to be owned proportionately by or for the owners (shareholders, partners, or beneficiaries) of the owning entity.

Question 3a. List each corporation in which the partnership, at the end of the tax year, owns, directly, 20% or more, or owns, directly or indirectly, 50% or more of the total voting power of all classes of stock entitled to vote. Indicate the name, EIN, country of incorporation, and percentage interest owned, directly or indirectly, in the total voting power. List the parent corporation of an affiliated group filing a consolidated tax return rather than the subsidiary members except for subsidiary members in which an interest is owned, directly or indirectly, independent of the interest owned, directly or indirectly, in the parent corporation. If a corporation is owned through a disregarded entity, list the information for the corporation rather than the disregarded entity.

Question 3b. List each partnership in which the partnership, at the end of the tax year, owns, directly, an interest of 20% or more, or owns, directly or indirectly, an interest of 50% or more in the profit, loss, or capital of the partnership. List each trust in which the partnership, at the end of the tax year, owns, directly, an interest of 20% or more, or owns, directly or indirectly, an interest of 50% or more in the trust beneficial interest. For each partnership or trust listed, indicate the name, EIN, type of entity (partnership or trust), and country of origin. If the listed entity is a partnership, enter in column (v) the maximum of percentage interests owned, directly or indirectly, in the profit, loss, or capital of the partnership at the end of the partnership's tax year. If the entity is a trust, enter in column (v) the percentage of the partnership's beneficial interest in the trust owned, directly or indirectly, at the end of the tax year. List a partnership or trust owned through a disregarded entity rather than the disregarded entity.

Question 4

Answer "Yes" if the partnership meets all four of the requirements shown on the form. Total receipts is defined as the sum of gross receipts or sales (page 1, line 1a); all other income (page 1, lines 4 through 7); income reported on Schedule K, lines 3a, 5, 6a, and 7; income or net gain reported on Schedule K, lines 8, 9a, 10, and 11; and income or net gain reported on Form 8825, lines 2, 19, and 20a. "Total assets" is defined as the amount that would be reported in item F on page 1 of Form 1065.

Question 5

Answer "Yes" if interests in the partnership are traded on an established securities market or are readily tradable on a secondary market (or its substantial equivalent).

Question 6

Generally, the partnership will have income if debt is canceled or forgiven. The determination of the existence and amount of cancellation of debt income is made at the partnership level. Partnership cancellation of indebtedness income is separately stated on Schedule K and Schedule K-1. The extent to which such income is taxable is usually

made by each individual partner under rules found in section 108. For more information, see Pub. 334, Tax Guide for Small Business.

Question 7

Answer "Yes" if the partnership filed, or is required to file, a return under section 6111 to provide information on any reportable transaction by a material advisor. Use Form 8918, Material Advisor Disclosure Statement, to provide the information. For details, see the Instructions for Form 8918.

Question 8

Answer "Yes" if either (1) or (2) below applies to the partnership. Otherwise, check the "No" box.

1. At any time during calendar year 2018, the partnership had an interest in or signature or other authority over a bank account, securities account, or other financial account in a foreign country (see FinCEN Form 114, Report of Foreign Bank and Financial Accounts (FBAR); and
 - The combined value of the accounts was more than \$10,000 at any time during the calendar year; and
 - The accounts were not with a U.S. military banking facility operated by a U.S. financial institution.
2. The partnership owns more than 50% of the stock in any corporation that would answer the question "Yes" based on item (1) above.

If the "Yes" box is checked for the question, do the following.

- Enter the name of the foreign country or countries. Attach a separate sheet if more space is needed.
- File FinCEN Form 114 electronically at the FinCEN website, bsaefiling.fincen.treas.gov/main.html.

Question 9

The partnership may be required to file Form 3520, Annual Return To Report Transactions With Foreign Trusts and Receipt of Certain Foreign Gifts, if any of the following apply.

- It directly or indirectly transferred property or money to a foreign trust. For this purpose, any U.S. person who created a foreign trust is considered a transferor.
- It is treated as the owner of any part of the assets of a foreign trust under the grantor trust rules.
- It received a distribution from a foreign trust.

For more information, see the Instructions for Form 3520.

An owner of a foreign trust must ensure that the trust files an annual information return on Form 3520-A, Annual Information Return of Foreign Trust With a U.S. Owner.

Questions 10a, 10b, and 10c



You must check "Yes" or "No" for each question.

Question 10a. Answer "Yes" if the partnership is making, or has made (and has

not revoked) a section 754 election. If the partnership technically terminated under section 708(b)(1)(B), and the new partnership doesn't make a section 754 election for its first tax year, the section 754 election is considered "revoked" for purposes of completing question 10a. For information about the election, see item 4 under [Elections Made by the Partnership](#), earlier.

Question 10b. Answer "Yes" if the partnership made an optional basis adjustment under section 743(b) or 734(b) for the tax year. If the partnership has made a section 754 election (and it has not been revoked) and either of the following transactions occurs, the partnership must make a basis adjustment under section 734(b) or 743(b).

Section 743(b) basis adjustment. A section 743(b) basis adjustment is required if there is a transfer of an interest in the partnership by a sale or exchange, or in the death of a partner. See question 10c if the partnership has a substantial built-in loss immediately after such a transfer. The basis adjustment affects only the transferee's basis in partnership property. The partnership must attach a statement to the return for the tax year in which the transfer occurred. The statement must include:

- The name of the transferee partner,
 - The EIN or SSN of the transferee partner,
 - The computation of the adjustment, and
 - The identity of the partnership properties to which the adjustment has been allocated.
- For details, see section 743 and Regulations section 1.743-1. For details on allocating the basis adjustment to partnership properties, see section 755 and Regulations section 1.755-1.

Section 734(b) basis adjustment. A section 734(b) basis adjustment is required if there is a distribution of property to a partner, whether or not in liquidation of the partner's entire interest in the partnership. See question 10c if there is a substantial built-in loss related to the distribution. The basis adjustment affects each partner's basis in the partnership property. The partnership must attach a statement to the return for the tax year in which the distribution occurred. The statement must include:

- The computation of the adjustment,
- The class of property distributed (ordinary income property or capital gain property), and
- The partnership properties to which the adjustment has been allocated.

For details, see section 734 and Regulations section 1.734-1. For details on allocating the basis adjustment to partnership properties, see section 755 and Regulations section 1.755-1.

Question 10c. Answer "Yes" if the partnership had to make a basis reduction under section 743(b) because of a substantial built-in loss (as defined in section 743(d)) or under section 734(b) because of a substantial basis reduction (as defined in section 734(d)). Section 743(d)(1) provides

that, for purposes of section 743, a partnership has a substantial built-in loss resulting from a transfer of a partnership interest if the partnership's adjusted basis in the partnership's property exceeds by more than \$250,000 the fair market value of the property or the transferee partner would be allocated a loss of more than \$250,000 if the partnership assets were sold for cash equal to their fair market value immediately after such transfer. Under section 734(d), there is a substantial basis reduction resulting from a distribution if the sum of the following amounts exceeds \$250,000.

- The amount of loss recognized by the distributee partner on a distribution in liquidation of the partner's interest in the partnership (see section 731(a)(2)).
- The excess of the basis of the distributed property to the distributee partner (determined under section 732) over the adjusted basis of the distributed property to the partnership immediately before the distribution (as adjusted by section 732(d)).

Section 743(b) basis adjustment. For a section 743(b) basis adjustment, attach a statement that includes:

- The name of the transferee partner,
- The EIN or SSN of the transferee partner,
- The computation of the adjustment, and
- The identity of the partnership properties to which the adjustment has been allocated.

Section 734(b) basis adjustment. For a section 734(b) basis adjustment, attach a statement that includes:

- The computation of the adjustment,
- The class of property distributed (ordinary income property or capital gain property), and
- The partnership properties to which the adjustment has been allocated.

Question 11

Check the box if the partnership engaged in a like-kind exchange during the current or immediately preceding tax year and received replacement property which it distributed during the current tax year. For purposes of this question, the partnership is considered to have distributed replacement property if the partnership contributed such property to any entity other than a disregarded entity. The distribution of its ownership interest in a disregarded entity is considered a distribution of the underlying property.

Question 12

If a partnership distributed property to its partners to be jointly owned, whether such distribution is direct or through the formation of an intermediate entity, the question must be answered "Yes." For purposes of question 12, an "undivided interest in partnership property" means property that was owned by the partnership either directly or through a disregarded entity and which was distributed to partners as fractional ownership interests. A tenancy in common interest is a type of undivided ownership interest in property which provides each owner the right to transfer property to a third party without destroying the tenancy in

common. Partners may agree to partition property held as tenants in common or may seek a court order to partition the property (usually dividing the property into fractional interests in accordance with each partner's ownership interest in the partnership).

Example. Partnership P is a partnership which files Form 1065. Partnership P holds title to land held for investment. Partnership P converts its title to the land to fractional interests in the name of the partners and distributes such interests to its partners. Partnership P must answer "Yes" to question 12.

Question 13

Enter the number of Form(s) 8858, Information Return of U.S. Persons With Respect To Foreign Disregarded Entities (FDEs) and Foreign Branches (FBs), that are attached to the return. Form 8858 and its schedules are used by certain U.S. persons (including domestic partnerships) that own a foreign disregarded entity (FDE) directly (or, in certain cases, indirectly or constructively) to satisfy the reporting requirements of sections 6011, 6012, 6031, 6038, and the related regulations. See Form 8858 (and its separate instructions) for information on completing the form.

Question 14

Answer "Yes" if the partnership had any foreign partners (for purposes of section 1446) at any time during the tax year. Otherwise, answer "No."

If the partnership had gross income effectively connected with a trade or business in the United States and foreign partners, it may be required to withhold tax under section 1446 on income allocable to foreign partners (without regard to distributions) and file Forms 8804, 8805, and 8813. See Regulations sections 1.1446-1 through 7 for more information.

Questions 16a and 16b

If the partnership made any payment in 2018 that would require the partnership to file any Form(s) 1099, check the "Yes" box for question 16a and answer question 16b. Otherwise, check the "No" box for question 16a and skip question 16b. See [Am I Required to File a Form 1099 or Other Information Return](#) for more information.

Question 20

For tax years beginning after December 31, 2015, domestic partnerships that are formed or availed of to hold specified foreign financial assets ("specified domestic entities") must file Form 8938, Statement of Specified Foreign Financial Assets, with its Form 1065 for the tax year. Form 8938 must be filed each year the value of the partnership's specified foreign financial assets meets or exceeds the reporting threshold. For more information on domestic partnerships that are specified domestic entities and the types of foreign financial assets that must be reported, see the Instructions for Form 8938.

A domestic partnership required to file Form 8938 with its Form 1065 for the tax year should check "Yes" to question 20 of Schedule B, Form 1065.

Question 22

Section 267A disallows deductions for certain interest and royalty payments or accruals. In general, section 267A applies when the interest or royalty is paid or accrued to a related party which, under its tax laws, either doesn't include the full amount in income, or is allowed a deduction with respect to the amount; and the amount is paid or accrued pursuant to a hybrid transaction or by, or to, a hybrid entity. When section 267A applies, the deduction is generally disallowed to the extent the related party doesn't include the amount in income or is allowed a deduction with respect to the amount. However, the deduction isn't disallowed to the extent the amount is included in the gross income of a U.S. shareholder under section 951(a). For definitions of terms, see section 267A.

Question 23

For tax years beginning after 2017, the limitation on business interest expense applies to every taxpayer with a trade or business, unless the taxpayer meets certain specified exceptions. A partnership may elect out of the limitation for certain businesses otherwise subject to the business interest expense limitation.

Certain real property trades or businesses and farming businesses qualify to make an election not to limit business interest expense. This is an irrevocable election. If you make this election, you are required to use the alternative depreciation system to depreciate certain property. Also, you are not entitled to the special depreciation allowance for that property. For a partnership with more than one qualifying business, the election is made with respect to each business. Check "Yes" if the partnership has an election in effect to exclude a real property trade or business or a farming business from section 163(j). For more information, see section 163(j) and the Instructions for Form 8990.

Question 24

Generally, a taxpayer with a trade or business must file Form 8990 to claim a deduction for business interest. In addition, Form 8990 must be filed by any taxpayer that owns an interest in a partnership with current year, or prior year carryover, excess business interest expense allocated from the partnership. A pass-through entity allocating excess taxable income or excess business interest income to its owners (i.e., a pass-through entity that isn't a small business taxpayer) must file Form 8990, regardless of whether it has any interest expense.

Exclusions from filing. A taxpayer isn't required to file Form 8990 if the taxpayer is a small business taxpayer and doesn't have excess business interest expense from a

partnership. A taxpayer is also not required to file Form 8990 if the taxpayer only has business interest expense from these excepted trades or businesses:

- An electing real property trade or business,
- An electing farming business, or
- Certain utility businesses.

Small business taxpayer. A small business taxpayer isn't subject to the business interest expense limitation and isn't required to file Form 8990. A small business taxpayer is a taxpayer that (a) isn't a tax shelter (as defined in section 448(d)(3)) and (b) meets the gross receipts test of section 448(c), discussed next.

Gross receipts test. A taxpayer meets the gross receipts test if the taxpayer has average annual gross receipts of \$25 million or less for the 3 prior tax years. A taxpayer's average annual gross receipts for the 3 prior tax years is determined by adding the gross receipts for the 3 prior tax years and dividing the total by 3. Gross receipts include the aggregate gross receipts from all persons treated as a single employer, such as a controlled group of corporations, commonly controlled partnerships, or proprietorships, and affiliated service groups. See section 448(c) and the Instructions for Form 8990 for additional information.

Question 25

Answer "Yes" if an eligible partnership chooses to elect out of the centralized partnership audit regime for the tax year and enter the total from Schedule B-2, Part III, line 3. If making the election, attach a completed Schedule B-2 to Form 1065. A partnership is an eligible partnership for the tax year if it has 100 or fewer eligible partners in that year. Eligible partners are individuals, C corporations, S corporations, foreign entities that would be C corporations if they were domestic entities, and estates of deceased partners. The determination as to whether the partnership has 100 or fewer partners is made by adding the number of Schedules K-1 required to be issued by the partnership for the tax year to the number of Schedules K-1 required to be issued by any partner that is an S corporation to its shareholders for the tax year of the S corporation ending with or within the partnership tax year. A partnership isn't eligible to elect out of the centralized partnership audit regime if it is required to issue a Schedule K-1 to any of the following partners.

- A partnership.
- A trust.
- A foreign entity that would not be treated as a C corporation if it were a domestic entity.
- A disregarded entity described in Regulations 301.7701-2(c)(2)(i).
- An estate of an individual other than a deceased partner.
- Any person that holds an interest in the partnership on behalf of another person.

Designated partnership representative. Section 6223 provides that unless the

partnership has made a valid election out of the centralized partnership audit regime, each partnership must designate, in the manner prescribed by the Secretary, a partner or other person with a substantial presence in the United States as the partnership representative who shall have the sole authority to act on behalf of the partnership. If an entity is designated as partnership representative, the partnership must also appoint an individual to act on the entity's behalf (a designated individual). To be a designated individual, the appointed person must also have a substantial presence in the United States.

How to designate. A designation of a partnership representative must be made on the partnership's Form 1065 filed for each respective partnership tax year.

Partnership representative authority. Under section 6223 the partnership and all its partners (and any other person whose tax liability is determined in whole or in part by taking into account directly or indirectly adjustments determined under the centralized partnership audit regime) are bound by the actions of the partnership representative in dealings with the IRS. A designation for a partnership tax year remains in effect until the designation is terminated by (a) a valid resignation of the partnership representative, (b) a valid revocation of the partnership representative (with designation of successor partnership representative), or (c) a determination by the IRS that the designation isn't in effect.

Substantial presence. In order for either a partnership representative or a designated individual to have substantial presence, they must make themselves available to meet in person with the IRS in the United States at a reasonable time and place, as necessary and appropriate as determined by the IRS, and must have a street address in the United States, a telephone number with a U.S. area code, and a U.S. taxpayer identification number.

Taxpayer identification numbers (TINs) of partnership representatives and designated individuals. The full TINs of the partnership representative and designated individual must be shown on the Form 1065 filed with the IRS. However, these TINs may be truncated on the copies of Form 1065 which the partnership furnishes to others, such as its partners. For information on truncating TINs, see [Truncating recipient's taxpayer identification number on Schedule K-1](#), later.

Schedules K and K-1. Partners' Distributive Share Items

Purpose of Schedules

Although the partnership isn't subject to income tax, the partners are liable for tax on their shares of the partnership income,

whether or not distributed, and must include their shares on their tax returns.

Schedule K. Schedule K is a summary schedule of all the partners' shares of the partnership's income, credits, deductions, etc. All partnerships must complete Schedule K. Rental activity income (loss) and portfolio income aren't reported on page 1 of Form 1065. These amounts aren't combined with trade or business activity income (loss). Schedule K is used to report the totals of these and other amounts.

Schedule K-1. Schedule K-1 shows each partner's separate share. Attach a copy of each Schedule K-1 to the Form 1065 filed with the IRS. Keep a copy with a copy of the partnership return as a part of the partnership's records and furnish a copy to each partner. If a partnership interest is held by a nominee on behalf of another person, the partnership may be required to furnish Schedule K-1 to the nominee. See Temporary Regulations sections 1.6031(b)-1T and 1.6031(c)-1T for more information.

Give each partner a copy of either the Partner's Instructions for Schedule K-1 (Form 1065) or specific instructions for each item reported on the partner's Schedule K-1.

Substitute Forms

The partnership doesn't need IRS approval to use a substitute Schedule K-1 if it is an exact copy of the IRS schedule. The boxes must use the same numbers and titles and must be in the same order and format as on the comparable IRS Schedule K-1. The substitute schedule must include the OMB number. The partnership must provide each partner with the Partner's Instructions for Schedule K-1 (Form 1065) or other prepared specific instructions for each item reported on the partner's Schedule K-1.

The partnership must request IRS approval to use other substitute Schedules K-1. To request approval, write to

Internal Revenue Service
Attention: Substitute Forms Program
5000 Ellin Road, C6-440
Lanham, MD 20706

Each partner's information must be on a separate sheet of paper. Therefore, separate all continuously printed substitutes before you file them with the IRS.

The partnership may be subject to a penalty if it files Schedules K-1 that don't conform to the specifications discussed in Pub. 1167, General Rules and Specifications for Substitute Forms and Schedules.

How Income Is Shared Among Partners

Allocate shares of income, gain, loss, deduction, or credit among the partners according to the partnership agreement for sharing income or loss generally. Partners may agree to allocate specific items in a ratio different from the ratio for sharing income or loss. For instance, if the net income

exclusive of specially allocated items is divided evenly among three partners but some special items are allocated 50% to one, 30% to another, and 20% to the third partner, report the specially allocated items on the appropriate line of the applicable partner's Schedule K-1 and the total on the appropriate line of Schedule K, instead of on the numbered lines on page 1 of Form 1065, Form 1125-A, or Schedule D.

If a partner's interest changed during the year (such as the entrance of a new partner, the exit of a partner, an increase to a partner's interest through an additional capital contribution, or a decrease in a partner's interest through a distribution), see section 706(d) and Regulations section 1.706-4 before determining each partner's distributive share of any item of income, gain, loss, deduction, and other items. Partnership items are allocated to a partner only for the part of the year in which that person is a member of the partnership. Generally, for each change in a partner's interest, the partnership will either allocate its items using a pro-ration method or a closing-of-the-books method. Special rules apply to certain partnerships, certain variations, and certain items. See Regulations section 1.706-4 for additional rules and procedures for making elections. In addition, special rules in section 706(d)(2) apply to certain items of partnerships that report their income on the cash basis and special rules in section 706(d)(3) apply to tiered partnerships.

Special rules on the allocation of income, gain, loss, and deductions generally apply if a partner contributes property to the partnership and the FMV of that property at the time of contribution differs from the contributing partner's adjusted tax basis. Under these rules, the partnership must use a reasonable method of making allocations of income, gain, loss, and deductions from the property so that the contributing partner receives the tax burdens and benefits of any built-in gain or loss (that is, pre-contribution appreciation or diminution of value of the contributed property). See Regulations section 1.704-3 for details on how to make these allocations, including a description of specific allocation methods that are generally reasonable.

See [Dispositions of Contributed Property](#), earlier, for special rules on the allocation of income, gain, loss, and deductions on the disposition of property contributed to the partnership by a partner.

If the partnership agreement doesn't provide for the partner's share of income, gain, loss, deduction, or credit, or if the allocation under the agreement doesn't have substantial economic effect, the partner's share is determined according to the partner's interest in the partnership. See Regulations section 1.704-1 for more information.

Specific Instructions (Schedule K-1 Only)

General Information

Generally, the partnership is required to prepare and give a Schedule K-1 to each person who was a partner in the partnership at any time during the year. Schedule K-1 must be provided to each partner on or before the day on which the partnership return is required to be filed.

When the gain deferral method, as described in Treasury Regulations section 1.721(c)-3T, is being applied, a partnership that is a section 721(c) partnership will attach to the Schedule K-1 provided to a U.S. transferor the information required under Temporary Regulations sections 1.721(c)-6T(b)(2) and (3). A partnership that is a section 721(c) partnership will also attach to its Form 1065 a Schedule K-1 for each partner that is a related foreign person with respect to the U.S. transferor. For an indirect partner that is a related foreign person with respect to the U.S. transferor, the Schedule K-1 will only include relevant information with respect to section 721(c) property. See Temporary Regulations section 1.721(c)-1T for definitions.

However, if a foreign partnership meets each of the following four requirements, it isn't required to file or provide Schedules K-1 for foreign partners (unless the foreign partner is a pass-through entity through which a U.S. person holds an interest in the foreign partnership).

- The partnership had no gross income effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States during its tax year.
- All required Forms 1042 and 1042-S were filed by the partnership or another withholding agent as required by Regulations section 1.1461-1(b) and (c).
- The tax liability for each foreign partner for amounts reportable under Regulations section 1.1461-1(b) and (c) has been fully satisfied by the withholding of tax at the source.
- The partnership isn't a withholding foreign partnership as defined in Temporary Regulations section 1.1441-5(c)(2)(i).

Generally, any person who holds an interest in a partnership as a nominee for another person must furnish to the partnership the name, address, etc., of the other person.

If a married couple each had an interest in the partnership, prepare a separate Schedule K-1 for each of them.

How To Complete Schedule K-1



In order to enable accurate scanning and processing of Schedule(s) K-1, please use a 10-point Helvetica Light Standard font for all entries on Schedules K-1 if the entries are typed or made using a computer.

If the return is for a fiscal year or a short tax year, fill in the tax year space at the top of each Schedule K-1. On each Schedule K-1, enter the information about the partnership and the partner in Parts I and II (items A through M). In Part III, enter the partner's distributive share of each item of income, deduction, and credit and any other information the partner needs to file the partner's tax return.

Codes. In box 11 and boxes 13 through 20, identify each item by entering a code in the column to the left of the entry space for the dollar amount. These codes are identified in these instructions and on the back of the Schedule K-1.

Attached statements. Enter an asterisk (*) after the code, if any, in the column to the left of the dollar amount entry space for each item for which you have attached a statement providing additional information. For those informational items that cannot be reported as a single dollar amount, enter the code and asterisk in the left-hand column and enter "STMT" in the entry space to the right to indicate that the information is provided on an attached statement. More than one attached statement can be placed on the same sheet of paper and should be identified in alphanumeric order by box number followed by the letter code (if any). For example: "Box 20, Code C—Fuel tax credit information" (followed by the information the partner needs).



For electronically filed returns, the partnership must follow the instructions for attached statements as described in Pub. 4164 when reporting the additional information that may be required for each respective box. See Pub. 4164 for more information.

Too few entry spaces on Schedule K-1?

If the partnership has more coded items than the number of spaces in box 11 or boxes 13 through 20, do not enter a code or dollar amount in the last entry space of the box. In the last entry space, enter an asterisk in the left column and enter "STMT" in the entry space to the right. Report the additional items on an attached statement and provide the box number, code, description, and dollar amount or information for each additional item. For example: "Box 15, Code J—Work opportunity credit—\$1,000."

Part I. Information About the Partnership

On each Schedule K-1, enter the name, address, and identifying number of the partnership.

Item C. If the partnership is filing its return electronically, enter "e-file." Otherwise, enter the name of the IRS service center where the partnership will file its return. See [Where To File](#), earlier.

Part II. Information About the Partner

Complete a Schedule K-1 for each partner. On each Schedule K-1, enter the partner's name, address, identifying number, and distributive share items.

Items E and F

For an individual partner, enter the partner's social security number (SSN) or individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN). For all other partners, enter the partner's EIN. However, if a partner is an individual retirement arrangement (IRA), enter the identifying number of the custodian of the IRA. Do not enter the identification number of the person for whom the IRA is maintained.

Foreign partners without a U.S. identifying number should be notified by the partnership of the necessity of obtaining a U.S. identifying number. Certain aliens who aren't eligible to obtain SSNs can apply for an ITIN on Form W-7, Application for IRS Individual Taxpayer Identification Number.

If a single-member limited liability company (LLC) owns an interest in the partnership, and the LLC is treated as a disregarded entity for federal income tax purposes, enter the owner's identifying number in item E and the owner's name and address in item F.

Truncating recipient's taxpayer identification number on Schedule K-1. The partnership can truncate a partner's identifying number on the Schedule K-1 the partnership sends to the partner. Truncation isn't allowed on the Schedule K-1 the partnership files with the IRS. Also, the partnership cannot truncate its own identification number on any form.

To truncate, where allowed, replace the first five digits of the nine-digit number with asterisks (*) or Xs (for example, an SSN xxx-xx-xxxx would appear as ***-**-xxxx or XXX-XX-xxxx). For more information, see Regulations section 301.6109-4.

Foreign address. If the partner has a foreign address, enter the information in the following order: City or town, state or province, country, and ZIP or foreign postal code. Follow the country's practice for entering the postal code. Do not abbreviate the country name.

Item G

Complete item G on all Schedules K-1. If a partner holds interests as both a general and limited partner, check both boxes and attach a statement for each activity that shows the amounts allocable to the partner's interest as a limited partner.

Item H. Domestic/Foreign Partner

Check the foreign partner box if the partner is a nonresident alien individual, foreign partnership, foreign corporation, foreign estate, foreign trust, or foreign government. Otherwise, check the domestic partner box.

Item I1. What Type of Entity Is This Partner?

State whether the partner is an individual, a corporation, an estate, a trust, a partnership, a disregarded entity, an exempt organization, a foreign government, or a nominee (custodian). If the entity is a limited liability company (LLC) and it is treated as other than a disregarded entity for federal income tax purposes, the partnership must enter the LLC's classification for federal income tax purposes (that is, a corporation or partnership). If the partner is a nominee, use one of the following codes after the word "nominee" to indicate the type of entity the nominee represents: I—Individual; C—Corporation; F—Estate or Trust; P—Partnership; DE—Disregarded Entity; E—Exempt Organization; IRA—Individual Retirement Arrangement; or FGOV—Foreign Government.

Item J. Partner's Profit, Loss, and Capital

On each line, enter the partner's percentage share of the partnership's profit, loss, and capital as of the beginning and end of the partnership's tax year, as determined under the partnership agreement. If a partner's interest commences after the beginning of the partnership's tax year, enter in the *Beginning* column the percentages that existed for the partner immediately after admission. If a partner's interest terminates before the end of the partnership's tax year, enter in the *Ending* column the percentages that existed immediately before termination.

On the line for *Capital*, enter the percentage share of the capital that the partner would receive if the partnership was liquidated by the distribution of undivided interests in partnership assets and liabilities. If the partner's capital account is negative or zero, express the percentage ownership of capital as zero.

The partner's percentage share of each category must be expressed as a percentage. The percentage must not be negative. The total percentage interest in each category must total 100% for all partners. To determine whether the total beginning and ending percentages are 100%, do not include the beginning percentage for a partner that wasn't a partner at the beginning of the partnership's tax year or the ending percentage for a partner that left the partnership before the end of the partnership's tax year. If the partnership agreement doesn't express the partner's share of profit, loss, and capital as fixed percentages, the partnership may use a reasonable method in arriving at each percentage for purposes of completing the items required by item J, as long as such method is consistent with the partnership agreement and is applied consistently from year to year. Maintain records to support the share of profits, share of losses, and share of capital reported for each partner.

Item K. Partner's Share of Liabilities

Enter each partner's share of nonrecourse liabilities, partnership-level qualified nonrecourse financing, and other recourse liabilities at the end of the year.

"Nonrecourse liabilities" are those liabilities of the partnership for which no partner (or related person) bears the economic risk of loss. The extent to which a partner bears the economic risk of loss is determined under the rules of Regulations section 1.752-2. Do not include partnership-level qualified nonrecourse financing (defined below) on the line for nonrecourse liabilities.

If the partner terminated his or her interest in the partnership during the year, enter the share that existed immediately before the total disposition. In all other cases, enter it as of the end of the year.

If the partnership is engaged in two or more different types of at-risk activities, or a combination of at-risk activities and any other activity, attach a statement showing the partner's share of nonrecourse liabilities, partnership-level qualified nonrecourse financing, and other recourse liabilities for each activity. See Pub. 925 to determine if the partnership is engaged in more than one at-risk activity.

The at-risk rules of section 465 generally apply to any activity carried on by the partnership as a trade or business or for the production of income. These rules generally limit the amount of loss and other deductions a partner can claim from any partnership activity to the amount for which that partner is considered at risk. However, for partners who acquired their partnership interests before 1987, the at-risk rules don't apply to losses from an activity of holding real property the partnership placed in service before 1987. The activity of holding mineral property doesn't qualify for this exception. Identify on an attached statement to Schedule K-1 the amount of any losses that aren't subject to the at-risk rules.

If a partnership is engaged in an activity subject to the limitations of section 465(c)(1) (such as films or videotapes, leasing section 1245 property, farming, or oil and gas property), give each partner his or her share of the total pre-1976 losses from that activity for which there existed a corresponding amount of nonrecourse liability at the end of each year in which the losses occurred. See Form 6198, At-Risk Limitations, and related instructions for more information.

Qualified nonrecourse financing secured by real property used in an activity of holding real property that is subject to the at-risk rules is treated as an amount at risk. "Qualified nonrecourse financing" generally includes financing for which no one is personally liable for repayment that is borrowed for use in an activity of holding real property and that is loaned or guaranteed by a federal, state, or local government or that is

borrowed from a “qualified” person. Qualified persons include any person actively and regularly engaged in the business of lending money, such as a bank or savings and loan association. Qualified persons generally don’t include related parties (unless the nonrecourse financing is commercially reasonable and on substantially the same terms as loans involving unrelated persons), the seller of the property, or a person who receives a fee for the partnership’s investment in the real property. See section 465(b)(6) for more information on qualified nonrecourse financing.

The partner as well as the partnership must meet the qualified nonrecourse rules. Therefore, the partnership must enter on an attached statement any other information the partner needs to determine if the qualified nonrecourse rules are also met at the partner level.

Item L. Partner’s Capital Account Analysis

You aren’t required to complete item L if the answer to question 4 of Schedule B is “Yes.” If you are required to complete this item, see the instructions for Schedule M-2, later. Check the appropriate box that describes the method of accounting used to figure the partner’s capital account.

- Check the “Tax basis” box if the method of accounting used to figure the partner’s capital account is based on the partnership’s income and deductions for federal tax purposes.
- Check the “GAAP” box if it is based on generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).
- Check the “Section 704(b) book” box if it is based on the capital accounting rules under Regulations section 1.704-1(b)(2)(iv).
- Check the “Other” box if any other method is used to figure the partner’s capital account and attach a statement describing the method and showing how the partner’s capital account was figured.

If a partnership reports other than tax basis capital accounts to its partners on Schedule K-1 in Item L (that is, GAAP, 704(b) book, or other), and tax basis capital, if reported on any partner’s Schedule K-1 at the beginning or end of the tax year would be negative, the partnership must report on line 20 of Schedule K-1, using code AH, such partner’s beginning and ending shares of tax basis capital. This is in addition to the required reporting in Item L of Schedule K-1.

For these purposes, the term “tax basis capital” means (i) the amount of cash plus the tax basis of property contributed to a partnership by a partner minus the amount of cash plus the tax basis of property distributed to a partner by the partnership net of any liabilities assumed or taken subject to in connection with such contribution or distribution, plus (ii) the partner’s cumulative share of partnership taxable income and tax-exempt income, minus (iii) the partner’s cumulative share of taxable loss and nondeductible, noncapital expenditures.

Item M. Did the Partner Contribute Property With a Built-in Gain or Loss?

Check the appropriate box to indicate whether the partner contributed property with a built-in gain or loss during the tax year. If the “Yes” box is checked, attach a statement that contains the following information.

- A description of each property the partner contributed.
- The date the property was contributed.
- The amount of the property’s built-in gain or loss.

Exception. If a partner contributes more than 10 properties with either a built-in gain or built-in loss on any date during the tax year, the partnership isn’t required to provide the required information separately for each property contributed for that date. Instead, the partnership can report the (a) number of properties contributed on that date, (b) total amount of built-in gain, and (c) total amount of built-in loss. Do not net the built-in gains and built-in losses; instead, show the total built-in gain and total built-in loss for all properties contributed on that date.

A property’s built-in gain is the amount by which the fair market value of the property exceeds its adjusted tax basis at the time the property is contributed to the partnership. A property’s built-in loss is the amount by which the fair market value of the property is less than its adjusted tax basis at the time the property is contributed to the partnership. Partnerships are required to keep track of this information (see Regulations section 1.704-3). This information is also needed for purposes of allocating partnership items to partners because income, gain, loss, and deductions related to property contributed to the partnership by a partner must be shared among the partners so as to take account of the variation between the basis of the property to the partnership and its fair market value at the time of contribution. If the partnership distributes any property (other than built-in gain property) to a partner that has contributed built-in gain property to the partnership within the last 7 years, it will need this information for the attached statement required in the instructions for line 19b of Schedule K for distributions subject to section 737 (code B). If the partnership distributes contributed property with a built-in gain or loss to any partner other than the partner that contributed the property and the date of the distribution is within 7 years of the date the property was contributed to the partnership, it will need this information for the attached statement required by the instructions for line 20c of Schedule K for the precontribution gain (loss) (code W).

Specific Instructions (Schedules K and K-1, Part III, Except as Noted)

These instructions refer to the lines on Schedule K and the boxes on Schedule K-1.

Special Allocations

An item is specially allocated if it is allocated to a partner in a ratio different from the ratio for sharing income or loss generally.

Report specially allocated ordinary gain (loss) on Schedule K, line 11, and on Schedule K-1, box 11. Report other specially allocated items in the applicable boxes of the partner’s Schedule K-1, with the total amount on the applicable line of Schedule K. See [How Income Is Shared Among Partners](#), earlier.

Example. A partnership has a long-term capital gain that is specially allocated to a partner and a net long-term capital gain reported on line 15 of Schedule D that must be reported on line 9a of Schedule K. Because specially allocated gains or losses aren’t reported on Schedule D, the partnership must report both the net long-term capital gain from Schedule D and the specially allocated gain on line 9a of Schedule K. Box 9a of the Schedule K-1 for the partner must include both the specially allocated gain and the partner’s distributive share of the net long-term capital gain from Schedule D.

Income (Loss)

Line 1. Ordinary Business Income (Loss)

Enter the amount from page 1, line 22. Enter the income (loss) without reference to (a) the basis of the partners’ interests in the partnership, (b) the partners’ at-risk limitations, or (c) the passive activity limitations. These limitations, if applicable, are determined at the partner level.

Line 1 should not include rental activity income (loss) or portfolio income (loss).

Schedule K-1. Enter each partner’s distributive share of ordinary business income (loss) in box 1 of Schedule K-1. Identify on statements attached to Schedule K-1 any additional information the partner needs to correctly apply the passive activity limitations. For example, if the partnership has more than one trade or business activity, identify on an attached statement to Schedule K-1 the amount from each separate activity. See [Passive Activity Reporting Requirements](#), earlier.

Line 2. Net Rental Real Estate Income (Loss)

Enter the net income (loss) from rental real estate activities of the partnership from Form 8825. Attach this form to Form 1065.

Schedule K-1. Enter each partner’s distributive share of net rental real estate income (loss) in box 2 of Schedule K-1. Identify on statements attached to Schedule K-1 any additional information the partner needs to correctly apply the passive activity limitations. For example, if the partnership has more than one rental real estate activity, identify the amount

attributable to each activity. Also, for example, identify certain items from any rental real estate activities that may be subject to the recharacterization rules. See [Passive Activity Reporting Requirements](#), earlier.

Line 3. Other Net Rental Income (Loss)

Enter on line 3a gross income from rental activities other than those reported on Form 8825. Include on line 3a gain (loss) from line 17 of Form 4797 that is attributable to the sale, exchange, or involuntary conversion of an asset used in a rental activity other than a rental real estate activity.

Enter on line 3b the deductible expenses of the activity. Attach a statement of these expenses to Form 1065.

Enter on line 3c the net income (loss).

See [Rental Activities](#), earlier, and Pub. 925 for more information on rental activities.

Schedule K-1. Enter each partner's distributive share of net income (loss) from rental activities other than rental real estate activities in box 3 of Schedule K-1. Identify on statements attached to Schedule K-1 any additional information the partner needs to correctly apply the passive activity limitations. For example, if the partnership has more than one rental activity reported in box 3, identify on an attached statement to Schedule K-1 the amount from each activity. See [Passive Activity Reporting Requirements](#), earlier.

Line 4. Guaranteed Payments to Partners

Guaranteed payments to partners include:

- Payments for salaries, health insurance, and interest deducted by the partnership and reported on Form 1065, page 1, line 10; Form 8825; or on Schedule K, line 3b;
- Compensation deferred under a section 409A nonqualified deferred compensation plan that doesn't meet the requirements of section 409A reported on line 20c of Schedule K; and
- Payments the partnership must capitalize. See the Instructions for Form 1065, line 10.

Generally, amounts reported on line 4 aren't considered to be related to a passive activity. For example, guaranteed payments for personal services paid to a partner would not be passive activity income. Likewise, interest paid to any partner isn't passive activity income.



A partnership must treat and report a transfer of partnership property to a partner in satisfaction of a guaranteed payment as a sale or exchange, and not a distribution. See Rev. Rul. 2007-40, 2007-25 I.R.B. 1426, for more details.

Schedule K-1. Enter each partner's guaranteed payments in box 4 of Schedule K-1.

Portfolio Income

See [Portfolio Income](#), earlier, for a definition of portfolio income.

Do not reduce portfolio income by deductions allocated to it. Report such deductions (other than interest expense) on line 13d of Schedule K. Report each partner's distributive share of deductions (other than interest) allocable to portfolio income in box 13 of Schedule K-1, using codes I or L.

Interest expense allocable to portfolio income is generally investment interest expense reported on line 13b of Schedule K. Report each partner's distributive share of interest expense allocable to portfolio income in box 13 of Schedule K-1 using code H.

Line 5. Interest Income

Enter only taxable portfolio interest on this line. Taxable interest is interest from all sources except interest exempt from tax and interest on tax-free covenant bonds. Include interest income from the credit to holders of tax credit bonds. See the instructions for [Other credits \(code P\)](#), under [Line 15f. Other Credits](#), and the Instructions for Form 8912 for details.

Schedule K-1. Enter each partner's distributive share of interest income in box 5 of Schedule K-1. If the partnership is reporting interest income from clean renewable energy bonds, attach a statement to Schedule K-1 that shows each partner's distributive share of interest income from this credit. Partners need this information to properly adjust the basis of their interest in the partnership.

Line 6a. Ordinary Dividends

Enter only taxable ordinary dividends on line 6a, including any qualified dividends reported on line 6b. Do not include any dividend equivalents reported on line 6c.

Schedule K-1. Enter each partner's distributive share of ordinary dividends in box 6a of Schedule K-1.

Line 6b. Qualified Dividends

Enter qualified dividends on line 6b. Except as provided below, qualified dividends are dividends received from domestic corporations and qualified foreign corporations.

Exceptions. The following dividends aren't qualified dividends.

- Dividends the partnership received on any share of stock held for less than 61 days during the 121-day period that began 60 days before the ex-dividend date. When determining the number of days the

partnership held the stock, don't count certain days during which the partnership's risk of loss was diminished. 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 the partnership held the stock, include the day the partnership disposed of the stock but not the day the partnership acquired it.

- Dividends attributable to periods totaling more than 366 days that the partnership 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 determining the number of days the partnership held the stock, do not count certain days during which the partnership's risk of loss was diminished. Preferred dividends attributable to periods totaling less than 367 days are subject to the 61-day holding period rule above.
- Dividends that relate to payments that the partnership is obligated to make because of short sales or positions in substantially similar or related property.
- Dividends paid by a regulated investment company that aren't treated as qualified dividend income under section 854.
- Dividends paid by a real estate investment trust that aren't treated as qualified dividend income under section 857(c).
- Dividends from a corporation which first became a surrogate foreign corporation (as defined in section 7874(a)(2)(B) after December 22, 2017) other than a foreign corporation which is treated as a domestic corporation under section 7874(b). See section 1(h)(11)(C)(iii)(II).

See Pub. 550 for more details.

Qualified foreign corporation. A foreign corporation is a qualified foreign corporation if it is:

1. Incorporated in a possession of the United States, or
2. Eligible for benefits of a comprehensive income tax treaty with the United States that the Secretary determines is satisfactory for this purpose and that includes an exchange of information program. See Notice 2011-64, 2011-37 I.R.B. 231, for details.

If the foreign corporation doesn't meet either (1) or (2), then it may be treated as a qualified foreign corporation for any dividend paid by the corporation if the stock associated with the dividend paid is readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States.

However, qualified dividends don't include dividends paid by an entity which was a passive foreign investment company (defined in section 1297) in either the tax year of the distribution or the preceding tax year.

See Notice 2004-71, 2004-45 I.R.B. 793, for more details.

Schedule K-1. Enter each partner's distributive share of qualified dividends in box 6b of Schedule K-1.

Attach a statement to the Schedule K-1 identifying the dividends included in box 6a or box 6b that are eligible for the deduction for dividends received under section 243(a), (b), or (c); section 245; section 245A; or are hybrid dividends as defined in section 245A(e)(4).



If any amounts from line 6b are from foreign sources, see the instructions for lines 16d-h, later, for additional statements required.

Line 6c. Dividend equivalents

Information on dividend equivalents, as described in new section 871(m), is provided for persons that are not U.S. persons, who generally are required to treat dividend equivalents as U.S. source dividends, and domestic partnerships with partners who may need this information. Enter the amount of dividend equivalents as defined in section 871(m). See Regulations section 1.871-15 for additional information. For purposes of line 6c, include all amounts that would be included as a dividend equivalent if the amount were paid to a person subject to tax under section 871 or 881, even if the partner is a U.S. person.

Line 7. Royalties

Enter the royalties received by the partnership.

Schedule K-1. Enter each partner's distributive share of royalties in box 7 of Schedule K-1.

Line 8. Net Short-Term Capital Gain (Loss)

Enter the gain (loss) that is portfolio income (loss) from Schedule D (Form 1065), line 7.

Schedule K-1. Enter each partner's distributive share of net short-term capital gain (loss) in box 8 of Schedule K-1.

Line 9a. Net Long-Term Capital Gain (Loss)

Enter the gain or loss that is portfolio income (loss) from Schedule D (Form 1065), line 15.

Schedule K-1. Enter each partner's distributive share of net long-term capital gain (loss) in box 9a of Schedule K-1.



If any gain or loss from line 7 or 15 of Schedule D is from the disposition of nondepreciable personal property used in a trade or business, it may not be treated as portfolio income. Instead, report it on line 11 of Schedule K and report each partner's distributive share in box 11 of Schedule K-1 using code I.

Line 9b. Collectibles (28%) Gain (Loss)

Figure the amount attributable to collectibles from the amount reported on Schedule D (Form 1065), line 15. A collectibles gain (loss) is any long-term gain or deductible long-term loss from the sale or exchange of a collectible that is a capital asset.

Collectibles include works of art, rugs, antiques, metal (such as gold, silver, or platinum bullion), gems, stamps, coins, alcoholic beverages, and certain other tangible property.

Also, include gain (but not loss) from the sale or exchange of an interest in a partnership or trust held for more than 1 year and attributable to unrealized appreciation of collectibles. For details, see Regulations section 1.1(h)-1. Also attach the statement required under Regulations section 1.1(h)-1(e).

Schedule K-1. Report each partner's distributive share of the collectibles (28%) gain (loss) in box 9b of Schedule K-1.

Line 9c. Unrecaptured Section 1250 Gain

The three types of unrecaptured section 1250 gain must be reported separately on an attached statement to Form 1065.

From the sale or exchange of the partnership's business assets. Figure this amount in Part III of Form 4797 for each section 1250 property (except property for which gain is reported using the installment method on Form 6252) for which you had an entry in Part I of Form 4797. Subtract line 26g of Form 4797 from the smaller of line 22 or line 24. Figure the total of these amounts for all section 1250 properties. Generally, the result is the partnership's unrecaptured section 1250 gain. However, if the partnership is reporting gain on the installment method for a section 1250 property held more than 1 year, see the next paragraph.

The total unrecaptured section 1250 gain for an installment sale of section 1250 property held more than 1 year is figured in a manner similar to that used in the preceding paragraph. However, the total unrecaptured section 1250 gain must be allocated to the installment payments received from the sale. To do so, the partnership generally must treat the gain allocable to each installment payment as unrecaptured section 1250 gain until all such gain has been used in full. Figure the unrecaptured section 1250 gain for installment payments received during the tax year as the smaller of (a) the amount from line 26 or line 37 of Form 6252 (whichever applies), or (b) the total unrecaptured section 1250 gain for the sale reduced by all gain reported in prior years (excluding section 1250 ordinary income recapture).



If the partnership chose not to treat all of the gain from payments received after May 6, 1997, and before August 24, 1999, as unrecaptured section 1250 gain, use only the amount the partnership chose to treat as unrecaptured section 1250 gain for those payments to reduce the total unrecaptured section 1250 gain remaining to be reported for the sale. See Regulations section 1.453-12.

From the sale or exchange of an interest in a partnership. Also report as a separate amount any gain from the sale or exchange of an interest in a partnership attributable to unrecaptured section 1250 gain. See Regulations section 1.1(h)-1 and attach the statement required under Regulations section 1.1(h)-1(e).

From an estate, trust, REIT, or RIC. If the partnership received a Schedule K-1 or Form 1099-DIV from an estate, a trust, a real estate investment trust (REIT), or a regulated investment company (RIC) reporting "unrecaptured section 1250 gain," do not add it to the partnership's own unrecaptured section 1250 gain. Instead, report it as a separate amount. For example, if the partnership received a Form 1099-DIV from a REIT with unrecaptured section 1250 gain, report it as "Unrecaptured section 1250 gain from a REIT."

Schedule K-1. Report each partner's distributive share of unrecaptured section 1250 gain from the sale or exchange of the partnership's business assets in box 9c of Schedule K-1. If the partnership is reporting unrecaptured section 1250 gain from an estate, trust, REIT, or RIC, or from the partnership's sale or exchange of an interest in another partnership (as explained above), enter "STMT" in box 9c and an asterisk (*) in the left column of the box and attach a statement that separately identifies the amount of unrecaptured section 1250 gain from the following.

- The sale or exchange of the partnership's business assets.
- The sale or exchange of an interest in another partnership.
- An estate, trust, REIT, or RIC.



If any amounts from line 9c are from foreign sources, see the instructions for lines 16d-h, later, for additional statements required.

Line 10. Net Section 1231 Gain (Loss)

Enter the net section 1231 gain (loss) from Form 4797, line 7.

Do not include net gain or loss from involuntary conversions due to casualty or theft. Report net gain or loss from involuntary conversions due to casualty or theft on line 11 of Schedule K (box 11, code B, of Schedule K-1). See the instructions for line 11 on how to report net gain (loss) due to a casualty or theft.

Schedule K-1. Report each partner's distributive share of net section 1231 gain (loss) in box 10 of Schedule K-1. If the partnership has more than one rental, trade, or business activity, identify on an attached statement to Schedule K-1 the amount of section 1231 gain (loss) from each separate activity. See [Passive Activity Reporting Requirements](#), earlier.



If any amounts from line 10 are from foreign sources, see the instructions for lines 16d-h, later, for additional statements required.

Line 11. Other Income (Loss)

Enter any other item of income or loss not included on lines 1 through 10. On the line to the left of the entry space for line 11, identify the type of income. If there is more than one type of income, attach a statement to Form 1065 that separately identifies each type and amount of income for each of the following categories. The codes needed for Schedule K-1 reporting are provided for each category.

Other portfolio income (loss) (code A).

Portfolio income not reported on lines 5 through 10.

Report and identify other portfolio income or loss on an attached statement for line 11.

For example, income reported to the partnership from a real estate mortgage investment conduit (REMIC), in which the partnership is a residual interest holder, would be reported on an attached statement for line 11. If the partnership holds a residual interest in a REMIC, report on the attached statement for box 11 of Schedule K-1 the partner's share of the following.

- Taxable income (net loss) from the REMIC (line 1b of Schedules Q (Form 1066)).
- Excess inclusion (line 2c of Schedules Q (Form 1066)).
- Section 212 expenses (line 3b of Schedules Q (Form 1066)). Do not report these section 212 expense deductions related to portfolio income on Schedules K and K-1.

Because Schedule Q (Form 1066) is a quarterly statement, the partnership must follow the Schedule Q instructions to figure the amounts to report to partners for the partnership's tax year.

Involuntary conversions (code B). Net gain (loss) from involuntary conversions due to casualty or theft. The amount for this line is shown on Form 4684, Casualties and Thefts, line 38a, 38b, or 39.

Each partner's share must be entered on Schedule K-1. Give each partner a schedule that shows the amounts to be reported on the partner's Form 4684, line 34, columns (b) (i), (b)(ii), and (c).

If there was a gain (loss) from a casualty or theft to property not used in a trade or business or for income-producing purposes, notify the partner. The partnership should not

complete Form 4684 for this type of casualty or theft. Instead, each partner will complete his or her own Form 4684.

Section 1256 contracts and straddles (code C). Report any net gain or loss from section 1256 contracts from Form 6781, Gains and Losses From Section 1256 Contracts and Straddles.

Mining exploration costs recapture (code D). Provide the information partners need to recapture certain mining exploration expenditures. See Regulations section 1.617-3.

Cancellation of debt (code E). If cancellation of debt is reported to the partnership on Form 1099-C, report each partner's distributive share in box 11 using code E.



Include the amount of income the partnership must recognize for a transfer of a partnership interest in satisfaction of a partnership debt when the debt relieved exceeds the FMV of the partnership interest. See section 108(e)(8) for more information.



Do not report canceled debt income deferred under section 108(i) using code E. Instead, report the deferred income using code I. For information on the section 108(i) election, see [Election to defer income from canceled debt](#), earlier.

Section 951A income (code F). Provide the information partners need to figure the section 951A income. See the Instructions for Form 8992 for details.

Section 965 inclusion (code G). Enter the section 965(a) inclusion amount from Form 965, line 3, on Schedule K, line 11. You must also complete and attach Form 965, Inclusion of Deferred Foreign Income Upon Transition to Participation Exemption System, and applicable schedules.

Subpart F income (other than section 951A and 965 inclusions) (code H). Provide the information the partners need to figure the subpart F income other than sections 951A and 965 inclusion. Attach a statement to the Schedule K-1 identifying the subpart F inclusion attributable to the sale or exchange by a controlled foreign corporation (CFC) of stock in another foreign corporation described in section 964(e)(4) or attributable to hybrid dividends of tiered corporations under section 245A(e)(2).

Other income (loss) (code I). Include any other type of income, such as the following.

- The partner's distributive share of the partnership's gain or loss attributable to the sale or exchange of qualified preferred stock of the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac). On an attached statement, show (a) the gain or loss attributable to the sale or exchange of the qualified preferred stock, (b) the date the stock was acquired by the partnership, and (c) the date the stock was sold or exchanged by the partnership. See

Rev. Proc. 2008-64, 2008-47 I.R.B. 1195, for more information.

- Recoveries of tax benefit items (section 111).
 - Gambling gains and losses subject to the limitations in section 165(d). Indicate on an attached statement whether or not the partnership is in the trade or business of gambling.
 - Disposition of an interest in oil, gas, geothermal, or other mineral properties. Report the following information on an attached statement to Schedule K-1:
 - (a) Description of the property;
 - (b) The partner's share of the amount realized on the sale, exchange, or involuntary conversion of each property (fair market value of the property for any other disposition, such as a distribution);
 - (c) The partner's share of the partnership's adjusted basis in the property (except for oil or gas properties); and
 - (d) Total intangible drilling costs, development costs, and mining exploration costs (section 59(e) expenditures) passed through to the partner for the property. See Regulations section 1.1254-5 for more information.
 - Gains from the disposition of farm recapture property (see Form 4797) and other items to which section 1252 applies.
 - Any income, gain, or loss to the partnership under section 751(b).
 - Specially allocated ordinary gain (loss).
 - Any gain or loss from line 7 or 15 of Schedule D that isn't portfolio income (for example, gain or loss from the disposition of nondepreciable personal property used in a trade or business).
 - Any cancellation of debt income previously deferred as a result of a section 108(i) election that is includable in the current year. See section 108(i) for events that will cause previously deferred income to be reportable, and a special rule for allocating deferred income to the partners. For more information, see [Election to defer income from canceled debt](#), earlier.
- Special rule for filers of Form 8865.** Filers of Form 8865, Return of U.S. Persons With Respect to Certain Foreign Partnerships, cannot defer recognizing and reporting canceled debt income on Form 8865, in accordance with the section 108(i) election, unless the foreign partnership filed a U.S. partnership return and made the election. A foreign partnership must file Form 1065 to make the section 108(i) election. These foreign partnerships also have an annual reporting requirement on Form 1065 for each tax year after the election until all items deferred under section 108(i) have been recognized. See Rev. Proc. 2009-37, 2009-36 I.R.B. 309, for details.
- Gain from the sale or exchange of qualified small business (QSB) stock (as defined in the Instructions for Schedule D) that is eligible for the section 1202 exclusion. The section 1202 exclusion applies only to QSB stock held by the partnership for more than 5 years. Corporate partners aren't eligible for the section 1202 exclusion. Additional limitations apply at the partner

level. Report each partner's share of section 1202 gain on Schedule K-1. Each partner will determine if he or she qualifies for the section 1202 exclusion. Report on an attached statement to Schedule K-1 for each sale or exchange **(a)** the name of the corporation that issued the QSB stock, **(b)** the partner's share of the partnership's adjusted basis and sales price of the QSB stock, and **(c)** the dates the QSB stock was bought and sold.

- Gain eligible for section 1045 rollover (replacement stock purchased by the partnership). Include only gain from the sale or exchange of qualified small business (QSB) stock (as defined in the Instructions for Schedule D) that was deferred by the partnership under section 1045 and reported on Form 8949/Schedule D. See the Instructions for Schedule D, and the Instructions for Form 8949 for more details. The partnership makes the election for section 1045 rollover on a timely filed (including extensions) return for the year in which the sale occurred. Corporate partners aren't eligible for the section 1045 rollover. Additional limitations apply at the partner level. Each partner will determine if he or she qualifies for the rollover. Report on an attached statement to Schedule K-1 for each sale or exchange **(a)** the name of the corporation that issued the QSB stock, **(b)** the partner's share of the partnership's adjusted basis and sales price of the QSB stock, **(c)** the dates the QSB stock was bought and sold, **(d)** the partner's distributive share of gain from the sale of the QSB stock, and **(e)** the partner's distributive share of the gain that was deferred by the partnership under section 1045. Do not include these amounts on line 11 of Schedule K.

- Gain eligible for section 1045 rollover (replacement stock not purchased by the partnership). Include only gain from the sale or exchange of qualified small business (QSB) stock (as defined in the Instructions for Schedule D) the partnership held for more than 6 months but that wasn't deferred by the partnership under section 1045. See the Instructions for Schedule D for more details. A partner (other than a corporation) may be eligible to defer his or her distributive share of this gain under section 1045 if he or she purchases other QSB stock during the 60-day period that began on the date the QSB stock was sold by the partnership. Additional limitations apply at the partner level. Report on an attached statement to Schedule K-1 for each sale or exchange **(a)** the name of the corporation that issued the QSB stock, **(b)** the partner's share of the partnership's adjusted basis and sales price of the QSB stock, **(c)** the dates the QSB stock was bought and sold, and **(d)** the partner's distributive share of gain from the sale of the QSB stock.

For more information, see Regulations section 1.1045-1. Do not include these amounts on line 11 of Schedule K.

Distribution of replacement QSB stock to a partner that reduces the interest of another partner in

replacement QSB stock. A partner must recognize gain upon a distribution of replacement QSB stock to another partner that reduces the partner's share of the replacement QSB stock held by a partnership. The amount of gain that the partner must recognize is based on the amount of gain that the partner would recognize upon a sale of the distributed replacement QSB stock for its fair market value on the date of the distribution, not to exceed the amount that the partner previously deferred under section 1045 related to the distributed replacement QSB stock. If the partnership distributed a partner's share of replacement QSB stock to another partner, the partnership must give the partner whose share of the replacement QSB stock is reduced **(a)** the name of the corporation that issued the replacement QSB stock, **(b)** the date the replacement QSB stock was distributed to another partner or partners, and **(c)** the partner's share of the partnership's adjusted basis and fair market value of the replacement QSB stock on such date.

Schedule K-1. Enter each partner's distributive share of the other income categories listed earlier in box 11 of Schedule K-1. Enter the applicable code A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, or I (as shown earlier).

If you are reporting each partner's distributive share of only one type of income under code I, enter the code with an asterisk (I*) and the dollar amount in the entry space in box 11 and attach a statement that shows "Box 11, Code I," and the type of income. If you are reporting multiple types of income under code I, enter the code with an asterisk (I*) and enter "STMT" in the entry space in box 11 and attach a statement that shows "Box 11, Code I," and the dollar amount of each type of income.

If the partnership has more than one trade or business or rental activity (for codes B through I), identify on an attached statement to Schedule K-1 the amount from each separate activity. See [Passive Activity Reporting Requirements](#), earlier.

Deductions

Line 12. Section 179 Deduction

A partnership can elect to expense part or all of the cost of certain property the partnership purchased during the tax year for use in its trade or business (including certain rental activities, if the renting of the property is the partnership's trade or business). See Pub. 946 for a definition of what kind of property qualifies for the section 179 expense deduction and the Instructions for Form 4562 for limitations on the amount of the section 179 expense deduction.

Complete Part I of Form 4562 to figure the partnership's section 179 expense deduction. The partnership doesn't take the deduction itself but instead passes it through to the partners. Attach Form 4562 to Form 1065 and show the total section 179 expense deduction on Schedule K, line 12.

The partnership must reduce the basis of the asset by the amount of the section 179 expense elected by the partnership, even if a portion of that amount cannot be passed through to its partners that year and must be carried forward because of limitations at the partnership level. Do not reduce the partnership's basis in section 179 property to reflect any portion of the section 179 expense that is allocable to a partner that is a trust or estate.

Identify on an attached statement to Schedules K and K-1 the cost of section 179 property placed in service during the year that is qualified enterprise zone. See the Instructions for Form 4562 for more details.

See the instructions for line 20c of Schedule K for sales or other dispositions of property for which a section 179 deduction has passed through to partners and for the recapture rules if the business use of the property dropped to 50% or less.

Schedule K-1. Report each partner's distributive share of the section 179 expense deduction in box 12 of Schedule K-1. If the partnership has more than one trade or business activity, identify on an attached statement to Schedule K-1 the amount of section 179 deduction from each separate activity. See [Passive Activity Reporting Requirements](#), earlier.

Do not complete box 12 of Schedule K-1 for any partner that is an estate or trust; estates and trusts aren't eligible for the section 179 expense deduction.

Line 13a. Contributions

Generally, no deduction is allowed for any contribution of \$250 or more unless the partnership obtains a written acknowledgment from the charitable organization that shows the amount of cash contributed, describes any property contributed, and gives an estimate of the value of any goods or services provided in return for the contribution. The acknowledgment must be obtained by the due date (including extensions) of the partnership return or, if earlier, the date the partnership files its return. Do not attach the acknowledgment to the partnership return, but keep it with the partnership's records. These rules apply in addition to the filing requirements for Form 8283, Noncash Charitable Contributions, described below.

Cash contributions of any amount must be supported by a dated bank record or receipt.

Enter charitable contributions made during the tax year. Attach a statement to Form 1065 that separately identifies the partnership's contributions for each of the following categories. See [Limits on Deductions](#) in Pub. 526, Charitable Contributions, for information on adjusted gross income (AGI) limitations on deductions for charitable contributions.

The codes needed for Schedule K-1 reporting are provided for each category.

Cash contributions (60%) (code A). Enter cash contributions subject to the 60% AGI limitation. Do not include in the amount reported using code A the cash contributions reported on Schedule K-1 using code G.

Cash contributions (30%) (code B). Enter cash contributions subject to the 30% AGI limitation.

Noncash contributions (50%) (code C). Enter noncash contributions subject to the 50% AGI limitation. If property other than cash is contributed and if the claimed deduction for one item or group of similar items of property exceeds \$5,000, the partnership must give each partner a copy of Form 8283 to attach to the partner's tax return.

Qualified conservation contributions. The AGI limit for qualified conservation contributions under section 170(h) is 50%. The carryover period is 15 years. See section 170(b) and Notice 2007-50, 2007-25 I.R.B. 1430, for details. Report qualified conservation contributions with a 50% AGI limitation on Schedule K-1 in box 13 using code C. Do not include in the amount reported using code C the conservation contributions of property used in agriculture or livestock production reported on Schedule K-1 using code G.

Charitable contributions of food inventory. Attach a statement to Schedule K-1 that shows the following.

- The deduction for charitable contributions made under section 170(e)(3) of qualified inventory that was donated for the care of the ill, needy, and infants (see section 170(e)(3) (C)). To qualify for the deduction, the food must meet all the quality and labeling standards imposed by federal, state, and local laws and regulations. The amount of the charitable contribution for donated food inventory is the lesser of (a) the basis of the donated food plus one-half of the appreciation (gain if the donated food was sold at fair market value on the date of the gift), or (b) twice the amount of basis of the donated food. A partnership that doesn't account for inventories and isn't required to capitalize indirect costs under section 263A may elect to treat the basis of the donated food as equal to 25% of the fair market value of the food.

- The partner's distributive share of the net income for the tax year from the partnership's trades or businesses that made the contribution of food inventory.



Do not include the amount of food inventory contributions in the amount reported in box 13 using code C. These contributions must be reported separately on an attached statement because partners must separately determine the limitations on the deduction.

Noncash contributions (30%) (code D). Enter noncash contributions subject to the 30% AGI limitation.

Capital gain property to a 50% organization (30%) (code E). Enter capital gain property contributions subject to the 30% AGI limitation.

Capital gain property (20%) (code F). Enter capital gain property contributions subject to the 20% AGI limitation.

Contributions of property. See *Contributions of Property* in Pub. 526, and Pub. 561, *Determining the Value of Donated Property*, for information on noncash contributions and contributions of capital gain property. If the deduction claimed for noncash contributions exceeds \$500, complete Form 8283 and attach it to Form 1065.

If the partnership made a qualified conservation contribution under section 170(h), also include the fair market value of the underlying property before and after the donation, as well as the type of legal interest contributed, and describe the conservation purpose furthered by the donation. Give a copy of this information to each partner.

Nondeductible contributions. Certain contributions made to an organization conducting lobbying activities are not deductible. See section 170(f)(9) for more details. Also, see *Contributions You Cannot Deduct* in Pub. 526 for more examples of nondeductible contributions.

Contributions (100%) (code G). On an attached statement, provide the following information.

Qualified conservation contributions of property used in agriculture or livestock production. Enter qualified conservation contributions of property used in agriculture or livestock production. The contribution must be subject to a restriction that the property remain available for such production. See section 170(b)(1)(E)(iv) for details.

If the partnership is a qualified farmer or rancher (as defined in section 170(b)(1)(E) (v)), show each partner's distributive share of qualified conservation contributions of property used in agriculture or livestock production. Partners will have to separately determine whether they qualify for the 50% or 100% AGI limitation for these contributions. Do not include the amounts reported on the attached statement using code G in the amount reported on Schedule K-1 for qualified conservation contributions using code C.

Cash contributions for relief efforts in certain disaster areas. Show each partner's distributive share of qualified cash contributions made for relief efforts in certain disaster areas that were before January 1, 2019. Partners can elect to use the 100% AGI limitation for these contributions. To qualify, the contributions must meet the following conditions.

- The contributions must be made in cash to qualified charitable organizations (other than certain private foundations described in section 509(a)(3) or donor advised funds

described in section 4966(d)(2)) for certain relief efforts.

- The partnership must obtain contemporaneous written acknowledgment (within the meaning of section 170(f)(8)) from the qualified charitable organization that the contribution was used or is to be used for relief efforts.

Any excess qualified contributions are carried over to the next 5 years. See Pub. 976, *Disaster Relief*.

Schedule K-1. Report each partner's distributive share of charitable contributions in box 13 of Schedule K-1 using codes A through F for each of the contribution categories shown above. For code G items, report them by entering code G with an asterisk (G*) and entering "STMT" in the dollar amount entry space for box 13 and attach a statement that shows "Box 13, Code G" and the dollar amount of each type of deduction. The partnership must attach a copy of its Form 8283 to the Schedule K-1 of each partner if the deduction for any item or group of similar items of contributed property exceeds \$5,000, even if the amount allocated to any partner is \$5,000 or less.

Line 13b. Investment Interest Expense

Include on this line the interest properly allocable to debt on property held for investment purposes. Property held for investment includes property that produces income (unless derived in the ordinary course of a trade or business) from interest, dividends, annuities, or royalties; and gains from the disposition of property that produces those types of income or is held for investment.

Investment interest expense doesn't include interest expense allocable to a passive activity.

Investment income and investment expenses other than interest are reported on lines 20a and 20b, respectively. This information is needed by partners to determine the investment interest expense limitation (see Form 4952, *Investment Interest Expense Deduction*, for details).

Schedule K-1. Report each partner's distributive share of investment interest expense in box 13 of Schedule K-1 using code H.

Lines 13c(1) and 13c(2). Section 59(e)(2) Expenditures

Generally, section 59(e) allows each partner to make an election to deduct their distributive share of the partnership's otherwise deductible qualified expenditures ratably over 10 years (3 years for circulation expenditures). The deduction is taken beginning with the tax year in which the expenditures were made (or for intangible drilling and development costs, over the 60-month period beginning with the month in which such costs were paid or incurred).

The term "qualified expenditures" includes only the following types of expenditures paid or incurred during the tax year.

- Circulation expenditures.
- Research and experimental expenditures.
- Intangible drilling and development costs.
- Mining exploration and development costs.

If a partner makes the election, these items aren't treated as alternative minimum tax (AMT) tax preference items.

Because the partners are generally allowed to make this election, the partnership cannot deduct these amounts or include them as AMT items on Schedule K-1. Instead, the partnership passes through the information the partners need to figure their separate deductions.

On line 13c(1), enter the type of expenditures claimed on line 13c(2). Enter on line 13c(2) the qualified expenditures paid or incurred during the tax year for which an election under section 59(e) may apply. Enter this amount for all partners whether or not any partner makes an election under section 59(e).

On an attached statement, identify the property for which the expenditures were paid or incurred. If the expenditures were for intangible drilling costs or development costs for oil and gas properties, identify the month(s) in which the expenditures were paid or incurred. If there is more than one type of expenditure or more than one property, provide the amounts (and the months paid or incurred if required) for each type of expenditure separately for each property.

Schedule K-1. Report each partner's distributive share of section 59(e) expenditures in box 13 of Schedule K-1 using code J. On an attached statement, identify (a) the type of expenditure, (b) the property for which the expenditures are paid or incurred, and (c) for oil and gas properties only, the month in which intangible drilling costs and development costs were paid or incurred. If there is more than one type of expenditure or the expenditures are for more than one property, provide each partner's distributive share of the amounts (and the months paid or incurred for oil and gas properties) for each type of expenditure separately for each property.

Line 13d. Other Deductions

Enter deductions not included on lines 12, 13a, 13b, 13c(2), and 16p. On the line to the left of the entry space for this line, identify the type of deduction. If there is more than one type of deduction, attach a statement to Form 1065 that separately identifies the type and amount of each deduction for the following categories. The codes needed for Schedule K-1 reporting are provided for each category.

Deductions—royalty income (code I). Enter deductions related to royalty income.

Schedule K-1. Report each partner's distributive share of deductions related to royalty income.

Deductions—section 59(e)(2) expenditures (code J). Generally, section 59(e) allows each partner to make an election to deduct their distributive share of the partnership's otherwise deductible qualified expenditures ratably over 10 years (3 years for circulation expenditures). The deduction is taken beginning with the tax year in which the expenditures were made (or for intangible drilling and development costs, over the 60-month period beginning with the month in which such costs were paid or incurred). The term "qualified expenditures" includes only the following types of expenditures paid or incurred during the tax year.

- Circulation expenditures.
- Research and experimental expenditures.
- Intangible drilling and development costs.
- Mining exploration and development costs.

If a partner makes the election, these items aren't treated as alternative minimum tax (AMT) tax preference items. Because the partners make this election, the partnership can't deduct these amounts or include them as AMT items on Schedule K-1. Instead, the partnership passes through the information the partners need to figure their separate deductions. On line 13c(1), enter the type of expenditures claimed on line 13c(2). Enter on line 13c(2) the qualified expenditures paid or incurred during the tax year for which a partner may make an election under section 59(e). Enter this amount for all partners whether or not any partner makes an election under section 59(e).

On an attached statement, identify the property for which the expenditures were paid or incurred. If the expenditures were for intangible drilling or development costs for oil and gas properties, identify the month(s) in which the expenditures were paid or incurred. If there is more than one type of expenditure or more than one property, provide the amounts (and the months paid or incurred, if required) for each type of expenditure separately for each property.

Schedule K-1. Report each partner's distributive share of section 59(e) expenditures in box 13 of Schedule K-1 using code J. Identify the following information on an attached statement.

- The type of expenditure.
- The property for which the expenditures are paid or incurred.
- For oil and gas properties only, the month in which intangible drilling costs and development costs were paid or incurred. If there is more than one type of expenditure or the expenditures are for more than one property, provide each partner's distributive share of the amounts (and the months paid or incurred for oil and gas properties) for each type of expenditure separately for each property.

Excess business interest expense (code K). If the partnership is required to file Form 8990, Limitation on Business Interest Expense Under Section 163(j), it may determine it has excess business interest expense. If so, enter the amount from Form 8990, Part II, line 32 for excess business interest expense.

Schedule K-1. Provide the information the partners need to figure excess business interest expenses. In box 13, report the partner's distributive share of excess business expense. If the partnership reports excess business interest expense, the partner is required to file Form 8990. The partner will enter the amount on Form 8990, Schedule A, line 43(c). See the Instructions for Form 8990 for additional information.

Deductions—portfolio (other) (code L). Enter any other deductions related to portfolio income.

No deduction is allowed under section 212 for expenses allocable to a convention, seminar, or similar meeting. Because these expenses aren't deductible by partners, the partnership doesn't report these expenses on line 13d of Schedule K. The expenses are nondeductible and are reported as such on line 18c of Schedule K and in box 18 of Schedule K-1 using code C.

Schedule K-1. In box 13, report the partner's distributive share of deductions related to portfolio income that are reported on line 13d of Schedule K using code I (for deductions related to royalty income), or L (for other deductions related to portfolio income).

Amounts paid for medical insurance (code M). Enter amounts paid during the tax year for insurance that constitutes medical care for the partner (including the partner's spouse, dependents, and children under age 27 who aren't dependents).

Educational assistance benefits (code N). Enter amounts paid during the tax year for educational assistance benefits paid to a partner.

Dependent care benefits (code O). Enter amounts paid during the tax year for dependent care benefits paid on behalf of each partner.

Preproductive period expenses (code P). If the partnership is required to use an accrual method of accounting under section 447 or is prohibited from using the cash method under 448(a)(3), it must capitalize these expenses. If the partnership is permitted to use the cash method, enter the amount of preproductive period expenses that qualify under section 263A(d). An election not to capitalize these expenses must be made at the partner level. See *Uniform Capitalization Rules* in Pub. 225, *Farmer's Tax Guide*.

Commercial revitalization deduction from rental real estate activities (code Q). Enter the commercial revitalization deduction on line 13d only if it is for a rental

real estate activity. If the deduction is for a nonrental building, enter it on line 20 of Form 1065. See the instructions for line 20, earlier, for more information.

Pensions and IRAs (code R). Enter the payments for a partner to an IRA, qualified plan, or simplified employee pension (SEP) or SIMPLE IRA plan. If a qualified plan is a defined benefit plan, a partner's distributive share of payments is determined in the same manner as his or her distributive share of partnership taxable income. For a defined benefit plan, attach to the Schedule K-1 for each partner a statement showing the amount of benefit accrued for the tax year.

Reforestation expense deduction (code S). The partnership can elect to deduct a limited amount of its reforestation expenditures paid or incurred during the tax year. The amount the partnership can elect to deduct is limited to \$10,000 for each qualified timber property. See section 194(c) for a definition of reforestation expenditures and qualified timber property. The partnership must amortize over 84 months any amount not deducted. See the instructions for line 20, earlier. See Notice 2006-47, 2006-20 I.R.B. 892, for details on making the election.

Schedule K-1. Enter the partner's distributive share of the allowable reforestation expenses in box 13 of Schedule K-1 using code S and attach a statement that provides a description of the qualified timber property. If the partnership is electing to deduct amounts from more than one qualified timber property, provide a description and the amount for each property.

Codes T through V. These codes are reserved for future use.

Other deductions (code W). Include any other deductions, such as the following.

- Amounts paid by the partnership that would be allowed as itemized deductions on any of the partners' income tax returns if they were paid directly by a partner for the same purpose. These amounts include, but aren't limited to, expenses under section 212 for the production of income other than from the partnership's trade or business. However, do not enter expenses related to portfolio income or investment interest expense reported on line 13b of Schedule K on this line.
- Any penalty on early withdrawal of savings not reported on line 13b because the partnership withdrew its time savings deposit before its maturity.
- Soil and water conservation expenditures, and endangered species recovery expenditures (section 175).
- Expenditures paid or incurred for the removal of architectural and transportation barriers to the elderly and disabled that the partnership has elected to treat as a current expense. See section 190.
- Film, television, and theatrical production expenses. The partnership can elect to deduct certain costs of a qualified film, television, or live theatrical production

commencing before January 1, 2018 (after December 31, 2015, and before January 1, 2018, for a live theatrical production) if the aggregate cost of the production doesn't exceed \$15 million. There is a higher dollar limitation for productions in certain areas. Provide a description of the film, television, or theatrical production on an attached statement. If the partnership makes the election for more than one film, television, or theatrical production, attach a statement to Schedule K-1 that shows each partner's distributive share of the qualified expenditures separately for each production. The deduction is subject to recapture under section 1245 if the election is voluntarily revoked or the production fails to meet the requirements for the deduction. See section 181 and the related regulations for details.

- Interest expense allocated to debt-financed distributions. See Notice 89-35, 1989-1 C.B. 675, or Pub. 535 for more information.
- Interest paid or accrued on debt properly allocable to each general partner's share of a working interest in any oil or gas property (if the partner's liability isn't limited). General partners that didn't materially participate in the oil or gas activity treat this interest as investment interest; for other general partners, it is trade or business interest.
- Contributions to a capital construction fund. See Pub. 595.

• The partnership's original issue discount (OID) deduction deferred under section 108(i)(2) that is allowable as a deduction in the current year. The aggregate amount of OID that is deferred is generally allowed as a deduction ratably over the 5-year period the deferred COD income is includible in income under section 108(i). For more information, see [Election to defer income from canceled debt](#), earlier.

Special rule for filers of Form 8865. Filers of Form 8865, Return of U.S. Persons With Respect to Certain Foreign Partnerships, cannot report a section 108(i) OID deduction on Form 8865, in accordance with the section 108(i) election, unless the foreign partnership filed a U.S. partnership return and made the election. A foreign partnership must file Form 1065 or Form 1065X to make the section 108(i) election. These foreign partnerships also have an annual reporting requirement on Form 1065 for each tax year after the election until all items deferred under section 108(i) have been recognized. See Rev. Proc. 2009-37, 2009-36 I.R.B. 309, for details.

- Domestic production activities deduction (DPAD). If the partnership is a recipient of the DPAD from a flow-through entity (partnership, estate, trust, or cooperative) with a tax year beginning before January 1, 2018, the DPAD can be taken by partners in limited circumstances. See Form 8903 and its instructions for details.
- Deductions—portfolio (formerly deductible by individuals under section 67 subject to 2% AGI floor). For partners other than individuals, amounts that are clearly and directly allocable to portfolio income (other than investment interest expense and

section 212 expenses from a REMIC) can be deducted on those partners' income tax returns.

Schedule K-1. Enter each partner's distributive share of the deduction categories listed earlier in box 13 of Schedule K-1 or provide the information required on an attached statement for the deduction. Enter the applicable code I, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, or W (as shown earlier).

If you are reporting only one type of deduction under code W, enter code W with an asterisk (W*) and the dollar amount in the entry space in box 13 and attach a statement that shows the box number, code, and type of deduction. If you are reporting multiple types of deductions under code W, enter the code with an asterisk (W*), enter "STMT" in the dollar amount entry space in box 13, and attach a statement that shows the box number, code, and dollar amount of each type of deduction.

If the partnership has more than one trade or business activity, identify on an attached statement to Schedule K-1 the amount for each separate activity. See [Passive Activity Reporting Requirements](#), earlier.

Section 965(c) deduction (code X). The partnership will provide information on your share of the section 965(c) deduction. See Form 965, Form 965-A, and the related instructions for more detail.

Schedule K-1. Enter the partner's distributive share of the section 965(c) deduction amount.

Self-Employment

TIP *If the partnership is an options dealer or a commodities dealer, see section 1402(i) before completing lines 14a, 14b, and 14c, to determine the amount of any adjustment that may have to be made to the amounts shown on the Worksheet for Figuring Net Earnings (Loss) From Self-Employment. If the partnership is engaged solely in the operation of a group investment program, earnings from the operation aren't self-employment earnings for either general or limited partners.*

General partners. General partners' net earnings (loss) from self-employment do not include the following.

- Dividends on any shares of stock and interest on any bonds, debentures, notes, etc., unless the dividends or interest are received in the course of a trade or business, such as a dealer in stocks or securities or interest on notes or accounts receivable.
- Rentals from real estate, except rentals of real estate held for sale to customers in the course of a trade or business as a real estate dealer or payments for rooms or space when significant services are provided.
- Royalty income, except royalty income received in the course of a trade or business.

See the Instructions for Schedule SE (Form 1040), Self-Employment Tax, for more information.

Worksheet for Figuring Net Earnings (Loss) From Self-Employment

1a	Ordinary business income (loss) (Schedule K, line 1)	1a		
b	Net income (loss) from certain rental real estate activities (see instructions)	1b		
c	Other net rental income (loss) (Schedule K, line 3c)	1c		
d	Net loss from Form 4797, Part II, line 17, included on line 1a, above. Enter as a positive amount	1d		
e	Combine lines 1a through 1d	1e		
2	Net gain from Form 4797, Part II, line 17, included on line 1a, above	2		
3a	Subtract line 2 from line 1e. If line 1e is a loss, increase the loss on line 1e by the amount on line 2	3a		
b	Part of line 3a allocated to limited partners, estates, trusts, corporations, exempt organizations, and IRAs	3b		
c	Subtract line 3b from line 3a. If line 3a is a loss, reduce the loss on line 3a by the amount on line 3b. Include each individual general partner's share in box 14 of Schedule K-1, using code A			3c
4a	Guaranteed payments to partners (Schedule K, line 4) derived from a trade or business as defined in section 1402(c) (see instructions)	4a		
b	Part of line 4a allocated to individual limited partners for other than services and to estates, trusts, corporations, exempt organizations, and IRAs	4b		
c	Subtract line 4b from line 4a. Include each individual general partner's share and each individual limited partner's share in box 14 of Schedule K-1, using code A			4c
5	Net earnings (loss) from self-employment. Combine lines 3c and 4c. Enter here and on Schedule K, line 14a			5

Limited partners. Generally, a limited partner's share of partnership income (loss) isn't included in net earnings (loss) from self-employment. Limited partners treat as self-employment earnings only guaranteed payments for services they actually rendered to, or on behalf of, the partnership to the extent that those payments are payment for those services.

Line 14a. Net Earnings (Loss) From Self-Employment

Schedule K. Enter on line 14a the amount from line 5 of the worksheet.

Schedule K-1. Do not complete this line for any partner that is an estate, trust, corporation, exempt organization, or individual retirement arrangement (IRA).

Enter in box 14 of Schedule K-1 each individual general partner's share of the amount shown on line 3c of the worksheet and each individual limited partner's share of the amount shown on line 4c of the worksheet, using code A.

Line 14b. Gross Farming or Fishing Income

Enter on line 14b the partnership's gross farming or fishing income from self-employment. Individual partners need this amount to figure net earnings from self-employment under the farm optional method in Section B, Part II of Schedule SE (Form 1040). Enter each individual partner's distributive share in box 14 of Schedule K-1 using code B.

Line 14c. Gross Nonfarm Income

Enter on line 14c the partnership's gross nonfarm income from self-employment. Individual partners need this amount to figure

net earnings from self-employment under the nonfarm optional method in Section B, Part II of Schedule SE (Form 1040). Enter each individual partner's share in box 14 of Schedule K-1 using code C.

Worksheet Instructions

Line 1b. Include on line 1b any part of the net income (loss) from rental real estate activities from Schedule K, line 2, that is from:

1. Rentals of real estate held for sale to customers in the course of a trade or business as a real estate dealer, or
2. Rentals for which services were rendered to the occupants (other than services usually or customarily rendered for the rental of space for occupancy only). The supplying of maid service is such a service, but the furnishing of heat and light, the cleaning of public entrances, exits, stairways and lobbies, trash collection, etc., aren't considered services rendered to the occupants.

Lines 3b and 4b. Allocate the amounts on these lines in the same way Form 1065, page 1, line 22, is allocated to these particular partners.

Line 4a. Include in the amount on line 4a any guaranteed payments to partners reported on Schedule K, line 4, and Schedule K-1, box 4, and derived from a trade or business as defined in section 1402(c). Also include other ordinary business income and expense items (other than expense items subject to separate limitations at the partner level, such as the section 179 expense deduction) reported on Schedules K and K-1 that are used to figure self-employment earnings under section 1402.

Credits



Do not attach Form 3800, General Business Credit, to Form 1065.

Low-Income Housing Credit

Section 42 provides a credit that can be claimed by owners of low-income residential rental buildings. To qualify for this credit, the partnership must file Form 8609, Low-Income Housing Credit Allocation and Certification, separately with the IRS. Do not attach Form 8609 to Form 1065. Complete and attach Form 8609-A, Annual Statement for Low-Income Housing Credit, and Form 8586, Low-Income Housing Credit, to Form 1065.

Line 15a. Low-Income Housing Credit (Section 42(j)(5))

Enter on line 15a the total low-income housing credit for property which a partnership is to be treated under section 42(j)(5) as the taxpayer to which the low-income housing credit was allowed.

If the partnership invested in another partnership to which the provisions of section 42(j)(5) apply, report on line 15a the credit reported to the partnership on Schedule K-1 (Form 1065), box 15, code A and code C.

Schedule K-1. Report in box 15 of Schedule K-1 each partner's distributive share of the low-income housing credit reported on line 15a of Schedule K. Use code A to report credits attributable to buildings placed in service before 2008. Use code C to report credits attributable to buildings placed in service after 2007. If the partnership has credits from more than one rental activity, identify on an attached statement to Schedule K-1 the amount for

each separate activity. See [Passive Activity Reporting Requirements](#), earlier.

Line 15b. Low-Income Housing Credit (Other)

Enter on line 15b any low-income housing credit not reported on line 15a. This includes any credit reported to the partnership on Schedule K-1 (Form 1065), box 15, using code B and code D.

Schedule K-1. Report in box 15 of Schedule K-1 each partner's distributive share of the low-income housing credit reported on line 15b of Schedule K. Use code B to report credits attributable to buildings placed in service before 2008. Use code D to report credits attributable to buildings placed in service after 2007. If the partnership has credits from more than one rental activity, identify on an attached statement to Schedule K-1 the amount for each separate activity. See [Passive Activity Reporting Requirements](#), earlier.

Line 15c. Qualified Rehabilitation Expenditures (Rental Real Estate)

Enter on line 15c the total qualified rehabilitation expenditures related to rental real estate activities of the partnership. See the Instructions for Form 3468 for details on qualified rehabilitation expenditures.

Schedule K-1. Report each partner's distributive share of qualified rehabilitation expenditures related to rental real estate activities in box 15 of Schedule K-1 using code E. Attach a statement to Schedule K-1 that provides the information and the partner's distributive share of the amounts the partner will need to complete lines 11b through 11g and line 11j of Form 3468. See the Instructions for Form 3468 for details. If the partnership has expenditures from more than one rental real estate activity, identify on an attached statement to Schedule K-1 the amount for each separate activity. See [Passive Activity Reporting Requirements](#), earlier.



Qualified rehabilitation expenditures for property not related to rental real estate activities must be reported in box 20, using code D.

Line 15d. Other Rental Real Estate Credits

Enter on line 15d any other credit (other than credits reported on lines 15a through 15c) related to rental real estate activities. On the dotted line to the left of the entry space for line 15d, identify the type of credit. If there is more than one type of credit, attach a statement to Form 1065 that identifies the type and amount for each credit. These credits may include any type of credit listed in the instructions for line 15f.

Schedule K-1. Report in box 15 of Schedule K-1 each partner's distributive share of other rental real estate credits using

code F. If you are reporting each partner's distributive share of only one type of rental real estate credit under code F, enter the code with an asterisk (F*) and the dollar amount in the entry space in box 15 and attach a statement that shows "Box 15, Code F," and type of credit. If you are reporting multiple types of rental real estate credit under code F, enter the code with an asterisk (F*) and enter "STMT" in the entry space in box 15 and attach a statement that shows "Box 15, Code F," and the type and dollar amount of the credits. If the partnership has credits from more than one rental real estate activity, identify on the attached statement the amount of each type of credit for each separate activity. See [Passive Activity Reporting Requirements](#), earlier.

Line 15e. Other Rental Credits

Enter on line 15e any other credit (other than credits reported on lines 15a through 15d) related to rental activities. On the dotted line to the left of the entry space for line 15e, identify the type of credit. If there is more than one type of credit, attach a statement to Form 1065 that identifies the type and amount for each credit. These credits may include any type of credit listed in the instructions for line 15f.

Schedule K-1. Report in box 15 of Schedule K-1 each partner's distributive share of other rental credits using code G. If you are reporting each partner's distributive share of only one type of rental credit under code G, enter the code with an asterisk (G*) and the dollar amount in the entry space in box 15 and attach a statement that shows "Box 15, Code G," and type of credit. If you are reporting multiple types of rental credit under code G, enter the code with an asterisk (G*) and enter "STMT" in the entry space in box 15 and attach a statement that shows "Box 15, Code G," and the type and dollar amount of the credits. If the partnership has credits from more than one rental activity, identify on the attached statement the amount of each type of credit for each separate activity. See [Passive Activity Reporting Requirements](#), earlier.

Line 15f. Other Credits

Enter on line 15f any other credit, except credits or expenditures shown or listed for lines 15a through 15e. If any of these credits are attributable to rental activities, enter the amount on line 15d or 15e. On the dotted line to the left of the entry space for line 15f, identify the type of credit. If there is more than one type of credit or if there are any credits subject to recapture, attach a statement to Form 1065 that separately identifies each type and amount of credit and credit recapture information for the following categories. The codes needed for box 15 of Schedule K-1 are provided in the heading of each category.

Undistributed capital gains credit (code H). This credit represents taxes paid on undistributed capital gains by a regulated

investment company (RIC) or a real estate investment trust (REIT). As a shareholder of a RIC or beneficiary of a REIT, the partnership will receive notice of the amount of tax paid on undistributed capital gains on Form 2439, Notice to Shareholder of Undistributed Long-Term Capital Gains.

Biofuel producer credit (code I).

Complete Form 6478, if applicable, to figure the credit. Attach it to Form 1065. Include any amount shown on line 2 of Form 6478 in the partnership's income on line 7. See section 40(f) for an election the partnership can make to not have the credit apply.

Work opportunity credit (code J).

Complete Form 5884 to figure the credit. Attach it to Form 1065.

Disabled access credit (code K).

Complete Form 8826 to figure the credit. Attach it to Form 1065.

Empowerment zone employment credit (code L). Complete Form 8844 to figure the credit. Attach it to Form 1065.

Credit for increasing research activities (code M). Complete Form 6765 to figure the credit. Attach it to Form 1065.

Note. The partnership should provide the information necessary for the partner to determine whether the partnership is an eligible small business under section 38(c)(5)(A). If the partner and the partnership meet the requirements of section 38(c)(5)(A), the research credit may be treated as a specified credit.

Credit for employer social security and Medicare taxes paid on certain employee tips (code N). Complete Form 8846 to figure the credit. Attach it to Form 1065.

Backup withholding (code O). This credit is for backup withholding on dividends, interest, and other types of income of the partnership.

Other credits (code P). Attach a statement to Form 1065 that identifies the type and amount of any other credits not reported elsewhere, such as the following.

- New markets credit. Complete Form 8874 to figure the credit. Attach it to Form 1065.
- Qualified railroad track maintenance credit. Complete Form 8900 to figure the credit, and attach it to Form 1065.
- Unused investment credit from the qualifying advanced coal project credit, qualifying gasification project credit, or qualifying advanced energy project credit allocated from cooperatives.
- Enhanced oil recovery credit. Complete Form 8830 to figure the credit, and attach it to Form 1065.
- Unused investment credit from the rehabilitation credit or energy credit allocated from cooperatives.
- Renewable electricity, refined coal, and Indian coal production credit. See Rev. Proc. 2007-65, as modified by Announcement 2009-69 and Announcement 2007-112, for a safe harbor method for allocating the credit for wind energy production. Complete Form

8835 to figure the credit. Attach a statement to Form 1065 and Schedule K-1 showing the allocation of the credit for production during the 4-year period beginning on the date the facility was placed in service and for production after that period. Attach Form 8835 to Form 1065.

- Indian employment credit. Complete Form 8845 to figure the credit, and attach it to Form 1065.
- Orphan drug credit. Complete Form 8820 to figure the credit, and attach it to Form 1065.
- Credit for small employer pension plan startup costs. Complete Form 8881 to figure the credit, and attach it to Form 1065.
- Credit for employer-provided childcare facilities and services. Complete Form 8882 to figure the credit, and attach it to Form 1065.
- Biodiesel and renewable diesel fuels credit. Complete Form 8864, if applicable, to figure the credit, and attach it to Form 1065. If this credit includes the small agri-biodiesel producer credit, identify on a statement attached to Schedule K-1 **(a)** each partner's distributive share of the small agri-biodiesel producer credit included in the total credit allocated to the partner, **(b)** the number of gallons for which the partnership claimed the small agri-biodiesel producer credit, and **(c)** the partnership's productive capacity for agri-biodiesel.
- Low sulfur diesel fuel production credit. Complete Form 8896 to figure the credit, and attach it to Form 1065.
- General credits from an electing large partnership.
- Distilled spirits credit (Form 8906).
- Energy efficient home credit (Form 8908).
- Alternative motor vehicle credit (Form 8910).
- Alternative fuel vehicle refueling property credit (Form 8911).
- Clean renewable energy bond credit (Form 8912). The amount of this credit (excluding any credits from other partnerships, estates, and trusts) must also be reported as interest income on line 5 of Schedule K. In addition, the amount of this credit must also be reported as a cash distribution on line 19a of Schedule K.
- **New** clean renewable energy bond credit (Form 8912). The amount of this credit (excluding any credits from other partnerships, estates, and trusts) must also be reported as interest income on line 5 of Schedule K. In addition, the amount of this credit must also be reported as a cash distribution on line 19a of Schedule K.
- Qualified energy conservation bond credit (Form 8912). The amount of this credit (excluding any credits from other partnerships, estates, and trusts) must also be reported as interest income on line 5 of Schedule K. In addition, the amount of this credit must also be reported as a cash distribution on line 19a of Schedule K.
- Qualified zone academy bond credit (Form 8912). The amount of this credit (excluding any credits from other partnerships, estates, and trusts) must also be reported as interest income on line 5 of Schedule K. In addition, the amount of this

credit must also be reported as a cash distribution on line 19a of Schedule K.

- Qualified school construction bond credit (Form 8912). The amount of this credit (excluding any credits from other partnerships, estates, and trusts) must also be reported as interest income on line 5 of Schedule K. In addition, the amount of this credit must also be reported as a cash distribution on line 19a of Schedule K.
- Build America bond credit (Form 8912). The amount of this credit (excluding any credits from other partnerships, estates, and trusts) must also be reported as interest income on line 5 of Schedule K. In addition, the amount of this credit must also be reported as a cash distribution on line 19a of Schedule K.
- Mine rescue team training credit (Form 8923).
- Credit for employer differential wage payments (Form 8932).
- Carbon oxide sequestration credit (Form 8933).
- Qualified two-wheeled plug-in electric drive motor vehicle credit (Form 8936).
- Credit for small employer health insurance premiums (Form 8941).
- Employee retention credit (Form 5884-A).
- Credit for oil and gas production from marginal wells (Form 8904).
- Employer credit for paid family and medical leave (Form 8994).

Schedule K-1. Enter in box 15 of Schedule K-1 each partner's distributive share of the credits listed above. See additional Schedule K-1 reporting information provided in the instructions above. Enter the applicable code, H through P, in the column to the left of the dollar amount entry space.

If you are reporting each partner's distributive share of only one type of credit under code P, enter the code with an asterisk (P*) and the dollar amount in the entry space in box 15 and attach a statement that shows "Box 15, Code P," and type of credit. If you are reporting multiple types of credit under code P, enter the code with an asterisk (P*) and enter "STMT" in the entry space in box 15 and attach a statement that shows "Box 15, Code P," and the type and dollar amount of the credits. If the partnership has credits from more than one activity, identify on an attached statement to Schedule K-1 the amount of each type of credit for each separate activity. See [Passive Activity Reporting Requirements](#), earlier.

Foreign Transactions

Lines 16a through 16r must be completed if the partnership has foreign income, deductions, or losses, or has paid or accrued foreign taxes.

Attach a statement to Schedule K-1 for these coded items providing the information described below. If the partnership had income from, or paid or accrued taxes to, more than one country or U.S. possession, see the requirement for an attached statement in the instructions for line 16a, below. See Pub. 514, Foreign Tax Credit for

Individuals, and the Instructions for Form 1116, for more information.

Line 16a. Name of Country or U.S. Possession (code A)

Enter the name of the foreign country or U.S. possession from which the partnership had income or to which the partnership paid or accrued taxes. If the partnership had income from, or paid or accrued taxes to, more than one foreign country or U.S. possession, enter "See attached" and attach a statement for each country for lines 16a through 16r (codes A through R and code X of Schedule K-1). On Schedule K-1, if there is more than one country, enter code A followed by an asterisk (A*), enter "STMT," and attach a statement to Schedule K-1 for each country for the information and amounts coded A through R and code X.

RIC pass-through amounts. Aggregate all income passed through from regulated investment companies (RICs) and report the total on a single line. Enter "RIC" on line 16a and report the total on line 16b. Note that the totals are being reported on a single line because it isn't necessary to report the RIC pass-through amounts on a per-country basis.

Line 16b. Gross Income From All Sources (code B)

Enter the partnership's gross income from all sources (both U.S. and foreign).

Line 16c. Gross Income Sourced at Partner Level (code C)

Enter the total gross income of the partnership that is required to be sourced at the partner level. This includes income from the sale of most personal property other than inventory, depreciable property, and certain intangible property. See Pub. 514 and section 865 for details.



You must attach a statement to Form 1065 showing the following information.

- The amount of this gross income (without regard to its source) in each category identified in the instructions for lines 16d through 16h including each of the listed categories.
- Specifically identify gains on the sale of personal property other than inventory, depreciable property, and certain intangible property on which a foreign tax of 10% or more was paid or accrued. Also list losses on the sale of such property if the foreign country would have imposed a 10% or higher tax had the sale resulted in a gain. In addition, separately identify the amounts of such gains or losses within each separate limitation category that are long-term capital gains and losses or collectibles (28%) gains and losses. See Determining the Source of Income From the Sales or Exchanges of Certain Personal Property in Pub. 514 and section 865.

Lines 16d–16h. Foreign Gross Income Sourced at Partnership Level

Separately report gross income from sources outside the United States by category of income as follows. See Pub. 514 and the Instructions for Form 1116 for more information on the categories of income.



You must attach a statement to Form 1065 that specifies foreign source qualified dividends, unrecaptured section 1250 gains, and net section 1231 gain (loss).

Line 16d. Section 951A category (code D). Section 951A category foreign source income includes any amount included in gross income under section 951A (other than passive category income). Section 951A defines global low-taxed income.

Line 16e. Foreign branch category (code E). Foreign branch category foreign source income is defined under section 904(d)(2)(J) (i) as the business profits of a U.S. person which are attributable to one or more qualified business units (as defined in section 989(a)) in one or more foreign countries. Report all income that would be foreign branch category income of its partners as if all of its partners were U.S. persons that were not pass-through entities.

Line 16f. Passive category (code F). Passive category foreign source income. This category includes the following income.

- Passive income.
- Dividends from a domestic international sales corporation (DISC) or a former DISC.
- Distributions from a former foreign sales corporation.

See *Line 16h. Other (code H)* for exceptions.



Passive income doesn't include export financing interest.

Line 16g. General category (code G). General category foreign source income. Include all foreign source income sourced at the partnership level that isn't reported on lines 16d, 16e, 16f, or 16h.

Line 16h. Other (code H). Attach a statement separately showing the amount of foreign source income included in the following categories.

- Section 901(j) income.
- Other.

Lines 16i–16j. Deductions Allocated and Apportioned at Partner Level

Line 16i. Interest expense (code I). Enter on line 16i the partnership's total interest expense (including interest equivalents under Temporary Regulations section 1.861-9T(b)). Do not include interest directly allocable under Temporary Regulations section 1.861-10T to income from a specific property. This type of interest is allocated

and apportioned at the partnership level and is included on lines 16k through 16o.

Line 16j. Other (code J). Enter the total of all other deductions or losses that are required to be allocated at the partner level. For example, include on line 16j research and experimental expenditures (see Regulations section 1.861-17(f)).

Lines 16k–16o. Deductions Allocated and Apportioned at Partnership Level to Foreign Source Income

Separately report partnership deductions that are allocated and apportioned at the partnership level by category of income as follows. See Pub. 514 and the Instructions for Form 1116 for more information.



Creditable foreign expenditures generally must be allocated in accordance with each partner's interest in the partnership. See Treasury Decision 9292, 2006-47 I.R.B. 914, for details.

Line 16k. Section 951A category (code K). Enter the amount of deductions allocated and apportioned at the partnership level to section 951A category foreign source income.

Line 16l. Foreign branch category (code L). Enter the amount of deductions allocated and apportioned at the partnership level to foreign branch category foreign source income.

Line 16m. Passive category (code M). Enter the amount of deductions allocated and apportioned at the partnership level to passive category foreign source income (defined in the instructions for line 16f).

Line 16n. General category (code N). Enter the amount of deductions allocated and apportioned at the partnership level to general category foreign source income (defined in the instructions for line 16g).

Line 16o. Other (code O). Attach a statement separately showing the amount of deductions allocated and apportioned at the partnership level to the following two categories.

- Section 901(j) income.
- Other.

Lines 16p–16x. Other information

Line 16p. Total Foreign Taxes Paid or Accrued

Enter in U.S. dollars the total foreign taxes (described in section 901 or section 903) that were paid or accrued by the partnership (according to its method of accounting for such taxes). Enter the amount paid on line 16p. Translate these amounts into U.S. dollars by using the applicable exchange rate (see Pub. 514).

Foreign taxes paid (code P). If the partnership uses the cash method of accounting, check the *Paid* box and enter foreign taxes paid during the tax year on line 16p. Report each partner's distributive share in box 16 of Schedule K-1 using code P.

Foreign taxes accrued (code Q). If the partnership uses the accrual method of accounting, check the *Accrued* box and enter foreign taxes accrued on line 16p. Report each partner's distributive share in box 16 of Schedule K-1 using code Q.

A partnership reporting foreign taxes using the cash method can make an irrevocable election to report these taxes using the accrual method for the year of the election and all future years. Make this election by reporting all foreign taxes using the accrual method on line 16p and check the *Accrued* box (see Regulations section 1.905-1).

Attach a statement reporting the following information.

1. The total amount of foreign taxes (including foreign taxes on income sourced at the partner level) relating to each category of income (see the instructions for lines 16d–16h).

2. The dates on which the taxes were paid or accrued, the exchange rates used, and the amounts in both foreign currency and U.S. dollars, for the following.

- Taxes withheld at source on interest.
- Taxes withheld at source on dividends.
- Taxes withheld at source on rents and royalties.
- Other foreign taxes paid or accrued.

Line 16q. Reduction in Taxes Available for Credit (Code R)

Enter the total reduction in taxes available for credit. Attach a statement showing the reductions for the following.

- Taxes on foreign mineral income (section 901(e)).
- Taxes on foreign oil and gas extraction income and foreign oil-related income (section 907(a)).
- Taxes attributable to boycott operations (section 908).
- Failure to timely file (or furnish all of the information required on) Forms 5471 and 8865.
- Foreign income taxes paid or accrued during the current tax year that have been suspended under section 909.
- Taxes with respect to hybrid dividends included in box 6a or 6b.
- Taxes with respect to subpart F inclusions reported on line 11, where such inclusions result from hybrid dividends of tiered corporations.
- Taxes with respect to dividends included in box 6a or 6b, where a deduction is allowed under section 245A with respect to such dividends.
- Taxes with respect to subpart F inclusions reported on line 11, where such inclusions

are treated under section 964(e)(4) as a dividend that is eligible for a deduction under section 245A.

- Any other items (specify).

Line 16r. Other Foreign Tax Information

• **Foreign trading gross receipts (code S).** Report the partner's distributive share of foreign trading gross receipts from line 15 of Form 8873 using code S. See [Extraterritorial Income Exclusion](#), earlier.

• **Extraterritorial income exclusion (code T).** If the partnership isn't permitted to deduct the extraterritorial income exclusion as a non-separately stated item, attach a statement to Schedule K-1 showing the partner's distributive share of the extraterritorial income exclusion reported on line 52 of Form 8873. Also identify the activity to which the exclusion is related.

• **Section 951A tested income (code U).** Report tested income as defined in section 951A(c)(1)(A).

• **Tested foreign income tax (code V).** Reported tested foreign income tax as defined in section 960(d)(3).

• **Section 965 information (code W).** Report information necessary for the calculation of creditable foreign income taxes related to the section 965(a) inclusion. Attach Form 965, including its Schedules F, G, and H, to the Schedule K-1 (Form 1065).

• **Other foreign transactions (code X).** Enter in box 16 of Schedule K-1 any other foreign transaction information the partners need to prepare their tax returns using code X. Attach a statement that separately identifies any arrangement, along with the taxes paid or accrued in connection with the arrangement, in which the partnership participates that would qualify as a splitter arrangement under section 909 if one or more partners are covered persons with respect to an entity that took into account related income from the arrangement. Also indicate whether the partnership has taken into account any related income from any such splitter arrangement. (See section 909 and the related regulations.)

Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) Items

Lines 17a through 17f must be completed for all partners.

Enter items of income and deductions that are adjustments or tax preference items for the AMT. See Form 6251, *Alternative Minimum Tax—Individuals*; or Schedule I (Form 1041), *Alternative Minimum Tax—Estates and Trusts*, to determine the amounts to enter and for other information.

Do not include as a tax preference item any qualified expenditures to which an election under section 59(e) may apply. Instead, report these expenditures on line 13c(2). Because these expenditures are subject to an election by each partner, the partnership cannot figure the amount of any tax preference related to them. Instead, the partnership must pass through to each

partner in box 13, code J, of Schedule K-1 the information needed to figure the deduction.

Schedule K-1. Report each partner's distributive share of amounts reported on lines 17a through 17f (concerning alternative minimum tax items) in box 17 of Schedule K-1 using codes A through F, respectively. If the partnership is reporting items of income or deduction for oil, gas, and geothermal properties, you may be required to identify these items on a statement attached to Schedule K-1 (see the instructions for *Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Properties—Gross Income and Deductions*, later, for details). Also see the requirement for an attached statement in the instructions for line 17f.

Line 17a. Post-1986 Depreciation Adjustment

Figure the adjustment for line 17a based only on tangible property placed in service after 1986 (and tangible property placed in service after July 31, 1986, and before 1987 for which the partnership elected to use the General Depreciation System). Do not make an adjustment for motion picture films, videotapes, sound recordings, certain public utility property (as defined in section 168(f)(2)), property depreciated under the unit-of-production method (or any other method not expressed in a term of years), qualified Indian reservation property, property eligible for a special depreciation allowance, qualified revitalization expenditures, or the section 179 expense deduction.

For property placed in service before 1999, refigure depreciation for the AMT as follows (using the same convention used for the regular tax).

- For section 1250 property (generally, residential rental and nonresidential real property), use the straight line method over 40 years.
- For tangible property (other than section 1250 property) depreciated using the straight line method for the regular tax, use the straight line method over the property's class life. Use 12 years if the property has no class life.
- For any other tangible property, use the 150% declining balance method, switching to the straight line method the first tax year it gives a larger deduction, over the property's AMT class life. Use 12 years if the property has no class life.



See Pub. 946 for a table of class lives.

For property placed in service after 1998, refigure depreciation for the AMT only for property depreciated for the regular tax using the 200% declining balance method. For the AMT, use the 150% declining balance method, switching to the straight line method the first tax year it gives a larger deduction,

and the same convention and recovery period used for the regular tax.

Figure the adjustment by subtracting the AMT deduction for depreciation from the regular tax deduction and enter the result on line 17a. If the AMT deduction is more than the regular tax deduction, enter the difference as a negative amount. Depreciation capitalized to inventory must also be refigured using the AMT rules. Include on this line the current year adjustment to income, if any, resulting from the difference.

Line 17b. Adjusted Gain or Loss

If the partnership disposed of any tangible property placed in service after 1986 (or after July 31, 1986, if an election was made to use the General Depreciation System), or if it disposed of a certified pollution control facility placed in service after 1986, refigure the gain or loss from the disposition using the adjusted basis for the AMT. The property's adjusted basis for the AMT is its cost or other basis minus all depreciation or amortization deductions allowed or allowable for the AMT during the current tax year and previous tax years. Enter on this line the difference between the regular tax gain (loss) and the AMT gain (loss). If the AMT gain is less than the regular tax gain, or the AMT loss is more than the regular tax loss, or there is an AMT loss and a regular tax gain, enter the difference as a negative amount.

If any part of the adjustment is allocable to net short-term capital gain (loss), net long-term capital gain (loss), or net section 1231 gain (loss), attach a statement that identifies the amount of the adjustment allocable to each type of gain or loss.

For a net long-term capital gain (loss), also identify the amount of the adjustment that is collectibles (28%) gain (loss).

For a net section 1231 gain (loss), also identify the amount of adjustment that is unreaptured section 1250 gain.

Line 17c. Depletion (Other Than Oil and Gas)

Do not include any depletion on oil and gas wells. The partners must figure their oil and gas depletion deductions and preference items separately under section 613A.

Refigure the depletion deduction under section 611 for mines, wells (other than oil and gas wells), and other natural deposits for the AMT. Percentage depletion is limited to 50% of the taxable income from the property as figured under section 613(a), using only income and deductions for the AMT. Also, the deduction is limited to the property's adjusted basis at the end of the year as figured for the AMT. Figure this limit separately for each property. When refiguring the property's adjusted basis, take into account any AMT adjustments made this

year or in previous years that affect basis (other than the current year's depletion).

Enter the difference between the regular tax and AMT deduction. If the AMT deduction is greater, enter the difference as a negative amount.

Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Properties—Gross Income and Deductions

Generally, the amounts to be entered on lines 17d and 17e are only the income and deductions for oil, gas, and geothermal properties that are used to figure the partnership's ordinary income (loss) (line 22 of Form 1065).

If there are any items of income or deductions for oil, gas, and geothermal properties included in the amounts that are required to be passed through separately to the partners on Schedule K-1 (items not reported in box 1 of Schedule K-1), give each partner a statement that shows, for the box in which the income or deduction is included, the amount of income or deductions included in the total amount for that box. Do not include any of these direct pass-through amounts on line 17d or 17e.

Figure the amounts for lines 17d and 17e separately for oil and gas properties that aren't geothermal deposits and for all properties that are geothermal deposits.

Give each partner a statement that shows the separate amounts included in the computation of the amounts on lines 17d and 17e of Schedule K.

Line 17d. Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Properties—Gross Income

Enter the total amount of gross income (within the meaning of section 613(a)) from all oil, gas, and geothermal properties received or accrued during the tax year and included on page 1, Form 1065.

Line 17e. Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Properties—Deductions

Enter any deductions allowed for the AMT that are allocable to oil, gas, and geothermal properties.

Line 17f. Other AMT Items

Attach a statement to Form 1065 and Schedule K-1 that shows other items not shown on lines 17a through 17e that are adjustments or tax preference items or that the partner needs to complete Form 6251, Form 4626, or Schedule I (Form 1041). See these forms and their instructions to determine the amount to enter.

Other AMT items include the following.

- Accelerated depreciation of real property under pre-1987 rules.

- Accelerated depreciation of leased personal property under pre-1987 rules.
- Long-term contracts entered into after February 28, 1986. Except for certain home construction contracts, the taxable income from these contracts must be figured using the percentage of completion method of accounting for the AMT.
- Losses from tax shelter farm activities. No loss from any tax shelter farm activity is allowed for the AMT.

Schedule K-1. If you are reporting each partner's distributive share of only one type of AMT item under code F, enter the code with an asterisk (F*) and the dollar amount in the entry space in box 17 and attach a statement that shows the type of AMT item. If you are reporting multiple types of AMT items under code F, enter the code with an asterisk (F*) and enter "STMT" in the entry space in box 17 and attach a statement that shows the dollar amount of each type of AMT item.

Tax-Exempt Income and Nondeductible Expenses

Line 18a. Tax-exempt interest income.

Enter on line 18a tax-exempt interest income, including any exempt-interest dividends received from a mutual fund or other regulated investment company.

Line 18b. Other tax-exempt income.

Enter on line 18b all income of the partnership exempt from tax other than tax-exempt interest.

Line 18c. Nondeductible expenses.

Enter on line 18c nondeductible expenses paid or incurred by the partnership.

Do not include separately stated deductions shown elsewhere on Schedules K and K-1, capital expenditures, or items the deduction for which is deferred to a later tax year.

Schedule K-1. Report in box 18 of Schedule K-1 each partner's distributive share of amounts reported on lines 18a, 18b, and 18c of Schedule K (concerning items affecting partners' basis) using codes A through C, respectively. Attach a statement to Schedule K-1 for the amounts included in line 18b that are exempt by reason of section 892, and describe the nature of the income.

Distributions

Line 19a. Distributions of cash and marketable securities. Enter on line 19a the total distributions to each partner of cash and marketable securities that are treated as money under section 731(c)(1). Also include the amount of the credits to holders of tax credit bonds that are treated as cash distributions under section 54A(g) and 54AA(f)(2). The instructions for the separate credits (see *Other Credits (Code P)* under *Line 15f. Other Credits*) state when the amount of the credit must be reported as a cash distribution. Do not include distributions of section 737 property (see *Distributions*

subject to section 737 (code B) below).

Generally, marketable securities are valued at FMV on the date of distribution. However, the value of marketable securities doesn't include the distributee partner's share of the gain on the securities distributed to that partner. See section 731(c)(3)(B) for details.

If the amount on line 19a includes marketable securities treated as money, state separately on an attached statement to Schedules K and K-1 **(a)** the partnership's adjusted basis of those securities immediately before the distribution, and **(b)** the FMV of those securities on the date of distribution (excluding the distributee partner's share of the gain on the securities distributed to that partner).

Line 19b. Distributions of other property.

Enter on line 19b the total distributions to each partner of property not included on line 19a. In box 19 of Schedule K-1, distributions of section 737 property will be reported separately from other property. The codes used when reporting amounts from line 19b in box 19 of Schedule K-1 appear in the heading for the categories.

Distributions subject to section 737

(code B). If a partner contributed section 704(c) built-in gain property within the last 7 years and the partnership made a distribution of property to that partner **other than** the previously contributed built-in gain property, attach a statement to the distributee partner's Schedule K-1 that provides the following information.

- The fair market value of the distributed property (other than money).
- The amount of money received in the distribution.
- The net precontribution gain of the partner. This is the net gain (if any) that would have been recognized by the distributee partner under section 704(c)(1) (B) if all the following property had been distributed by the partnership to another partner. This property includes all property contributed by the distributee partner during the 7 years prior to the distribution and that is still held by the partnership at the time of the distribution (see section 737).

For more information, see [Recognition of Precontribution Gain on Certain Partnership Distributions](#), earlier.

Other property (code C). Include all distributions of property not included on line 19a that aren't section 737 property. In figuring the amount of the distribution, use the adjusted basis of the property to the partnership immediately before the distribution. In addition, attach a statement showing the adjusted basis and fair market value of each property distributed.

Schedule K-1. Report in box 19 each partner's distributive share of the amount on line 19a using code A. If a statement is attached, enter an asterisk after the code (A*) and "STMT" in the entry space, and attach the required statement. For line 19b, report distributions subject to section 737 in box 19 using code B with an asterisk (B*)

and "STMT" in the entry space, and attach the required statement. For distributions of other property, report each partner's distributive share of the amount in box 19 using code C with an asterisk (C*) and "STMT" in the entry space, and attach the required statement.

Other Information

Lines 20a and 20b. Investment Income and Expenses

Enter on line 20a the investment income included on lines 5, 6a, 7, and 11 of Schedule K. Do not include other portfolio gains or losses on this line.

Investment income includes gross income from property held for investment, the excess of net gain attributable to the disposition of property held for investment over net capital gain from the disposition of property held for investment, any net capital gain from the disposition of property held for investment that each partner elects to include in investment income under section 163(d)(4)(B)(iii), and any qualified dividend income that the partner elects to include in investment income. Generally, investment income and investment expenses don't include any income or expenses from a passive activity. See Regulations section 1.469-2(f)(10) for exceptions.

Property subject to a net lease isn't treated as investment property because it is subject to the passive loss rules. Do not reduce investment income by losses from passive activities.

Enter investment expenses on line 20b. Investment expenses are deductible expenses (other than interest) directly connected with the production of investment income. See the Instructions for Form 4952 for more information.

Schedule K-1. Report each partner's distributive share of amounts reported on lines 20a and 20b (investment income and expenses) in box 20 of Schedule K-1 using codes A and B, respectively.

If there are other items of investment income or expense included in the amounts that are required to be passed through separately to the partners on Schedule K-1, such as net short-term capital gain or loss, net long-term capital gain or loss, and other portfolio gains or losses, give each partner a statement identifying these amounts.

Line 20c. Other Items and Amounts

Report the following information on a statement attached to Form 1065. On Schedule K-1, enter the appropriate code in box 20 for each information item followed by an asterisk in the left-hand column of the entry space (for example, "C*"). In the right-hand column, enter "STMT." The codes are provided for each information category.

Fuel tax credit information (code C).

Report the number of gallons of each fuel sold or used during the tax year for a nontaxable use qualifying for the credit for taxes paid on fuel, type of use, and the applicable credit per gallon. See Form 4136, Credit for Federal Tax Paid on Fuels, for details.

Qualified rehabilitation expenditures (other than rental real estate) (code D).

Enter total qualified rehabilitation expenditures from activities other than rental real estate activities. See the Instructions for Form 3468 for details on qualified rehabilitation expenditures.

Note. Report qualified rehabilitation expenditures related to rental real estate activities on line 15c.

Schedule K-1. Report each partner's distributive share of qualified rehabilitation expenditures related to activities other than rental real estate activities in box 20 of Schedule K-1 using code D. Attach a statement to Schedule K-1 that provides the information and the partner's distributive share of the amounts the partner will need to complete lines 11b through 11g and line 11j of Form 3468. See the Instructions for Form 3468 for details. If the partnership has expenditures from more than one activity, identify on a statement attached to Schedule K-1 the amount for each separate activity. See [Passive Activity Reporting Requirements](#), earlier.

Basis of energy property (code E). See the Instructions for Form 3468 for details on basis of energy property. In box 20 of Schedule K-1, enter code E followed by an asterisk and enter "STMT" in the entry space for the dollar amount. Attach a statement to Schedule K-1 that provides the information and the partner's distributive share of the amounts the partner will need to figure the amounts to report on lines 12a–12d, 12f, 12g, 12i, 12j, 12l, 12m, 12o, and 12q–12v of Form 3468. See the Instructions for Form 3468 for details.

Recapture of low-income housing credit (codes F and G). If recapture of part or all of the low-income housing credit is required because (a) the prior year qualified basis of a building decreased or (b) the partnership disposed of a building or part of its interest in a building, see Form 8611, Recapture of Low-Income Housing Credit. Complete lines 1 through 7 of Form 8611 to determine the amount of credit to recapture. Use code F on Schedule K-1 to report recapture of the low-income housing credit from a section 42(j)(5) partnership. Use code G to report recapture of any other low-income housing credit. See the instructions for lines 15a and 15b, earlier, for more information.



If a partner's ownership interest in a building decreased because of a transaction at the partner level, the partnership must provide the necessary information to the partner to enable the partner to figure the recapture.



The disposal of a building or an interest therein will generate a credit recapture unless it is reasonably expected that the building will continue to be operated as a qualified low-income building for the remainder of the building's compliance period.

See Form 8586, Form 8611, and section 42 for more information.

Recapture of investment credit (code H).

Complete and attach Form 4255, Recapture of Investment Credit, when investment credit property is disposed of, or it no longer qualifies for the credit, before the end of the recapture period or the useful life applicable to the property. State the type of property at the top of Form 4255, and complete lines 2, 3, 4, 10, and 11, whether or not any partner is subject to recapture of the credit.

Attach to each Schedule K-1 a separate statement providing the information the partnership is required to show on Form 4255, but list only the partner's distributive share of the cost of the property subject to recapture. Also indicate the lines of Form 4255 on which the partners should report these amounts.

Recapture of other credits (code I). On an attached statement to Schedule K-1, provide any information partners will need to report recapture of credits (other than recapture of low-income housing and investment credit reported on Schedule K-1 using codes F, G, and H). Examples of credits reported using code I when subject to recapture include the following.

- The new markets credit. See Form 8874 and Form 8874-B, Notice of Recapture Event for New Markets Credit, for details.
- The Indian employment credit. See section 45A(d) for details.
- The credit for employer-provided childcare facilities and services. See section 45F(d).
- The alternative motor vehicle credit. See section 30B(h)(8).
- The alternative fuel vehicle refueling property credit. See section 30C(e)(5).
- The qualified plug-in electric drive motor vehicles credit. See section 30D(f)(5).

Look-back interest—completed

long-term contracts (code J). If the partnership is closely held (defined in section 460(b)(4)) and it entered into any long-term contracts after February 28, 1986, that are accounted for under either the percentage of completion-capitalized cost method or the percentage of completion method, it must attach a statement to Form 1065 showing the information required in items (a) and (b) of the instructions for lines 1 and 3 of Part II of Form 8697. It must also report the amounts for Part II, lines 1 and 3, to its partners. See the Instructions for Form 8697 for more information.

Look-back interest—income forecast method (code K).

If the partnership is closely held (defined in section 460(b)(4)) and it depreciated certain property placed in service after September 13, 1995, under the

income forecast method, it must attach to Form 1065 the information specified in the instructions for Form 8866, line 2, for the 3rd and 10th tax years beginning after the tax year the property was placed in service. It must also report the line 2 amounts to its partners. See the Instructions for Form 8866 for more details.

Dispositions of property with section 179 deductions (code L). This represents gain or loss on the sale, exchange, or other disposition of property for which a section 179 deduction has been passed through to partners. The partnership must provide all the following information related to such dispositions (see the instructions for line 6, earlier).

- Description of the property.
- Date the property was acquired and placed in service.
- Date of the sale or other disposition of the property.
- The partner's share of the gross sales price or amount realized.
- The partner's share of the cost or other basis plus expense of sale (reduced as explained in the instructions for Form 4797, line 21).
- The partner's share of the depreciation allowed or allowable, determined as described in the instructions for Form 4797, line 22, but excluding the section 179 deduction.
- The partner's share of the section 179 deduction (if any) passed through for the property and the partnership's tax year(s) in which the amount was passed through.
- If the disposition is due to a casualty or theft, a statement indicating so, and any additional information needed by the partner.
- For an installment sale made during the partnership's tax year, any information the partner needs to complete Form 6252. The partnership also must separately report the partner's share of all payments received for the property in future tax years. (Installment payments received for sales made in prior tax years should be reported in the same manner used in prior tax years.) See the Instructions for Form 6252 for details.

Recapture of section 179 deduction (code M). This amount represents recapture of section 179 deduction if business use of the property dropped to 50% or less before the end of the recapture period. If the business use of any property (placed in service after 1986) for which a section 179 deduction was passed through to partners dropped to 50% or less (for a reason other than disposition), the partnership must provide all the following information.

- The partner's distributive share of the original basis and depreciation allowed or allowable (not including the section 179 deduction).
- The partner's distributive share of the section 179 deduction (if any) passed through for the property and the partnership's tax year(s) in which the amount was passed through.

See Regulations section 1.179-1(e) for details.

Interest expense for corporate partners (code N). Report as an information item each corporate partner's distributive share of the total amount of interest expense reported elsewhere on this return. A corporate partner's distributive share of interest income, interest expense, and partnership liabilities are treated as income, expense, and liabilities of the corporation for purposes of the limitation on the deduction for interest under section 163(j).

Section 453(l)(3) information (code O). Supply any information needed by a partner to figure the interest due under section 453(l)(3). If the partnership elected to report the dispositions of certain timeshares and residential lots on the installment method, each partner's tax liability must be increased by the partner's distributive share of the interest on tax attributable to the installment payments received during the tax year.

Section 453A(c) information (code P). Supply any information needed by a partner to figure the interest due under section 453A(c). If an obligation arising from the disposition of property to which section 453A applies is outstanding at the close of the year, each partner's tax liability must be increased by the tax due under section 453A(c) on the partner's distributive share of the tax deferred under the installment method.

Section 1260(b) information (code Q). Supply any information needed by a partner to figure the interest due under section 1260(b). If the partnership had gain from certain constructive ownership transactions, each partner's tax liability must be increased by the partner's distributive share of interest due on any deferral of gain recognition. See section 1260(b) for details, including how to figure the interest.

Interest allocable to production expenditures (code R). Supply any information needed by a partner to properly capitalize interest as required by section 263A(f). See [Section 263A uniform capitalization rules](#), earlier, for more information.

CCF nonqualified withdrawal (code S). Report nonqualified withdrawals by the partnership from a capital construction fund to partners. See Pub. 595.

Depletion information—oil and gas (code T). Report gross income and other information relating to oil and gas well properties to partners to allow them to figure the depletion deduction for oil and gas well properties. Allocate to each partner a proportionate share of the adjusted basis of each partnership oil or gas property. See section 613A(c)(7)(D) for details.

The partnership cannot deduct depletion on oil and gas wells. Each partner must determine the allowable amount to report on his or her return. See Pub. 535 for more information.

Unrelated business taxable income (code V). Report any information a partner that is a tax-exempt organization may need to figure its share of unrelated business taxable income under section 512(a)(1) (but excluding any modifications required by paragraphs (8) through (15) of section 512(b)). Partners are required to notify the partnership of their tax-exempt status. See Form 990-T, Exempt Organization Business Income Tax Return, and Pub. 598, Tax on Unrelated Business Income of Exempt Organizations, for more information.

Precontribution gain (loss) (code W). If the partnership distributed any section 704(c) property to any partner **other than** the contributing partner, and the date of the distribution was within 7 years of the date the section 704(c) property was contributed to the partnership, the distribution must be treated as if it were a sale by the contributing partner taking place on the date of the distribution. Section 704(c) property is property that had a fair market value which was either greater or less than the contributing partner's adjusted basis at the time the property was contributed to the partnership. See [Dispositions of Contributed Property](#), earlier, for more information. If the partnership made such a distribution during its tax year, attach a statement to the contributing partner's Schedule K-1 that provides the following information.

- The amount of the gain or loss that would have been allocated to the contributing partner if the partnership had sold the section 704(c) property at its fair market value at the time of the distribution. See section 704(c)(1)(B) for details.
- The character of the gain or loss which would have resulted if the partnership had sold the section 704(c) property to the distributee partner.

Enter code W in box 20 of Schedule K-1 with an asterisk (W*) and enter "STMT," and attach the required statement.

Section 108(i) information (code X). Report the following.

- For the deferred cancellation of debt (COD) income, report the partner's deferred amount that has not been included in income in the current or prior tax years.
- For the deferred original issue discount (OID) deduction, report the partner's share of the partnership's OID deduction deferred under section 108(i)(2)(A)(i) that has not been deducted in the current or prior tax years.
- For the section 752(b) distribution, report the partner's share of the deferred section 752 amount that is treated as a distribution of money to the partner under section 752 in the current tax year.
- For the deferred section 752(b) distribution, report the partner's deferred section 752 amount remaining as of the end of the current tax year.

Net investment income (code Y). Use code Y to report any information that may be relevant for partners to figure their net investment income tax when the information

isn't otherwise identifiable elsewhere on Schedule K-1. Attach a statement that shows a description and dollar amount of each relevant item.

Examples of items reported using code Y may include the following.

- Net rental real estate income reported on Form 1065, Schedule K, line 2, and other net rental income reported on Form 1065, Schedule K, line 3c, derived from a section 212 for-profit activity (and not from a section 162 trade or business).
- Gains and losses from dispositions of assets attributable to a section 212 for-profit activity (and not from a section 162 trade or business).
- Gain reported on the installment sale basis (or attributable to a private annuity) that is attributable to the disposition of property held in a trade or business.
- Gain or loss from the disposition of a partnership interest, but only if such partnership was engaged, directly or indirectly, in one or more trades or businesses, and at least one of those trades or businesses wasn't trading in financial instruments or commodities.
- The partner's distributive share of interest income, or interest expense, which is attributable to a loan between the partnership and the partner (self-charged interest).
- If the partnership received a Form 1065, Schedule K-1, the detail and amounts reported to the partnership on code Y.
- If the partnership received a Form 1065-B, Schedule K-1, the detail and amounts reported to the partnership.
- If the partnership received a Form 1041, Schedule K-1, the amount of the adjustment reported.
- Guaranteed payments (reported on Form 1065, Schedule K, line 4) unrelated to services, such as for the use of capital or attributable to section 736(a)(2) payments for unrealized receivables or goodwill.
- In the case of a common trust fund, any items of income or loss that may be taken into account in figuring the participant's net investment income (other than qualified dividends, and short-term and long-term capital gains).

In addition, Regulations section 1.1411-10 provides special rules for stock of controlled foreign corporations (CFCs) and passive foreign investment companies (PFICs) owned by the partnership. If the partnership owns directly or indirectly stock of a CFC or PFIC, then additional reporting may be required under code Y.

CFCs and QEFs. In the case of stock of CFCs and QEFs directly or indirectly owned by the partnership, the partnership must provide the name and EIN (if one has been issued) for each CFC and QEF the stock of which is owned by the partnership for which an election under Regulations section 1.1411-10(g) is **not** in effect and for which the partnership isn't engaged in a trade or business described in section 1411(c)(2). For each of these entities, the partnership must provide the following information on an

entity-by-entity basis (to the extent such information isn't otherwise identifiable elsewhere on Schedule K-1).

- Section 951(a) inclusions.
- Section 951A inclusions.
- Section 1293(a)(1)(A) inclusions.
- Section 1293(a)(1)(B) inclusions.
- Section 959(d) distributions subject to section 1411.
- Section 1293(c) distributions subject to section 1411.
- Amount of gain or loss derived from dispositions of the stock of CFCs and QEFs that is taken into account for section 1411 purposes.
- Amounts that are derived from the disposition of the stock of CFCs and QEFs and included in income as a dividend under section 1248 for section 1411 purposes.

In the case of stock of CFCs and QEFs directly or indirectly owned by the partnership for which an election under Regulations section 1.1411-10(g) is in effect, the partnership must provide the following information (to the extent such information isn't otherwise identifiable elsewhere on Schedule K-1) on either an aggregate basis or an entity-by-entity basis.

- Section 951(a) inclusions.
- Section 951A inclusions.
- Section 1293(a)(1)(A) inclusions.
- Section 1293(a)(1)(B) inclusions.

In the case of stock of CFCs and QEFs directly or indirectly owned by the partnership with respect to which the partnership is engaged in a trade or business described in section 1411(c)(2), the partnership must provide the following information (to the extent such information isn't otherwise identifiable elsewhere on the Schedule K-1) on either an aggregate or an entity-by-entity basis, or may aggregate this information with other income derived by the partnership that is net investment income under section 1411(c)(1)(A)(ii).

- Section 951(a) inclusions.
- Section 951A inclusions.
- Section 1293(a)(1)(A) inclusions.
- Section 1293(a)(1)(B) inclusions.

Section 1296 Mark-to-market PFICs. In the case of stock of PFICs directly or indirectly owned by the partnership for which an election under section 1296 is in effect, the partnership must provide the following information (to the extent such information isn't otherwise identifiable elsewhere on Schedule K-1) on either an aggregate basis or an entity-by-entity basis (except as provided below).

- Amounts included in income under section 1296(a)(1).
- Amounts deducted from income under section 1296(a)(2).

In the case of PFIC stock owned directly or indirectly by the partnership for which an election under section 1296 is in effect and with respect to which the partnership is engaged in a trade or business described in section 1411(c)(2), the partnership may aggregate this information with other income derived by the partnership that is net

investment income under section 1411(c)(1)(A)(ii).

Section 1291 funds. In the case of stock of PFICs directly or indirectly owned by the partnership with respect to which direct or indirect partners are subject to section 1291, the partnership must provide the following information (to the extent such information isn't otherwise identifiable elsewhere on Schedule K-1) on an entity-by-entity basis.

- Excess distributions made by a PFIC for which a partner is subject to section 1291.
- Gains derived from the disposition of stock of a PFIC for which a partner is subject to section 1291.

Qualified Business Income (QBI) Deduction (codes Z through AD). For tax years beginning after 2017, individuals, estates, and trusts may be entitled to a deduction of up to 20% of their qualified business income (QBI) from a trade or business, including income from a pass-through entity, but not from a C corporation, plus 20% of qualified real estate investment trust (REIT) dividends and qualified publicly traded partnership (PTP) income. The deduction is subject to multiple limitations such as the type of trade or business, the taxpayer's taxable income, the amount of W-2 wages paid with respect to the trade or business, and the unadjusted basis immediately after acquisition of qualified property held by the trade or business. The deduction can be taken in addition to the standard or itemized deductions. For more information, see section 199A and Pub. 535, Business Expenses.

Schedule K-1. In the case of a partnership, the QBI deduction is determined at the partner level. To allow partners to correctly figure their QBI deduction, the partnership must attach a statement to its Schedules K-1, separately identifying each trade or business and identifying any specified service trade or business.

A partnership engaged in more than one trade or business may choose to aggregate multiple trades or businesses into a single trade or business for purposes of section 199A if it meets the following requirements.

1. The partnership directly or indirectly owns 50% or more of each trade or business for a majority of the tax year, including the last day of the tax year, and all trades or businesses use the same tax year end;

2. None of the trades or businesses is a specified service trade or business; and

3. The trades or businesses to be aggregated meet at least 2 of the following 3 factors.

- They provide products, property, or services that are the same or that are customarily offered together.
- They share facilities or share significant centralized business elements, such as personnel, accounting, legal, manufacturing, purchasing, human resources, or information technology resources.

- They are operated in coordination with, or reliance upon, one or more of the businesses in the aggregated group.

If the partnership chooses to aggregate multiple trades or businesses, it must report the aggregation by filling out Schedule B—Aggregation of Business Operations, under Worksheet 12-A Specific Instructions, in Pub. 535. However, since a partnership can't claim the deduction, it can't enter the total of Schedule B, line 4, on Schedule C or Part II and IV of Worksheet 12-A. Instead, the partnership must attach a copy of Schedule B to each of its partners' Schedules K-1 (Form 1065). Each partner's Schedule K-1 (Form 1065) will show the partner's distributive share so each partner can properly report the aggregation on the partner's income tax return.

The partnership's aggregations must be reported consistently for all subsequent years, unless there is a change in facts and circumstances that disqualify the aggregation. Schedule B must be completed each year to show the partnership's trade or business aggregations. Failure to disclose the aggregations can cause them to be disaggregated.

The partnership must attach the Schedule B to each partner's Schedule K-1 (Form 1065), along with a statement showing the partner's distributive share from the Schedule B. The statement must show the QBI, W-2 wages, and UBIA of qualified property for all aggregated trades or businesses so the partners can properly apply the W-2 wage and UBIA limitations.

If the partnership directly or indirectly owns an interest in another passthrough entity that aggregates multiple trades or businesses, it must attach a copy of the passthrough entity's aggregation. The partnership can't subtract from the trades or businesses aggregated by the passthrough entity, but can add additional trades or businesses to the aggregation, assuming the rules above are followed.

For each trade or business or aggregation, the partnership must state, using the same box numbers as shown on Schedule K-1, the amount of codes Z through AD, if applicable.

Section 199A QBI (code Z). Qualified business income includes items of income, gain, deduction, and loss from the partnership's trades or businesses. However, qualified business income doesn't include any of the following.

- Investment items such as capital gains or losses, dividends, or interest income.
- Wage income.
- Foreign income that is not effectively connected with the conduct of business within the United States. For more information, go to IRS.gov and enter "effectively connected income" in the search box.
- Commodities transaction or foreign currency gains or losses described in section 954(c)(1)(C) or (D).

- Income, loss, or deductions from notional principal contracts under section 954(c)(1) (F).
- Annuities (unless received in connection with the trade or business).
- Guaranteed payments received by the entity. However, amounts paid as guaranteed payments reduce the amount of QBI passed through from the partnership to its partners.
- Payments received by the entity for services rendered to a partnership under section 707(a). However, amounts paid as payments for services rendered to a partnership under section 707(a) reduce the amount of QBI passed through from the partnership to its partners.
- Qualified REIT dividends.
- Qualified PTP income.

W-2 wages from qualified trade or businesses (Code AA). The W-2 wages include amounts paid to employees under section 6051(a)(3) and (8). If the partnership conducts more than one trade or business, it must allocate the W-2 wages among its trades or business. See Notice 2018-64 for more information.

Unadjusted basis on acquisition of qualified property (code AB). The unadjusted basis of qualified property is figured by adding unadjusted basis of all qualified assets immediately after acquisition. Qualified property includes all tangible property subject to depreciation under section 167 that is held and used by the trade or business during the tax year, for which the depreciable period has not ended. The depreciable period ends on the later of 10 years after the property is placed in service or the last day of the full year for the applicable recovery period under section 168.

Section 199A REIT dividends (code AC). Qualified REIT dividends include any dividend the partnership receives from a real estate investment trust held for more than 45 days and for which the payment is not obligated to someone else and that is not capital gain dividend under section 857(b)(3) and is not a qualified dividend under section 1(h)(11) plus any qualified REIT dividends from a regulated investment company (RIC).

Qualified publicly traded partnership (PTP) income (code AD). Qualified PTP income includes the partnership's share of qualified items of income, gain, deduction, and loss from a publicly traded partnership. It also may include gain or loss recognized on the disposition of the partnership interest that is not treated as a capital gain or loss.

If the partnership has only one trade or business, the partnership enters each partner's distributive share directly on that partner's Schedule K-1 for codes Z through AD.

If the partnership has more than one trade or business or aggregation, enter an asterisk (*) on each partner's Schedule K-1 next to code Z and enter "STMT" in the right column to indicate that the information is provided on

an attached statement. Do not sum the amounts from multiple trades or businesses that are not aggregated together into a single number on Schedule K-1 for reporting purposes.

Determining the partnership's qualified trades or businesses. The partnership's qualified trades and businesses include its section 162 trades or businesses, except for specified service trades or businesses. A section 162 trade or business generally includes any activity carried on to make a profit. For more information on what qualifies as a trade or business, see Pub. 535.

Specified service trades or businesses excluded from qualified trades or businesses. Specified service trades or businesses are generally excluded from the definition of a qualified trade or business. A specified service trade or business is any trade or business providing services in the fields of health, law, accounting, actuarial science, performing arts, consulting, athletics, financial services, brokerage services, or any other trade or business where the principal asset is the reputation or skill of one or more of its employees. In addition, the trade or business of investing and investment management, trading or dealing in securities, partnership interests, or commodities is a specified trade or business.

Exceptions. If the partner's taxable income is equal to or less than the threshold of \$157,500 (\$315,000 if married filing jointly), the specified service items are treated as a qualified trade or business. If the partner's taxable income is between \$157,501 and \$207,500 (\$315,001 and \$415,000 if married filing jointly), an applicable percentage of the specified service trade or business is treated as a qualified trade or business. Therefore, the Schedule K-1 issued to each partner must separately identify each trade or business and identify any specified service trade or business.

Excess taxable income (code AE). If the partnership is required to file Form 8990, it may determine it has excess taxable income. If so, enter the amount from Form 8990, Part II, line 36 for excess taxable income.

Schedule K-1. Enter the partner's amount of excess taxable income. The partner will enter the amount on Form 8990, Schedule A, line 43(f) if the partner is required to file Form 8990.

Excess business interest income (code AF). If the partnership is required to file Form 8990, it may determine it has excess business interest income. If so, enter the amount from Form 8990, Part II, line 37 for excess business interest income.

Schedule K-1. Enter the partner's amount of excess business interest income. The partner will enter the amount on Form 8990, Schedule A, line 43(g) if the partner is required to file Form 8990.

Gross receipts for section 59A(e) (code AG). Provide the partner's share of gross receipts. If the partner is a foreign person, only gross receipts effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States shall be taken into account.

Other information (code AH). Report the following to each partner.

- Any information a partner that is a publicly traded partnership may need to determine if it meets the 90% qualifying income test of section 7704(c)(2). Partners are required to notify the partnership of their status as a publicly traded partnership.
- If a partner that is a corporation elected under section 168(k)(4) to accelerate the corporation's pre-2006 AMT credit carryforward instead of bonus depreciation, it's required to notify the partnership in writing of this election so the partnership can adjust the electing corporate partner's distributive share of partnership items that include bonus depreciation. See Rev. Proc. 2009-16, 2009-6 I.R.B. 449, as modified by Rev. Proc. 2009-33, 2009-29 I.R.B. 150, for more information about the written notification that the electing corporate partner must provide the partnership. The partnership is required to refigure the partner's distributive share of the depreciation on any eligible qualified property or extension property placed in service by the partnership to eliminate bonus depreciation and use the straight line depreciation method for such property. On an attached statement, list each partnership item that includes bonus depreciation and show the electing corporate partner's adjustment for each item that results from the refigured depreciation and elimination of the bonus depreciation. See section 168(k)(4) for more information.
- If the partnership participates in a transaction that must be disclosed on Form 8886, both the partnership and its partners may be required to file Form 8886. The partnership must determine if any of its partners are required to disclose the transaction and provide those partners with information they will need to file Form 8886. This determination is based on the category(s) under which a transaction qualified for disclosures. See Form 8886 and its instructions for details.
- Compensation to partners deferred under a section 409A nonqualified deferred compensation plan that doesn't meet the requirements of section 409A. Include in this amount any earnings on these deferrals. This amount must also be included on line 4 of Schedule K, Guaranteed payments. For details, see the regulations under section 409A. These regulations don't provide guidance on the application of section 409A to arrangements between partnerships and partners. For interim guidance on such arrangements, see Q&A-7 in Notice 2005-1, 2005-2 I.R.B. 274, and the information provided in the preamble to these regulations (T.D. 9321). Also see Notice 2006-79, 2006-43 I.R.B. 763; Notice

2007-86, 2007-46 I.R.B. 990; and Notice 2008-113, 2008-51 I.R.B. 1305, for additional information on transitional and relief rules.

- Noncash charitable contributions. If the partnership made a noncash charitable contribution, report the partner's share of the partnership's adjusted basis of the property for basis limitation purposes.
- Any income or gain reported on lines 1 through 11 of Schedule K that qualifies as inversion gain, if the partnership is an expatriated entity or is a partner in an expatriated entity. For details, see section 7874. Attach a statement to Form 1065 that shows the amount of each type of income or gain included in the inversion gain. The partnership must report each partner's distributive share of the inversion gain in box 20 of Schedule K-1 using code AH. Attach a statement to Schedule K-1 that shows the partner's distributive share of the amount of each type of income or gain included in the inversion gain.
- Qualifying advanced coal project property. Attach a statement to Schedule K-1 showing the partner's distributive share of the amounts that the partner will use when figuring the amounts to report on lines 5a through 5c of the partner's Form 3468. See the Instructions for Form 3468 for details.
- Qualifying gasification project property. Attach a statement to Schedule K-1 showing the partner's distributive share of the amounts that the partner will use when figuring the amounts to report on lines 6a and 6b of the partner's Form 3468. See the Instructions for Form 3468 for details.
- Qualifying advanced energy project credit. Attach a statement to Schedule K-1 showing the partner's distributive share of the amounts that the partner will use when figuring the amount to report on line 7 of the partner's Form 3468. See the Instructions for Form 3468 for details.
- The information needed to complete Schedule P (Form 1120-F), List of Foreign Partner Interests in Partnerships, on an attached statement for a partner that is (a) a corporation (identified as a foreign partner under Regulations section 1.1446-1(c)(3)); or (b) a partnership (domestic or foreign) if you know, or have reason to know, that one or more of the partners is a foreign corporation.

If the partnership allocates effectively connected income to the partner, provide the information needed to complete lines 1 through 10, 13, 14, 15b, 17a, 17b, and 18 of Schedule P (Form 1120-F). If the partnership doesn't allocate effectively connected income to the partner, provide the information needed to complete lines 13, 14, and 18 of Schedule P (Form 1120-F). The information must be provided in a format which references the specific line numbers on Schedule P for which the information is provided. For more information, see the Instructions for Schedule P (Form 1120-F).

Exceptions. The statement isn't required in the following situations.

1. The direct or indirect foreign corporate partner provides the partnership with a valid

Form W-8BEN or Form W-8BEN-E (within the meaning of Regulations section 1.1446-2(b)(2)(iii)) on which the corporation claims an exemption from U.S. tax by operation of an income tax treaty or reciprocal agreement on the grounds that none of the income is attributable to a permanent establishment of the partner.

2. The partnership doesn't allocate any effectively connected income to the partner (foreign corporation or partnership) and the partnership receives a written statement from the partner (corporation or partnership) indicating that the information isn't needed to determine its (or its direct or indirect partner(s)) U.S. federal income tax liabilities.

- The partner's distributive share of any conservation reserve program payments made to the partnership.
- If the partnership has deductions attributable to a farming business and receives an applicable subsidy. The partnership should report the aggregate gross income or gain and the aggregate deductions from the farming business and any information the partners need to comply with the limitation on excess farm losses of certain taxpayers under section 461(j).
- If a partnership is a trader in securities, commodities, or both, and has properly elected under section 475(f) to mark to market the securities, the commodities, or both, the partnership should report ordinary gain or loss from the securities or commodities (or both securities and commodities) trading activities separately from any other ordinary gain or loss.
- Transfer of the partnership interest by a foreign partner. If a partner that is a nonresident alien or foreign corporation has gain or loss from the sale, exchange, or other disposition of its partnership interest, provide, on an attached statement, any information that the partner may need to determine effectively connected gain or loss under section 864(c)(8).
- If the partnership is a section 721(c) partnership, line 20c must include the amounts relating to any remedial items made under the remedial allocation method (described in Regulations section 1.704-3(d) and Temporary Regulations section 1.704-3T(d)(5)(iii)) with respect to section 721(c) property. Enter a separate code AH on Schedule K-1 line 20 for each amount for items allocated to the partner. For the U.S. transferor, enter a separate code AH, if any, for the total remedial income allocated to the U.S. transferor, total gain recognized due to an acceleration event and/or total gain recognized due to a section 367 transfer reflected on Schedule G (Form 8865), Part II, columns (c), (d), and (e), respectively. For all other partners of the section 721(c) partnership, enter a separate code AH for the total amount of remedial items allocated to such partner relating to section 721(c) property. See Temporary Regulations sections 1.721(c)-3T and 1.721(c)-6T.
- The partnership is a patron of an agricultural or horticultural cooperative. Attach a statement to Schedule K-1 showing the partner's distributive share of the

qualified business income allocable to qualified payments received from the cooperative so the partner may compute the patron reduction under section 199A(b)(7). Also include any pass-through domestic production activities deduction under section 199A(g)(2).

• Any other information the partners need to prepare their tax returns.

Analysis of Net Income (Loss)

For each type of partner shown, enter the portion of the amount shown on line 1 that was allocated to that type of partner. Foreign government partners are treated as corporate partners. Report all amounts for LLC members on the line for limited partners. The sum of the amounts shown on line 2 must equal the amount shown on line 1. In addition, the amount on line 1 of Analysis of Income (Loss) must equal the amount on line 9, Schedule M-1 (if the partnership is required to complete Schedule M-1). If the partnership files Schedule M-3, the amount on line 1 of Analysis of Income (Loss) must equal the amount in column (d) of line 26, Part II of Schedule M-3.

In classifying partners who are individuals as “active” or “passive,” the partnership should apply the rules below. In applying these rules, a partnership should classify each partner to the best of its knowledge and belief. It is assumed that in most cases the level of a particular partner’s participation in an activity will be apparent.

1. If the partnership’s principal activity is a trade or business, classify a general partner as “active” if the partner materially participated in all partnership trade or business activities; otherwise, classify a general partner as “passive.”

2. If the partnership’s principal activity consists of a working interest in an oil or gas well, classify a general partner as “active.”

3. If the partnership’s principal activity is a rental real estate activity, classify a general partner as “active” if the partner actively participated in all of the partnership’s rental real estate activities; otherwise, classify a general partner as “passive.”

4. Classify as “passive” all partners in a partnership whose principal activity is a rental activity other than a rental real estate activity.

5. If the partnership’s principal activity is a portfolio activity, classify all partners as “active.”

6. Classify as “passive” all limited partners in a partnership whose principal activity is a trade or business or rental activity.

7. If the partnership cannot make a reasonable determination whether a partner’s participation in a trade or business activity is material or whether a partner’s participation in a rental real estate activity is active, classify the partner as “passive.”

Schedule L. Balance Sheets per Books



Schedules L, M-1, and M-2 aren't required to be completed if the partnership answered "Yes" to question 4 of Schedule B.

The balance sheets should agree with the partnership’s books and records. Attach a statement explaining any differences. There are additional requirements for completing Schedule L for partnerships that are required to file Schedule M-3 (see the Instructions for Schedule M-3 for details).

Partnerships reporting to the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) or to any national, state, municipal, or other public officer may send copies of their balance sheets prescribed by the ICC or national, state, or municipal authorities, as of the beginning and end of the tax year, instead of completing Schedule L. However, statements filed under this procedure must contain sufficient information to enable the IRS to reconstruct a balance sheet similar to that contained on Form 1065 without contacting the partnership during processing.

All amounts on the balance sheet should be reported in U.S. dollars. If the partnership’s books and records are kept in a foreign currency, the balance sheet should be translated in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

Exception. If the partnership or any qualified business unit of the partnership uses the U.S. dollar approximate separate transactions method, Schedule L should reflect the tax balance sheet prepared and translated into U.S. dollars according to Regulations section 1.985-3(d), and not a U.S. GAAP balance sheet.

Partnerships Required To File Schedule M-3

For partnerships required to file Schedule M-3, the amounts reported on Schedule L must be amounts from financial statements used to complete Schedule M-3. If the partnership prepares non-tax-basis financial statements, Schedule M-3 and Schedule L must report non-tax-basis financial statement amounts. If the partnership doesn’t prepare non-tax-basis financial statements, Schedule L must be based on the partnership’s books and records and may show tax-basis balance sheet amounts if the partnership’s books and records reflect only tax-basis amounts.

Line 5. Tax-Exempt Securities

Include on this line:

1. State and local government obligations, the interest on which is excludable from gross income under section 103(a); and

2. Stock in a mutual fund or other regulated investment company that

distributed exempt-interest dividends during the tax year of the partnership.

Line 7a. Loans to Partners (or Persons Related to Partners)

Include on this line loans to partners or persons related to partners. Persons are related if they have a relationship specified in section 267(b) or 707(b). Amounts included here should not be included elsewhere on lines 1 through 13.

Line 14. Total Assets

Generally, total assets at the beginning of the year (Schedule L, line 14, column (b)) must equal total assets at the close of the prior tax year (Schedule L, line 14, column (d)). If total assets at the beginning of the year don’t equal total assets at the close of the prior year, attach a statement explaining the difference.

For purposes of measuring total assets at the end of the year, the partnership’s assets may not be netted against or reduced by partnership liabilities. In addition, asset amounts may not be reported as a negative number. If the partnership has an interest in another partnership and uses a tax-basis method for Schedule L, it must show as an asset the adjusted basis of its interest in the other partnership and separately show as a liability its share of the other partnership’s liabilities (which are included in the computation of its adjusted basis). See the Partner’s Instructions for Schedule K-1 for details on how to figure the adjusted basis of a partnership interest. If Schedule L is non-tax-basis, investment in a partnership may be shown as appropriate under the non-tax-basis accounting method of the partnership including, if required by the non-tax-basis accounting method of the partnership, the equity method of accounting for investments, but must be shown as a non-negative amount.

Example. Partnership A prepares a tax-basis Schedule L and is a general partner in Partnership B, a general partnership. Partnership A’s adjusted basis in Partnership B at the end of the tax year is \$16 million. Partnership A’s share of Partnership B’s liabilities is \$20 million, which is included in the \$16 million adjusted basis amount. On its Schedule L, Partnership A must report \$16 million on line 8 as the amount of its investment asset in Partnership B and report on line 20 its \$20 million share of Partnership B’s liabilities. These amounts cannot be netted on Schedule L.

Line 18. All Nonrecourse Loans

Nonrecourse loans are those liabilities of the partnership for which no partner bears the economic risk of loss. If the partnership’s nonrecourse liabilities include its share of the liabilities of another partnership, the partnership’s share of those liabilities must be reflected on line 18.

Line 19a. Loans From Partners (or Persons Related to Partners)

Include on this line loans from partners or persons related to partners. Persons are related if they have a relationship specified in section 267(b) or 707(b). Amounts included here should not be included elsewhere on lines 15 through 21.

Line 20. Other Liabilities

A partnership that is a partner in a tiered partnership must include as a liability on line 20 the partner's share of the tiered partnership's liabilities to the extent they are recourse liabilities to the partner.

Schedule M-1. Reconciliation of Income (Loss) per Books With Income (Loss) per Return



Schedule M-3 may be required instead of Schedule M-1. See [Item J. Schedule C and Schedule M-3](#), earlier. See the Instructions for Schedule M-3 for more information.

Line 2

Report on this line income included on Schedule K, lines 1, 2, 3c, 5, 6a, 7, 8, 9a, 10, and 11 not recorded on the partnership's books this year. Describe each such item of income. Attach a statement if necessary.

Line 3. Guaranteed Payments

Include on this line guaranteed payments shown on Schedule K, line 4 (other than

amounts paid for insurance that constitutes medical care for a partner, a partner's spouse, a partner's dependents, and a partner's children under age 27 who aren't dependents).

Line 4b. Travel and Entertainment

Include the following on this line.

- Entertainment expenses not deductible under section 274(a).
- Non-entertainment related meal expenses not deductible under section 274(n).
- Entertainment related meals.
- The part of business gifts over \$25. See section 274(b).
- Expenses of an individual allocable to conventions on cruise ships over \$2,000. See section 274(h)(2).
- Employee achievement awards of non-tangible property or tangible property over \$400 (\$1,600 if part of a qualified plan). See section 274(j).
- The cost of skyboxes.
- The part of the cost of luxury water travel expenses not deductible under section 274(m). See section 274(m)(1)(A).
- Expenses for travel as a form of education. See section 274(m)(2).
- Nondeductible club dues. See section 274(a)(3).
- Other nondeductible travel and entertainment expenses.

Schedule M-2. Analysis of Partners' Capital Accounts

Show what caused the changes during the tax year in the partners' capital accounts as reflected on the partnership's books and

records. The amounts on Schedule M-2 should equal the total of the amounts reported in item L of all the partners' Schedules K-1.

The partnership may use tax-basis amounts or apply the rules in Regulations section 1.704-1(b)(2)(iv) to determine the partners' capital accounts in Schedule M-2 and item L of the partners' Schedules K-1. If the beginning and ending capital accounts reported under these rules differ from the amounts reported on Schedule L, attach a statement reconciling any differences.

Line 2. Capital Contributed During Year

Include on line 2a the amount of money contributed and on line 2b the amount of property contributed by each partner to the partnership as reflected on the partnership's books and records.

Line 3. Net Income (Loss) per Books

Enter on line 3 the net income (loss) shown on the partnership books used in maintaining the partner's capital accounts for purposes of Schedule K-1.

Line 6. Distributions

Line 6a. Cash. Enter the amount of money distributed to each partner by the partnership. For purposes of line 6a, "money" includes marketable securities, as described in section 731(c).

Line 6b. Property. Enter the amount of property distributed to each partner by the partnership as reflected on the partnership's books and records. Include withdrawals from inventory for the personal use of a partner.

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice. We ask for the information on these forms to carry out the Internal Revenue laws of the United States. You are required to give us the information. We need it to ensure that you are complying with these laws and to allow us to figure and collect the right amount of tax.

You are not required to provide the information requested on a form that is subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act unless the form displays a valid OMB control number. Books or records relating to a form or its instructions must be retained as long as their contents may become material in the administration of any Internal Revenue law. Generally, tax returns and return information are confidential, as required by section 6103.

Estimates of Taxpayer Burden. The following tables show burden estimates based on current statutory requirements as of December 2018, for taxpayers filing 2018 Forms 1065, 1066, 1120, 1120-C, 1120-F, 1120-H, 1120-ND, 1120S, 1120-SF, 1120-FSC, 1120-L, 1120-PC, 1120-REIT, 1120-RIC, 1120-POL, and related attachments. Time spent and out-of-pocket costs are presented separately. Time burden is broken out by taxpayer activity, with reporting representing the largest component. Out-of-pocket costs include any expenses incurred by taxpayers to prepare and submit their tax returns. Examples include tax return preparation and submission fees, postage and photocopying costs, and tax preparation software costs. While these estimates don't include burden associated with post-filing activities, IRS operational data indicate that electronically prepared and filed returns have fewer arithmetic errors, implying lower post-filing burden.

Reported time and cost burdens are national averages and don't necessarily reflect a "typical" case. Most taxpayers experience lower than average burden, with taxpayer burden varying considerably by taxpayer type. For instance, the estimated average time burden for all taxpayers filing Forms 1065, 1066, or 1120 and related forms is 280 hours, with an average cost of \$5,146 per return. This average includes all associated forms and schedules, across all preparation methods and taxpayer activities.

The average burden for taxpayers filing Forms 1065, 1066, and related attachments is about 290 hours and \$5,800; the average burden for taxpayers filing Form 1120 and associated forms is about 340 hours and \$7,900; and the average for Forms 1120-REIT, 1120-RIC, 1120S, and all related attachments is 245 hours and \$3,500. Within each of these estimates there is significant variation in taxpayer activity. Tax preparation fees and other out-of-pocket costs vary extensively depending on the tax situation of the taxpayer, the type of software or professional preparer used, and the geographic location. Third-party burden hours are not included in these estimates.

Table 1—Taxpayer Burden for Entities Taxed as Partnerships

Forms 1065, 1066, and all attachments			
Primary Form Filed or Type of Taxpayer	Number of Returns (millions)	Average Time per Taxpayer (hours)	Average Cost per Taxpayer
All Partnerships	4.2	290	\$5,800
Small	4.0	270	\$4,400
Large*	0.2	610	\$29,000

*A large business is defined as one having end-of-year assets greater than \$10 million. A large business is defined the same way for partnerships, taxable corporations, and pass-through corporations. A small business is any business that doesn't meet the definition of a large business.

Table 2—Taxpayer Burden for Entities Taxed as Taxable Corporations

Forms 1120, 1120-C, 1120-F, 1120-H, 1120-ND, 1120-SF, 1120-FSC, 1120-L, 1120-PC, 1120-POL, and all attachments			
Primary Form Filed or Type of Taxpayer	Number of Returns (millions)	Average Time per Taxpayer (hours)	Average Cost per Taxpayer
All Taxable Corporations	2.0	340	\$7,900
Small	1.9	380	\$4,000
Large*	0.1	1,250	\$69,100

*A large business is defined as one having end-of-year assets greater than \$10 million. A large business is defined the same way for partnerships, taxable corporations, and pass-through corporations. A small business is any business that doesn't meet the definition of a large business.

Table 3—Taxpayer Burden for Entities Taxed as Pass-Through Corporations

Forms 1120-REIT, 1120-RIC, 1120S, and all attachments			
Primary Form Filed or Type of Taxpayer	Number of Returns (millions)	Average Time per Taxpayer (hours)	Average Cost per Taxpayer
All Pass-Through Corporations	5.0	245	\$3,500
Small	4.9	240	\$3,100
Large*	0.1	610	\$30,800

*A large business is defined as one having end-of-year assets greater than \$10 million. A large business is defined the same way for partnerships, taxable corporations, and pass-through corporations. A small business is any business that doesn't meet the definition of a large business.

Comments. If you have comments concerning the accuracy of these time estimates or suggestions for making these forms simpler, we would be happy to hear from you. You can send us comments from [IRS.gov/formspubs](https://www.irs.gov/formspubs). Click on "More Information" and then on "Give us feedback." Or you can write to the Internal Revenue Service, Tax Forms and Publications, 1111 Constitution Ave. NW, IR-6526, Washington, DC 20224. Do not send the tax form to this address. Instead, see [Where To File](#), earlier, near the beginning of the instructions.

Codes for Principal Business Activity and Principal Product or Service

This list of Principal Business Activities and their associated codes is designed to classify an enterprise by the type of activity in which it is engaged to facilitate the administration of the Internal Revenue Code. These Principal Business Activity Codes are based on the North American Industry Classification System.

Using the list of activities and codes below, determine from which activity the business derives the largest percentage of its "total receipts." Total receipts is defined as the sum of gross receipts or sales (page 1, line 1a); all other income (page 1, lines 4 through 7); income reported on Schedule K, lines 3a, 5, 6a, and 7; income or net gain reported on Schedule K, lines 8, 9a, 10, and 11; and income or net gain reported on Form 8825, lines 2, 19, and 20a. If the business purchases raw materials and supplies them to a subcontractor to produce the finished product, but retains title to the product, the business is considered a

manufacturer and must use one of the manufacturing codes (311110-339900).

Once the Principal Business Activity is determined, enter the six-digit code from the list below on page 1, item C. Also enter the business activity in item A and a brief description of the principal product or service of the business in item B.

<p>Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting</p> <p>Crop Production</p> <p>111100 Oilseed & Grain Farming</p> <p>112120 Vegetable & Melon Farming (including potatoes & yams)</p> <p>111300 Fruit & Tree Nut Farming</p> <p>111400 Greenhouse, Nursery, & Floriculture Production</p> <p>111900 Other Crop Farming (including tobacco, cotton, sugarcane, hay, peanut, sugar beet & all other crop farming)</p> <p>Animal Production</p> <p>112111 Beef Cattle Ranching & Farming</p> <p>112112 Cattle Feedlots</p> <p>112120 Dairy Cattle & Milk Production</p> <p>112210 Hog & Pig Farming</p> <p>112300 Poultry & Egg Production</p> <p>112400 Sheep & Goat Farming</p> <p>112510 Aquaculture (including shellfish & finfish farms & hatcheries)</p> <p>112900 Other Animal Production</p> <p>Forestry and Logging</p> <p>113110 Timber Tract Operations</p> <p>113210 Forest Nurseries & Gathering of Forest Products</p> <p>113310 Logging</p> <p>Fishing, Hunting and Trapping</p> <p>114110 Fishing</p> <p>114210 Hunting & Trapping</p> <p>Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry</p> <p>115110 Support Activities for Crop Production (including cotton ginning, soil preparation, planting, & cultivating)</p> <p>115210 Support Activities for Animal Production</p> <p>115310 Support Activities For Forestry</p>	<p>238900 Other Specialty Trade Contractors (including site preparation)</p> <p>Manufacturing</p> <p>Food Manufacturing</p> <p>311110 Animal Food Mfg</p> <p>311200 Grain & Oilseed Milling</p> <p>311300 Sugar & Confectionery Product Mfg</p> <p>311400 Fruit & Vegetable Preserving & Specialty Food Mfg</p> <p>311500 Dairy Product Mfg</p> <p>311610 Animal Slaughtering & Processing</p> <p>311710 Seafood Product Preparation & Packaging</p> <p>311800 Bakeries, Tortilla & Dry Pasta Mfg</p> <p>311900 Other Food Mfg (including coffee, tea, flavorings & seasonings)</p> <p>Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing</p> <p>312110 Soft Drink & Ice Mfg</p> <p>312120 Breweries</p> <p>312130 Wineries</p> <p>312140 Distilleries</p> <p>312200 Tobacco Manufacturing</p> <p>Textile Mills and Textile Product Mills</p> <p>313000 Textile Mills</p> <p>314000 Textile Product Mills</p> <p>Apparel Manufacturing</p> <p>315100 Apparel Knitting Mills</p> <p>315210 Cut & Sew Apparel Contractors</p> <p>315220 Men's & Boys' Cut & Sew Apparel Mfg</p> <p>315240 Women's, Girls' & Infants' Cut & Sew Apparel Mfg</p> <p>315280 Other Cut & Sew Apparel Mfg</p> <p>315990 Apparel Accessories & Other Apparel Mfg</p> <p>Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing</p> <p>316110 Leather & Hide Tanning & Finishing</p> <p>316210 Footwear Mfg (including rubber & plastics)</p> <p>316990 Other Leather & Allied Product Mfg</p> <p>Wood Product Manufacturing</p> <p>321110 Sawmills & Wood Preservation</p> <p>321210 Veneer, Plywood, & Engineered Wood Product Mfg</p> <p>321900 Other Wood Product Mfg</p> <p>Paper Manufacturing</p> <p>322100 Pulp, Paper, & Paperboard Mills</p> <p>322200 Converted Paper Product Mfg</p> <p>Printing and Related Support Activities</p> <p>323100 Printing & Related Support Activities</p> <p>Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing</p> <p>324110 Petroleum Refineries (including integrated)</p> <p>324120 Asphalt Paving, Roofing, & Saturated Materials Mfg</p> <p>324190 Other Petroleum & Coal Products Mfg</p> <p>Chemical Manufacturing</p> <p>325100 Basic Chemical Mfg</p> <p>325200 Resin, Synthetic Rubber, & Artificial & Synthetic Fibers & Filaments Mfg</p> <p>325300 Pesticide, Fertilizer, & Other Agricultural Chemical Mfg</p> <p>325410 Pharmaceutical & Medicine Mfg</p> <p>325500 Paint, Coating, & Adhesive Mfg</p> <p>325600 Soap, Cleaning Compound, & Toilet Preparation Mfg</p> <p>325900 Other Chemical Product & Preparation Mfg</p> <p>Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing</p> <p>326100 Plastics Product Mfg</p> <p>326200 Rubber Product Mfg</p> <p>Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing</p> <p>327100 Clay Product & Refractory Mfg</p> <p>327210 Glass & Glass Product Mfg</p> <p>327300 Cement & Concrete Product Mfg</p> <p>327400 Lime & Gypsum Product Mfg</p>	<p>327900 Other Nonmetallic Mineral Product Mfg</p> <p>Primary Metal Manufacturing</p> <p>331110 Iron & Steel Mills & Ferroalloy Mfg</p> <p>331200 Steel Product Mfg from Purchased Steel</p> <p>331310 Alumina & Aluminum Production & Processing</p> <p>331400 Nonferrous Metal (except Aluminum) Production & Processing</p> <p>331500 Foundries</p> <p>Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing</p> <p>332110 Forging & Stamping</p> <p>332210 Cutlery & Handtool Mfg</p> <p>332300 Architectural & Structural Metals Mfg</p> <p>332400 Boiler, Tank, & Shipping Container Mfg</p> <p>332510 Hardware Mfg</p> <p>332610 Spring & Wire Product Mfg</p> <p>332700 Machine Shops; Turned Product; & Screw, Nut, & Bolt Mfg</p> <p>332810 Coating, Engraving, Heat Treating, & Allied Activities</p> <p>332900 Other Fabricated Metal Product Mfg</p> <p>Machinery Manufacturing</p> <p>333100 Agriculture, Construction, & Mining Machinery Mfg</p> <p>333200 Industrial Machinery Mfg</p> <p>333310 Commercial & Service Industry Machinery Mfg</p> <p>333410 Ventilation, Heating, Air-Conditioning, & Commercial Refrigeration Equipment Mfg</p> <p>333510 Metalworking Machinery Mfg</p> <p>333610 Engine, Turbine & Power Transmission Equipment Mfg</p> <p>333900 Other General Purpose Machinery Mfg</p> <p>Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing</p> <p>334110 Computer & Peripheral Equipment Mfg</p> <p>334200 Communications Equipment Mfg</p> <p>334310 Audio & Video Equipment Mfg</p> <p>334410 Semiconductor & Other Electronic Component Mfg</p> <p>334500 Navigational, Measuring, Electromedical, & Control Instruments Mfg</p> <p>334610 Manufacturing & Reproducing Magnetic & Optical Media</p> <p>Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing</p> <p>335100 Electric Lighting Equipment Mfg</p> <p>335200 Major Household Appliance Mfg</p> <p>335310 Electrical Equipment Mfg</p> <p>335900 Other Electrical Equipment & Component Mfg</p> <p>Transportation Equipment Manufacturing</p> <p>336100 Motor Vehicle Mfg</p> <p>336210 Motor Vehicle Body & Trailer Mfg</p> <p>336300 Motor Vehicle Parts Mfg</p> <p>336410 Aerospace Product & Parts Mfg</p> <p>336510 Railroad Rolling Stock Mfg</p> <p>336610 Ship & Boat Building</p> <p>336990 Other Transportation Equipment Mfg</p> <p>Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing</p> <p>337000 Furniture & Related Product Manufacturing</p> <p>Miscellaneous Manufacturing</p> <p>339110 Medical Equipment & Supplies Mfg</p> <p>339900 Other Miscellaneous Manufacturing</p> <p>Wholesale Trade</p> <p>Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods</p> <p>423100 Motor Vehicle & Motor Vehicle Parts & Supplies</p> <p>423200 Furniture & Home Furnishings</p> <p>423300 Lumber & Other Construction Materials</p> <p>423400 Professional & Commercial Equipment & Supplies</p>	<p>423500 Metal & Mineral (except Petroleum)</p> <p>423600 Household Appliances & Electrical & Electronic Goods</p> <p>423700 Hardware, & Plumbing & Heating Equipment & Supplies</p> <p>423800 Machinery, Equipment, & Supplies</p> <p>423910 Sporting & Recreational Goods & Supplies</p> <p>423920 Toy & Hobby Goods & Supplies</p> <p>423930 Recyclable Materials</p> <p>423940 Jewelry, Watch, Precious Stone, & Precious Metals</p> <p>423990 Other Miscellaneous Durable Goods</p> <p>Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods</p> <p>424100 Paper & Paper Products</p> <p>424210 Drugs & Druggists' Sundries</p> <p>424300 Apparel, Piece Goods, & Notions</p> <p>424400 Grocery & Related Products</p> <p>424500 Farm Product Raw Materials</p> <p>424600 Chemical & Allied Products</p> <p>424700 Petroleum & Petroleum Products</p> <p>424800 Beer, Wine, & Distilled Alcoholic Beverages</p> <p>424910 Farm Supplies</p> <p>424920 Book, Periodical, & Newspapers</p> <p>424930 Flower, Nursery Stock, & Florists' Supplies</p> <p>424940 Tobacco & Tobacco Products</p> <p>424950 Paint, Varnish, & Supplies</p> <p>424990 Other Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods</p> <p>Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers</p> <p>425110 Business to Business Electronic Markets</p> <p>425120 Wholesale Trade Agents & Brokers</p> <p>Retail Trade</p> <p>Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers</p> <p>441110 New Car Dealers</p> <p>441120 Used Car Dealers</p> <p>441210 Recreational Vehicle Dealers</p> <p>441222 Boat Dealers</p> <p>441228 Motorcycle, ATV, & All Other Motor Vehicle Dealers</p> <p>441300 Automotive Parts, Accessories, & Tire Stores</p> <p>Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores</p> <p>442110 Furniture Stores</p> <p>442210 Floor Covering Stores</p> <p>442291 Window Treatment Stores</p> <p>442299 All Other Home Furnishings Stores</p> <p>Electronics and Appliance Stores</p> <p>443141 Household Appliance Stores</p> <p>443142 Electronics Stores (including Audio, Video, Computer, & Camera Stores)</p> <p>Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers</p> <p>444110 Home Centers</p> <p>444120 Paint & Wallpaper Stores</p> <p>444130 Hardware Stores</p> <p>444190 Other Building Material Dealers</p> <p>444200 Lawn & Garden Equipment & Supplies Stores</p> <p>Food and Beverage Stores</p> <p>445110 Supermarkets & Other Grocery (except Convenience) Stores</p> <p>445120 Convenience Stores</p> <p>445210 Meat Markets</p> <p>445220 Fish & Seafood Markets</p> <p>445230 Fruit & Vegetable Markets</p> <p>445291 Baked Goods Stores</p> <p>445292 Confectionery & Nut Stores</p> <p>445299 All Other Specialty Food Stores</p> <p>445310 Beer, Wine, & Liquor Stores</p> <p>Health and Personal Care Stores</p> <p>446110 Pharmacies & Drug Stores</p> <p>446120 Cosmetics, Beauty Supplies, & Perfume Stores</p> <p>446130 Optical Goods Stores</p> <p>446190 Other Health & Personal Care Stores</p>
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Codes for Principal Business Activity and Principal Product or Service (Continued)

<p>Gasoline Stations 447100 Gasoline Stations (including convenience stores with gas)</p> <p>Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores 448110 Men's Clothing Stores 448120 Women's Clothing Stores 448130 Children's & Infants' Clothing Stores 448140 Family Clothing Stores 448150 Clothing Accessories Stores 448190 Other Clothing Stores 448210 Shoe Stores 448310 Jewelry Stores 448320 Luggage & Leather Goods Stores</p> <p>Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, and Music Stores 451110 Sporting Goods Stores 451120 Hobby, Toy, & Game Stores 451130 Sewing, Needlework, & Piece Goods Stores 451140 Musical Instrument & Supplies Stores 451211 Book Stores 451212 News Dealers & Newsstands</p> <p>General Merchandise Stores 452200 Department Stores 452300 General Merchandise Stores, incl. Warehouse Clubs and Supercenters</p> <p>Miscellaneous Store Retailers 453110 Florists 453210 Office Supplies & Stationery Stores 453220 Gift, Novelty, & Souvenir Stores 453310 Used Merchandise Stores 453910 Pet & Pet Supplies Stores 453920 Art Dealers 453930 Manufactured (Mobile) Home Dealers 453990 All Other Miscellaneous Store Retailers (including tobacco, candle, & trophy shops)</p> <p>Nonstore Retailers 454110 Electronic Shopping & Mail-Order Houses 454210 Vending Machine Operators 454310 Fuel Dealers (including Heating Oil & Liquefied Petroleum) 454390 Other Direct Selling Establishments (including door-to-door retailing, frozen food plan providers, party plan merchandisers, & coffee-break service providers)</p>	<p>Couriers and Messengers 492110 Couriers 492210 Local Messengers & Local Delivery</p> <p>Warehousing and Storage 493100 Warehousing & Storage (except lessors of miniwarehouses & self-storage units)</p> <p>Information Publishing Industries (except Internet) 511110 Newspaper Publishers 511120 Periodical Publishers 511130 Book Publishers 511140 Directory & Mailing List Publishers 511190 Other Publishers 511210 Software Publishers</p> <p>Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries 512100 Motion Picture & Video Industries (except video rental) 512200 Sound Recording Industries</p> <p>Broadcasting (except Internet) 515100 Radio & Television Broadcasting 515210 Cable & Other Subscription Programming</p> <p>Telecommunications 517000 Telecommunications (including paging, cellular, satellite, cable & other program distribution, resellers, other telecommunications, & Internet service providers)</p> <p>Data Processing Services 518210 Data Processing, Hosting, & Related Services</p> <p>Other Information Services 519100 Other Information Services (including news syndicates, libraries, Internet publishing, & broadcasting)</p>	<p>located under <i>Management of Companies (Holding Companies)</i>, below.</p> <p>Real Estate and Rental and Leasing Real Estate 531110 Lessors of Residential Buildings & Dwellings (including equity REITs) 531120 Lessors of Nonresidential Buildings (except Miniwarehouses) (including equity REITs) 531130 Lessors of Miniwarehouses & Self-Storage Units (including equity REITs) 531190 Lessors of Other Real Estate Property (including equity REITs) 531210 Offices of Real Estate Agents & Brokers 531310 Real Estate Property Managers 531320 Offices of Real Estate Appraisers 531390 Other Activities Related to Real Estate</p> <p>Rental and Leasing Services 532100 Automotive Equipment Rental & Leasing 532210 Consumer Electronics & Appliances Rental 532281 Formal Wear & Costume Rental 532282 Video Tape & Disc Rental 532283 Home Health Equipment Rental 532284 Recreational Goods Rental 532289 All Other Consumer Goods Rental 532310 General Rental Centers 532400 Commercial & Industrial Machinery & Equipment Rental & Leasing</p> <p>Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets (except copyrighted works) 533110 Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets (except copyrighted works)</p> <p>Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services Legal Services 541110 Offices of Lawyers 541190 Other Legal Services</p> <p>Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, and Payroll Services 541211 Offices of Certified Public Accountants 541213 Tax Preparation Services 541214 Payroll Services 541219 Other Accounting Services</p> <p>Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services 541310 Architectural Services 541320 Landscape Architecture Services 541330 Engineering Services 541340 Drafting Services 541350 Building Inspection Services 541360 Geophysical Surveying & Mapping Services 541370 Surveying & Mapping (except Geophysical) Services 541380 Testing Laboratories</p> <p>Specialized Design Services 541400 Specialized Design Services (including interior, industrial, graphic, & fashion design)</p> <p>Computer Systems Design and Related Services 541511 Custom Computer Programming Services 541512 Computer Systems Design Services 541513 Computer Facilities Management Services 541519 Other Computer Related Services</p> <p>Other Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services 541600 Management, Scientific, & Technical Consulting Services 541700 Scientific Research & Development Services 541800 Advertising & Related Services 541910 Marketing Research & Public Opinion Polling 541920 Photographic Services 541930 Translation & Interpretation Services 541940 Veterinary Services 541990 All Other Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services</p> <p>Management of Companies (Holding Companies) 551111 Offices of Bank Holding Companies 551112 Offices of Other Holding Companies</p>	<p>Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services Administrative and Support Services 561110 Office Administrative Services 561210 Facilities Support Services 561300 Employment Services 561410 Document Preparation Services 561420 Telephone Call Centers 561430 Business Service Centers (including private mail centers & copy shops) 561440 Collection Agencies 561450 Credit Bureaus 561490 Other Business Support Services (including repossession services, court reporting, & stenotype services) 561500 Travel Arrangement & Reservation Services 561600 Investigation & Security Services 561710 Exterminating & Pest Control Services 561720 Janitorial Services 561730 Landscaping Services 561740 Carpet & Upholstery Cleaning Services 561790 Other Services to Buildings & Dwellings 561900 Other Support Services (including packaging & labeling services, & convention & trade show organizers)</p> <p>Waste Management and Remediation Services 562000 Waste Management & Remediation Services</p> <p>Educational Services 611000 Educational Services (including schools, colleges, & universities)</p> <p>Health Care and Social Assistance Offices of Physicians and Dentists 621111 Offices of Physicians (except mental health specialists) 621112 Offices of Physicians, Mental Health Specialists 621210 Offices of Dentists</p> <p>Offices of Other Health Practitioners 621310 Offices of Chiropractors 621320 Offices of Optometrists 621330 Offices of Mental Health Practitioners (except Physicians) 621340 Offices of Physical, Occupational & Speech Therapists, & Audiologists 621391 Offices of Podiatrists 621399 Offices of All Other Miscellaneous Health Practitioners</p> <p>Outpatient Care Centers 621410 Family Planning Centers 621420 Outpatient Mental Health & Substance Abuse Centers 621491 HMO Medical Centers 621492 Kidney Dialysis Centers 621493 Freestanding Ambulatory Surgical & Emergency Centers 621498 All Other Outpatient Care Centers</p> <p>Medical and Diagnostic Laboratories 621510 Medical & Diagnostic Laboratories</p> <p>Home Health Care Services 621610 Home Health Care Services</p> <p>Other Ambulatory Health Care Services 621900 Other Ambulatory Health Care Services (including ambulance services & blood & organ banks)</p> <p>Hospitals 622000 Hospitals</p> <p>Nursing and Residential Care Facilities 623000 Nursing & Residential Care Facilities</p> <p>Social Assistance 624100 Individual & Family Services 624200 Community Food & Housing, & Emergency & Other Relief Services 624310 Vocational Rehabilitation Services 624410 Child Day Care Services</p> <p>Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries 711100 Performing Arts Companies 711210 Spectator Sports (including sports clubs & racetracks)</p>
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Codes for Principal Business Activity and Principal Product or Service (Continued)

711300 Promoters of Performing Arts, Sports, & Similar Events	721120 Casino Hotels	811120 Automotive Body, Paint, Interior, & Glass Repair	812220 Cemeteries & Crematories
711410 Agents & Managers for Artists, Athletes, Entertainers, & Other Public Figures	721191 Bed & Breakfast Inns	811190 Other Automotive Repair & Maintenance (including oil change & lubrication shops & car washes)	812310 Coin-Operated Laundries & Drycleaners
711510 Independent Artists, Writers, & Performers	721199 All Other Traveler Accommodation	811210 Electronic & Precision Equipment Repair & Maintenance	812320 Drycleaning & Laundry Services (except Coin-Operated)
Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institutions	721210 RV (Recreational Vehicle) Parks & Recreational Camps	811310 Commercial & Industrial Machinery & Equipment (except Automotive & Electronic) Repair & Maintenance	812330 Linen & Uniform Supply
712100 Museums, Historical Sites, & Similar Institutions	721310 Rooming & Boarding Houses, Dormitories, & Workers' Camps	811410 Home & Garden Equipment & Appliance Repair & Maintenance	812910 Pet Care (except Veterinary) Services
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	Food Services and Drinking Places	811420 Reupholstery & Furniture Repair	812920 Photofinishing
713100 Amusement Parks & Arcades	722300 Special Food Services (including food service contractors & caterers)	811430 Footwear & Leather Goods Repair	812930 Parking Lots & Garages
713200 Gambling Industries	722410 Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)	811490 Other Personal & Household Goods Repair & Maintenance	812990 All Other Personal Services
713900 Other Amusement & Recreation Industries (including golf courses, skiing facilities, marinas, fitness centers, & bowling centers)	722511 Full-Service Restaurants	Personal and Laundry Services	Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations
	722513 Limited Service Restaurants	812111 Barber Shops	813000 Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, & Similar Organizations (including condominium & homeowners associations)
	722514 Cafeterias & Buffets	812112 Beauty Salons	
	722515 Snack & Non-alcoholic Beverage Bars	812113 Nail Salons	
Accommodation and Food Services	Other Services	812190 Other Personal Care Services (including diet & weight reducing centers)	
Accommodation	Repair and Maintenance	812210 Funeral Homes & Funeral Services	
721110 Hotels (except Casino Hotels) & Motels	811110 Automotive Mechanical & Electrical Repair & Maintenance		

Index

A

Accounting methods [6](#)
Change in accounting method [7](#)
Mark-to-market accounting method [7](#)
Nonaccrual experience method [19](#)
Nonaccrual-experience method [7](#)
Percentage of completion method [7](#)
Accounting periods [7](#)
Adjusting deductions for certain credits [20](#)
Administrative adjustment request [8](#)
Allocation of partnership items:
Contributed property [28](#)
Liabilities [29](#)
Nonrecourse liabilities [29](#)
Partnership agreement [27](#)
Special allocations [30](#)
Alternative minimum tax [42](#)
Adjusted gain (loss) [42](#)
Depletion (other than oil and gas) [42](#)
Depreciation adjustment on property placed in service after 1986 [42](#)
Oil, gas, and geothermal properties [43](#)
Amended return [8](#)
Analysis of net income (loss) [49](#)
Analysis of partner's capital account [30](#)
Analysis of partners' capital accounts [50](#)
Assembling the return [11](#)
At-risk activities [29](#)
Attached statements [28](#)

B

Balance sheets per books [49](#)
Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 (BBA) [3](#)
Business start-up expenses [20](#)

C

Capital gain:
Net long-term [32](#)
Net short-term [32](#)
Change of address [17](#)
Charitable contribution [34](#)
Codes:
Partner [29](#)
Principal business activity [52](#)
Schedule K-1 reporting [28](#)
Collectibles (28%) gain (loss) [32](#)
Commercial revitalization deduction [23](#)
Consolidated audit procedures [8](#)
Contributions to the partnership [12](#)
Cost of goods sold [19](#)
Credits [38](#)
Low-income housing [38](#)

Rehabilitation [39, 44](#)
Rental activities [39](#)

D

Deductions:
Bad debts [21](#)
Depletion [22](#)
Depreciation [22](#)
Employee benefit programs [23](#)
Entertainment facilities [24](#)
Guaranteed payments [21](#)
How to report [19](#)
Interest [22](#)
Limitations [20](#)
Meals and entertainment [23](#)
Membership dues [23](#)
Reforestation expenditures [24](#)
Rent [21](#)
Repairs and maintenance [21](#)
Retirement plans [22](#)
Salaries and wages [21, 31](#)
Taxes and licenses [21](#)
Transactions between related taxpayers [20](#)
Travel [23](#)
Wages [21](#)
Definitions [3](#)
Depreciation [22](#)
Dispositions of contributed property [12](#)
Distributions:
Cash and marketable securities [43](#)
Other property [43](#)
Recognition of precontribution gain [12](#)
Dividends [31](#)

E

Elections:
By each partner [12](#)
By the partnership [11](#)
Electronic filing [5](#)
Entity classification election [11](#)
Extensions [5](#)
Extraterritorial income exclusion [17, 42](#)

F

Foreign accounts [25](#)
Foreign partners, withholding [26](#)
Foreign partnership [3](#)
Foreign taxes [40](#)
Foreign trusts, transactions [25](#)
Forms:
How to get [3](#)
That may be required [8](#)
Future Developments [1](#)

G

General partner [4](#)
General partnership [4](#)
Guaranteed payments [31, 50](#)

I

Inclusion amount [21](#)
Income:
Gross receipts or sales [18](#)
Tax-exempt income [18](#)
Trade or business [18](#)
Installment sales [18](#)
Interest income [31](#)
Interest on production expenditures [22](#)
Investment:
Income and expenses [44](#)
Interest expense [35](#)

L

Limited liability company [4](#)
Limited liability partnership [4](#)
Limited partner [4](#)
Limited partnership [4](#)

N

Net section 1231 gain (loss) [32](#)
Nondeductible expenses [43](#)
Nonrecourse liabilities [29](#)
Nonrecourse loans [4, 29](#)
(See also Nonrecourse liabilities)
Notice of inconsistent treatment [8](#)

O

Ordinary business income (loss) [30](#)

P

Paid preparer authorization [5](#)
Partner contributing property with a built-in gain or loss [30](#)
Passive activity limitations:
Grouping activities [14](#)
Passive activities defined [12](#)
Recharacterization of passive income [15](#)
Rental activities [13](#)
Reporting requirements [16](#)
Trade or business activities [13](#)
Penalties [5](#)
Failure to furnish information timely [6](#)
Late filing [5](#)
Trust fund recovery [6](#)
Period covered [5](#)
Portfolio income [14, 31](#)
Private delivery services [5](#)
Publicly traded partnerships [4, 13, 19](#)

R

Recapture:
Investment credit [44](#)
Low-income housing credit [44](#)
Mining exploration costs [33](#)
Section 179 deduction [45](#)

Reconciliation of income (loss) per books with income (loss) per return [50](#)
Recordkeeping [8](#)
Reforestation costs [37](#)
Rental activities [13](#)
Rounding off to whole dollars [7](#)
Royalties [32](#)

S

Sale of partnership interests [12](#)
Sale of small business stock:
Exclusion [33](#)
Rollover [34](#)
Schedule:
B [24](#)
K [27, 30](#)
K-1 [27, 30](#)
L [49](#)
M-1 [50](#)
M-2 [50](#)
M-3 [50](#)
Section 108(i) [18, 33, 37, 45](#)
Section 179 expense deduction [34](#)
Recapture [45](#)
Section 481(a) adjustment [7](#)
Section 59(e) expenditures [12, 19, 20, 35](#)
Self-charged interest [14](#)
Self-employment [37](#)
Signatures:
General partner or LLC member manager [5](#)
Paid preparer [5](#)
Special allocations [30](#)
Substitute forms [27](#)
Syndication costs [20](#)

T

Tax-exempt income [43](#)
Tax shelter:
Registration [25](#)
Termination of partnership [5](#)
Travel and entertainment [23, 50](#)

U

Uniform capitalization rules [20](#)
Unrealized receivables and inventory:
Sale of partnership interests [12](#)
Unrecaptured section 1250 gain [32](#)
Unrelated business taxable income [45](#)

W

When to file [5](#)
Where to file [6](#)
Who must file [4](#)