

Partner's Instructions for Schedule K-1 (Form 1065)

Partner's Share of Income, Deductions, Credits, etc. (For Partner's Use Only)

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

Future Developments

For the latest information about developments related to Schedule K-1 (Form 1065) and the Partner's Instructions for Schedule K-1 (Form 1065), such as legislation enacted after they were published, go to [IRS.gov/Form1065](https://www.irs.gov/Form1065).

What's New

Schedule K-1, box 13, code X. Public Law 119-21, commonly known as the One Big Beautiful Bill Act, expanded section 181 to include certain qualified sound recording production expenses. Code X has been updated to include the additional expense.

Schedule K-1, box 19, distributions. Instructions were updated to explain how the partnership separately coded different categories of distributions reported to you in box 19 of Schedule K-1. See [Box 19](#), later.

Schedule K-1, box 20, code ZZ. P.L. 119-21 added section 1062, gain from the sale or exchange of qualified farmland property to qualified farmers. For tax years beginning after July 4, 2025, a partner can make an election under section 1062 to pay the tax on the gain from the sale or exchange of qualified farmland property to qualified farmers in four equal, annual installments. See [Code ZZ](#) under Box 20, later, for additional information.

Reminders

Form 7217. Beginning in tax year 2024, partners who received property distributions from the partnership must file with their annual tax return a separate Form 7217, Partner's Report of Property Distributed by a Partnership, for each date during the tax year on which they actually (and not constructively) received properties subject to section 732. Don't file Form 7217 if the distribution consisted only of money or marketable securities treated as money. Also, don't file Form 7217 for payments to you for services other than in your capacity as a partner under section 707(a)(1) or for transfers that are treated as disguised sales under section 707(a)(2)(B). The partnership will provide information. See [Code C](#) under Box 19, later. Also see Form 7217 and its instructions.

General Instructions

Purpose of Schedule K-1

The partnership uses Schedule K-1 to report your share of the partnership's income, deductions, credits, etc. Keep it for your records. Don't file it with your tax return unless you're specifically required to do so. (See [Code O](#) under Box 15, later.) The partnership files a copy of Schedule K-1 (Form 1065) with the IRS.

For your protection, Schedule K-1 may show only the last four digits of your identifying number (social security number (SSN), etc.). However, the partnership has reported your complete identifying number to the IRS.

Although the partnership generally isn't subject to income tax, you may be liable for tax on your share of the partnership income, whether or not distributed. Include your share on your tax return if a return is required. Use these instructions to help you report the items shown on Schedule K-1 on your tax return.

The amount of loss and deduction you may claim on your tax return may be less than the amount reported on Schedule K-1. It's the partner's responsibility to consider and apply any applicable limitations. See [Limitations on Losses, Deductions, and Credits](#), later, for more information.

Inconsistent Treatment of Items

If you're a partner in a partnership that hasn't elected out of the centralized partnership audit regime enacted by the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 (the BBA), you must report the items shown on your Schedule K-1 (and any attached statements) the same way that the partnership treated the items on its return.

If the treatment on your original or amended return is inconsistent with the partnership's treatment, or if the partnership was required to file a return but hasn't, you must file Form 8082, Notice of Inconsistent Treatment or Administrative Adjustment Request (AAR), with your original or amended return to identify and explain any inconsistency (or to note that a partnership return hasn't been filed).

If you're required to file Form 8082 but don't do so, you may be subject to the accuracy-related penalty. This penalty is in addition to any tax that results from making your amount or treatment of the item consistent with that shown on the partnership's return. Any deficiency that results from making the amounts consistent may be assessed immediately.

Errors

If you believe the partnership has made an error on your Schedule K-1, notify the partnership and ask for a corrected Schedule K-1. Don't change any items on your copy of Schedule K-1. Be sure that the partnership sends a copy of the corrected Schedule K-1 to the IRS.

Decedent's Schedule K-1

If you're the executor of an estate and have received a decedent's Schedule K-1, then you have the responsibility to notify the partnership of the name and taxpayer identification number (TIN) of the decedent's estate if the partnership interest is part of the decedent's estate. If a decedent died in a prior year and the partnership continues to send the decedent a Schedule K-1 after being notified of the decedent's death, then you should request that the partnership send a corrected Schedule K-1. If you receive an interest in a partnership by reason of a former partner's death, you must provide the partnership with your name and TIN. For treatment of partnership income upon the death of a partner, see Pub. 559, *Survivors, Executors, and Administrators*.

Sale or Exchange of Partnership Interest

Generally, a partner who sells or exchanges a partnership interest in a section 751(a) exchange must notify the partnership, in writing, within 30 days of the exchange (or, if earlier, by January 15 of the calendar year following the calendar year in which the exchange occurred). A section 751(a) exchange is any sale or exchange of a partnership interest in which any money or other property received by the partner in exchange for that partner's interest is attributable to unrealized receivables (as defined in section 751(c)) or inventory items (as defined in section 751(d)).

The written notice to the partnership must include the names and addresses of both parties to the exchange, the identifying numbers of the transferor and (if known) of the transferee, and the exchange date.

An exception to this rule is made for sales or exchanges of publicly traded partnership interests for which a broker is required to file Form 1099-B, *Proceeds From Broker and Barter Exchange Transactions*.

If a partner is required to notify the partnership of a section 751(a) exchange but fails to do so, the partner will be subject to a penalty for each such failure. However, no penalty will be imposed if the partner can show that the failure was due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect. See Form 8308, *Report of a Sale or Exchange of Certain Partnership Interests*, and its instructions for additional information.

Tip: Gain or loss from the disposition of your partnership interest may be net investment income (NII) under section 1411 and could be subject to the net investment income tax (NIIT). See Form 8960, *Net Investment Income Tax—Individuals, Estates, and Trusts*, and its instructions for information about how to report and figure the tax due.

Caution: Three-year holding period requirement for applicable partnership interests. 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 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, *Partnerships*, for details.

Nominee Reporting

Any person who holds, directly or indirectly, an interest in a partnership as a nominee for another person must furnish a written statement to the partnership by the last day of the month following the end of the partnership's tax year. This statement must include the name, address, and identifying number of the nominee and such other person; description of the partnership interest held as nominee for that person; and other information required by Temporary Regulations section 1.6031(c)-1T. A nominee that fails to furnish this statement must furnish to the person for whom the nominee holds the partnership interest a copy of Schedule K-1 and related information within 30 days of receiving it from the partnership.

A nominee who fails to furnish all the information required by Temporary Regulations section 1.6031(c)-1T when due, or who furnishes incorrect information, is subject to a \$340 penalty for each failure. The maximum penalty is \$4,098,500 (\$1,366,000 for a small business) for all such failures during a calendar year. If the nominee intentionally disregards the requirement to report correct information, each \$340 penalty increases to \$680 or, if greater, 10% of the aggregate amount of items required to be reported, and there is no limit to the amount of the penalty.

Definitions

General Partner

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

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 (LLCs) that are classified as partnerships, may be treated as limited partners for certain purposes.

However, whether a partner qualifies as a limited partner for purposes of self-employment tax depends on whether the partner is considered a limited partner under section 1402(a)(13).

Nonrecourse Loans

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

Elections

Generally, the partnership decides how to figure taxable income from its operations. However, certain elections are

made by you separately on your income tax return and not by the partnership. These partner-level elections include those made under the following code sections.

- Section 59(e) (deduction of certain qualified expenditures ratably over the period of time specified in that section). For details, see [Code J](#) under *Box 13*, later.
- Section 108(b)(5) (election related to reduction of tax attributes due to exclusion from gross income of discharge of indebtedness).
- Section 263A(d) (preproductive expenses). See [Code P](#) under *Box 13*, later.
- Section 469(c)(7)(A) (aggregation election by real estate professional). See *Passive Activity Limitations*, later.
- Section 617 (deduction and recapture of certain mining exploration expenditures).
- Section 901 (foreign tax credit). See *Schedule K-3*.
- Section 1062 (election to pay tax in installments for sale of qualified farmland property). See *Code ZZ* under *Box 20*, later.

Additional Information

To get forms and publications, see the instructions for your tax return or go to [IRS.gov](https://www.irs.gov).

Limitations on Losses, Deductions, and Credits

There are potential limitations on partnership losses that you can deduct on your return. These limitations and the order in which you must apply them are as follows: the basis limitations, the at-risk limitations, the passive activity limitations, and the excess business loss limitations.

These limitations are discussed below.

Other limitations may apply to specific deductions (for example, the section 179 expense deduction). Generally, specific limitations apply before the at-risk and passive loss limitations.

Basis Limitations

Generally, a partner may only claim their share of a partnership loss (including a capital loss) to the extent it doesn't exceed their adjusted basis in the partnership at the end of the partnership's tax year. Any losses and deductions not allowed can be carried forward.

It's the partner's responsibility to track and maintain the information necessary to figure their adjusted basis in the partnership (also known as outside basis). Regulations section 1.705-1(a)(1) requires a partner to determine the adjusted basis in their partnership interest as necessary to determine their tax liability. For example, a determination is required when a partner sells or exchanges all or part of their partnership interest or when a partner's entire partnership interest is liquidated. In general, a partner's adjusted basis is determined under the principles of subchapter K, including sections 705, 722, 733, and 742.

Although the partnership provides an analysis of the partner's capital account in item L of *Schedule K-1*, that information is based on the partnership's books and records and can't be used to figure the partner's adjusted basis.

Use the *Worksheet for Adjusting the Basis of a Partner's Interest in the Partnership* to figure the basis of your interest in the partnership.

For partnership tax years beginning after 2017, a partner's share of the adjusted basis in partnership charitable contributions (defined in section 170(c)) and taxes, described in section 901, paid or accrued to foreign countries and to U.S. territories is subject to this basis limitation (defined in section 704(d)).

Partnership Basis Worksheet Specific Instructions

There may be some transactions or certain distributions that require you to determine the adjusted basis of your partnership interest at the point in time of the transaction or distribution rather than in the order and amounts specified in these instructions.

Part I—Partner Basis

Line 1. Enter your adjusted basis at the beginning of the partnership's tax year. This will equal your adjusted basis at the end of the prior year. Basis can't be less than zero.

Section A—Increases

Line 2. Enter the purchase price of any partnership interests acquired during the year plus the amount of money or cash equivalents contributed to the partnership and the adjusted basis of property contributed to the partnership minus any liabilities associated with the property. If liabilities associated with the property are greater than your adjusted basis in the property, then include the excess liabilities as liabilities assumed by the partnership on line 9b. Include the fair market value (FMV) of any partnership interests received in exchange for services provided to the partnership, to the extent the FMV was included in your taxable income. Don't include the FMV of services performed in exchange for guaranteed payments.

Line 3a. Enter the total ending liabilities from your *Schedule K-1*, item K1.

Line 3b. Enter the total beginning liabilities from your *Schedule K-1*, item K1.

Line 3c. Subtract line 3b from line 3a.

Line 3d. Enter the amount of partnership liabilities you assumed during the tax year. See *Regulations section 1.752-1(d)*.

Line 3e. Add lines 3c and 3d. If the sum is negative, enter the amount on line 9a. If the sum is zero or positive, enter the amount on line 3e.

Line 4. Enter on lines 4a through 4n all separately figured and non-separately figured items of income from *Schedule K-1*. See below for special line item instructions.

Note: Enter only positive amounts from *Schedule K-1* on line 4. Negative amounts (decreases to basis) are entered on lines 8 through 10.

Line 4d. Reduce interest income reported on this line by any amount included in interest income with respect to the credit to holders of clean renewable energy bonds.

Line 4n. Enter the business interest expense (BIE) reported in box 20, code N, of Schedule K-1, or the amount by which BIE reduced positive ordinary income amounts in box 1, 2, or 3 of Schedule K-1, if less.

Line 4o. Enter the sum of the amounts on lines 4a through 4n.

Line 5. Enter any gain recognized on contributions of property during the year. For example, a contribution to a partnership which would be treated as an investment company if it were incorporated would be subject to gain and that gain increases basis. Don't include gain from the transfer of liabilities.

Line 6. Enter the amount by which your cumulative depletion deduction (other than oil and gas depletion) exceeds your proportionate share of basis in the property subject to depletion.

Line 7. Add lines 1, 2, 3e, 4o, 5, and 6.

Section B—Decreases

Line 8a. Enter the cash and adjusted basis of marketable securities distributed to you by the partnership.

Information concerning the basis of marketable securities is provided in statements attached to box 19, codes A and F, of Schedule K-1.

Line 8b. Enter the property distributed subject to recognition of precontribution gain under section 737 as reported in box 19, code B, of Schedule K-1. Don't include the amount of property distributions included in your taxable income.

Line 8c. Enter the partnership's adjusted basis in the property distributed or, if less, your remaining outside basis assigned to the property. See Pub. 541.

Line 8d. Add lines 8a, 8b, and 8c.

Line 9a. If the sum of lines 3c and 3d is negative, enter the amount here; otherwise, enter zero.

Line 9b. Enter the amount of your individual liabilities that the partnership assumed during the tax year.

Line 9c. Add lines 9a and 9b.

Line 10. Add lines 8d and 9c.

Line 11a. Add lines 7 and 10. If the amount is negative, enter zero on line 11a; otherwise, enter the positive amount on line 11b.

Line 11b. See the instructions for line 11a. The amount reported on this line represents a taxable gain on distributions in excess of basis. Report the gain on your tax return.

Part II—Allowable Loss and Deduction Items

A partner's distributive share of partnership losses and deduction items in a given tax year is only allowed to the extent of the partner's adjusted basis in their partnership interest following the adjustments described in Part I. When basis is insufficient, and there is more than one category of loss or deduction items (for example, short-term capital loss and long-term capital loss) that reduces basis, the amount of each category of loss or

deduction item that's disallowed is determined on a pro rata basis.

A partner's loss and deduction items in excess of basis are suspended and carried forward for use in the next tax year in which the partner has adjusted basis in their partnership interest available. For more information, see Regulations section 1.704-1(d).

Part II shows the pro rata allocation for each category of loss or deduction that's suspended and tracks this information. Enter numbers as negative amounts.

Note: Positive amounts (increases to basis) are entered on line 4.

Column A.

Line 12. Enter as a negative amount any nondeductible expenses reported in box 18 of Schedule K-1.

Line 13. Enter as a negative amount the current-year deduction for depletion of any partnership oil and gas property, not to exceed your allocable share of the adjusted basis of the property.

Column B.

Line 12. Enter any prior-year loss or deduction items that were suspended due to basis limitations and carried forward to the current tax year.

Line 13. Enter any prior-year loss or deduction items that were suspended due to basis limitations and carried forward to the current tax year.

Column C.

Line 12. Enter the sum of columns A and B.

Line 13. Enter the sum of columns A and B.

Column D.

Line 12. If the sum of lines 12 and 13, column C, doesn't exceed the amount on line 11a, then enter the amount of line 12, column C, in the corresponding line of column D. If the sum of lines 12 and 13, column C, exceeds the amount of basis remaining on line 11a, then you must allocate the remaining basis proportionately in column D between lines 12 and 13, column C.

Line 13. If the sum of lines 12 and 13, column C, doesn't exceed the amount on line 11a, then enter the amount of line 13, column C. If the sum of lines 12 and 13, column C, exceeds the amount of basis remaining on line 11a, then you must allocate the remaining basis proportionately in column D between lines 12 and 13, column C.

Column E.

Line 12. If the sum of lines 12 and 13, column C, exceeds the amount of basis remaining on line 11a, subtract line 12, column D, from line 12, column C, and enter the result in column E.

Line 13. If the sum of lines 12 and 13, column C, exceeds the amount of basis remaining on line 11a, subtract line 13, column D from line 13, column C, and enter the result in column E.

Line 14. Reduce line 11a by the amounts on lines 12 and 13, column D, and enter on line 14.

Lines 15a through 15t, column A. Enter the loss and deduction amounts for each item as reported on your Schedule K-1. See below for special line item instructions.

Line 15a, column A. Exclude BIE that was included in reporting losses in box 1, 2, or 3 of Schedule K-1. BIE is included as a separate loss class on line 15r.

Line 15i, column A. Include your share of the partnership's section 179 expense deduction for the year even if you can't deduct all of it due to limitations.

Line 15n, column A. Enter excess business interest expense (EBIE).

Line 15q, column A. Enter BIE reported in box 20, code N, of Schedule K-1.

Note that BIE is a separate loss class under Regulations section 1.163(j)-6(h)(1). To the extent basis is proportionately allocated to this loss class (consisting of lines 15n and 15q), interest expense is absorbed by applying currently deductible BIE (line 15q) to basis first. Once line 15q has been fully absorbed by basis, any remaining basis proportionately allocated to the BIE class is then absorbed by applying it to EBIE on line 15n. EBIE is only applicable to partnerships subject to section 163(j). BIE is a separate loss class whether or not the taxpayer is subject to the section 163(j) limitation. See Regulations sections 1.704-1(d)(2) and 1.163(j)-6(h)(1). If any of the suspended loss consists of BIE, EBIE, or negative section 163(j) expense carryover (which will be reflected as EBIE carryforward on line 15n, columns B (prior-year) and D (current-year disallowed carryforward)), see the Instructions for Form 8990, Limitation on Business Interest Expense Under Section 163(j), regarding the allocation of these three items.

Lines 15a through 15t, column B. Enter any prior-year loss and deduction items suspended due to basis limitations that were carried forward to the current tax year.

Lines 15a through 15t, column C. Add each line, column A and column B, and enter the amount in the corresponding line of column C.

Lines 15a through 15t, column D. If Part II, line 14, is zero, skip column D. If basis, as reported on Part II, line 14, is greater than column C of line 15s, enter the amount for each line in column C in column D. If basis as

reported on Part II, line 14, is less than column C of line 15s, enter the pro rata amount on the corresponding line in column D. The total allocation amount reported in column D of line 15s can't exceed the amount report on Part II, line 14.

Note: This represents the amount of loss or deduction items you're allowed to report on your return from the partnership this tax year, as limited by your basis. This amount may not match the amount reported on your current-year Schedule K-1.

Lines 15a through 15t, column E. For each line, subtract column D from column C and enter the amount in column E.

Line 16. Enter the amount from column D of line 15s.

Line 17. If you had unutilized EBIE and disposed of a portion or all of your partnership interest, enter the increase in basis on line 17. See Regulations section 1.163(j)-6(h)(3).

Line 18. Add lines 14, 16, and 17. This amount represents your basis in your partnership interest at the end of the year.

Basis adjustments computed in different manner than specified in these instructions.

Section 961(a) adjusted basis increases. Your adjusted basis may be increased under section 961(a) for amounts that you're required to include in income with respect to a controlled foreign corporation (CFC) under sections 951(a) (for example, subpart F income) and 951A (global intangible low-taxed income (GILTI)) because you're a U.S. shareholder of the CFC and you own (within the meaning of section 958(a)(2)) stock of the CFC through the partnership. See the Partner's Instructions for Schedule K-3 for more information on sections 951(a) and 951A inclusions.

Section 961(b)(1) adjusted basis decreases. Your adjusted basis may be decreased under section 961(b)(1) by the sum of (a) the dollar basis in previously taxed earnings and profits (PTEP) in your annual PTEP accounts that you exclude from your gross income under section 959(a) by reason of a distribution made to the partnership, and (b) the dollar amount of any foreign income taxes allowed as a credit under section 960(b) with respect to such PTEP.

Worksheet for Adjusting the Basis of a Partner's Interest in the Partnership

Part I—Partner Basis

1. Adjusted basis at the beginning of the tax year. Don't enter less than zero	1.	_____
Section A—Increases		
2. Acquisitions of partnership interests and contributions of money and property	2.	_____
3a. Partner's share of liabilities at the end of the year	3a.	_____
3b. Partner's share of liabilities at the beginning of the year	3b	_____
3c. Increase (decrease) in partnership liabilities (subtract line 3b from line 3a)	3c.	_____
3d. Partnership liabilities assumed during the tax year	3d.	_____
3e. Increase in liabilities (add lines 3c and 3d) (If amount is negative, enter on line 9a below.)	3e.	_____
4a. Ordinary business income	4a.	_____
4b. Net rental real estate income	4b.	_____
4c. Other net rental income	4c.	_____
4d. Interest income	4d.	_____
4e. Ordinary dividends	4e.	_____
4f. Dividend equivalents	4f.	_____
4g. Royalties	4g.	_____
4h. Net short-term capital gain	4h.	_____
4i. Net long-term capital gain	4i.	_____
4j. Net section 1231 gain	4j.	_____
4k. Other income	4k.	_____
4l. Tax-exempt income	4l.	_____
4m. Other increases to basis	4m.	_____
4n. BIE (enter as a positive) (see instructions)	4n.	_____
4o. Total increases (add lines 4a through 4n)	4o.	_____
5. Gain recognized on contributions of property during the year	5.	_____
6. Excess depletion adjustment	6.	_____
7. Total basis before decreases (add lines 1, 2, 3e, 4o, 5, and 6)	7.	_____
Section B—Decreases (Enter as a negative.)		
8. Withdrawals, distributions of money, and the adjusted basis of distributed property		
8a. Cash and marketable securities distributed	8a.	_____
8b. Distribution subject to section 737	8b.	_____
8c. Other property distributed	8c.	_____
8d. Total distributions (add lines 8a through 8c)	8d.	_____
9a. Decrease in partner's share of liabilities (see instructions)	9a.	_____
9b. Partner's liabilities assumed by the partnership during the tax year	9b.	_____
9c. Decrease in liabilities (sum of lines 9a and 9b)	9c.	_____
10. Total distributions and decrease in liabilities (add lines 8d and 9c)	10.	_____
11a. Basis after distributions (add lines 7 and 10) (If the result is negative, enter -0- on line 11a and enter the amount as a positive on line 11b.)	11a.	_____
11b. Gain on distributions in excess of basis	11b.	_____

Worksheet for Adjusting the Basis of a Partner's Interest in the Partnership (continued)

Part II—Allowable Loss and Deduction Items (Enter as a negative.)

Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D	Column E
Current-year distributive share	Prior-year carryforward amount	Total of columns A and B	Amount reducing basis (see instructions)	Suspended carryforward

12. Nondeductible expenses			
13. Depletion for oil and gas			
14. Basis after nondeductible expenses and depletion (reduce line 11a by the amounts on lines 12 and 13, column D)			

Other Deductions

15j. Charitable contributions

15k. Investment interest expense

15l. Deductions (royalty income)

15m. Section 59(e)(2)

15n. EBIE

15o. Deductions—portfolio (other)

15p. All other

15q. BIE

15r. Other decreases to basis

15s. Subtotal (add lines 15a through 15r)

15t. Total deductions and losses (add lines 15a through 15r, column 2)

16. Allowable deductions and losses

17. Unutilized EBIE on sale of partnership interest

18. Adjusted basis at the end of the tax year (Enter the sum of lines 15t and 17)

15t. Total deductions and losses (add lines 15a through 15r, column C) _____
16. Allowable deductions and losses _____
17. Unutilized EBIE on sale of partnership interest _____
18. Adjusted basis at the end of the tax year (Enter the sum of lines 14, 16, and 17.) _____

At-Risk Limitations

Section 465 provides rules that limit the deduction of certain losses and deductions. These rules apply to partners who are individuals, estates, trusts, and certain closely held C corporations. Generally, if you have (a) a loss or other deduction from any activity carried on as a trade or business or for the production of income by the partnership, and (b) amounts in the activity for which you aren't at risk, you'll have to complete Form 6198, At-Risk Limitations, to figure your allowable loss for the activity.

The at-risk rules generally limit the amount of loss and other deductions that you can claim to the amount you could actually lose in the activity. These losses and deductions include a loss on the disposition of assets and the section 179 expense deduction. However, if you acquired your partnership interest before 1987, the at-risk rules don't apply to losses from an activity of holding real property placed in service before 1987 by the partnership. The activity of holding mineral property doesn't qualify for this exception. The partnership should identify on a statement attached to Schedule K-1 any losses that aren't subject to the at-risk limitations.

Generally, you aren't at risk for amounts such as the following.

- Nonrecourse loans used to finance the activity, to acquire property used in the activity, or to acquire your interest in the activity that aren't secured by your own property (other than the property used in the activity). See the instructions for [item K1](#), later, for the exception for qualified nonrecourse financing secured by real property.
- Cash, property, or borrowed amounts used in the activity (or contributed to the activity, or used to acquire your interest in the activity) that are protected against loss by a guarantee, a stop-loss agreement, or other similar arrangement (excluding casualty insurance and insurance against tort liability).
- Amounts borrowed for use in the activity from a person who has an interest in the activity, other than as a creditor, or who is related, under section 465(b) (3), to a person (other than you) having such an interest.

You should get a separate statement of income, expenses, and other items for each activity from the partnership.

Note: Box 22 of Schedule K-1, Part III, will be checked when a statement is attached.

Passive Activity Limitations

Section 469 provides rules that limit the deduction of certain losses and credits. These rules apply to partners who:

- Are individuals, estates, trusts, closely held C corporations, or personal service corporations; and
- Have a passive activity loss or credit for the tax year.

Generally, passive activities include the following.

- Trade or business activities in which you didn't materially participate.
- Activities that meet the definition of rental activities under Temporary Regulations section 1.469-1T(e)(3) and Regulations section 1.469-1(e)(3).

Passive activities don't include the following.

1. Trade or business activities in which you materially participated.
2. Rental real estate activities in which you materially participated if you were a real estate professional for the tax year. If you're a real estate professional, in determining whether you materially participated in a rental real estate activity, each interest in rental real estate is a separate activity, unless you elect to treat all interests in rental real estate as one activity. For details on making this election, see the Instructions for Schedule E (Form 1040), Supplemental Income and Loss.

You were a real estate professional only if you met both of the following conditions.

- a. More than half of the personal services you performed in trades or businesses were performed in real property trades or businesses in which you materially participated.
- b. You performed more than 750 hours of services in real property trades or businesses in which you materially participated.

Tip: For 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 were from real property trades or businesses in which the corporation materially participated.

If you're married filing jointly, either you or your spouse must separately meet both (a) and (b) 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 you performed as an employee aren't treated as performed in a real property trade or business unless you owned more than 5% of the stock (or more than 5% of the capital or profits interest) in the employer.

3. Working interests in oil or gas wells if you were a general partner.
4. The rental of a dwelling unit any partner used 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. Activities of trading personal property for the account of owners of interests in the activities.

If you're an individual, an estate, or a trust, and you have a passive activity loss or credit, use Form 8582, Passive Activity Loss Limitations, to figure your allowable passive losses; and Form 8582-CR, Passive Activity Credit Limitations, to figure your allowable passive credits. For a corporation, use Form 8810, Corporate Passive Activity Loss and Credit Limitations. See the instructions for these forms for details.

If the partnership had more than one activity, it'll attach a statement to your Schedule K-1 that identifies each activity (trade or business activity, rental real estate activity, rental activity other than rental real estate, and other activity) and specifies the income (loss), deductions, and credits from each activity.

Note: Box 23 of Schedule K-1, Part III, will be checked when a statement is attached.

Material participation. You must determine if you materially participated (a) in each trade or business activity held through the partnership, and (b) if you were a real estate professional (defined earlier) in each rental real estate activity held through the partnership. All determinations of material participation are based on your participation during the partnership's tax year.

Material participation standards for partners who are individuals are listed below. Special rules apply to certain retired or disabled farmers and to the surviving spouses of farmers. See the Instructions for Form 8582 for details.

Corporations should refer to the Instructions for Form 8810 for the material participation standards that apply to them.

Individuals (other than limited partners). If you're an individual (either a general partner or a limited partner who owned a general partnership interest at all times during the tax year), you materially participated in an activity only if one or more of the following apply.

1. You participated in the activity for more than 500 hours during the tax year.
2. Your participation in the activity for the tax year constituted substantially all the participation in the activity of all individuals (including individuals who aren't owners of interests in the activity).
3. You participated in the activity for more than 100 hours during the tax year, and your participation in the activity for the tax year wasn't less than the participation in the activity of any other individual (including individuals who weren't owners of interests in the activity) for the tax year.
4. The activity was a significant participation activity for the tax year, and you participated in all significant participation activities (including activities outside the partnership) during the year for more than 500 hours. A significant participation activity is any trade or business activity in which you participated for more than 100 hours during the year and in which you didn't materially participate under any of the material participation tests (other than this test).
5. You materially participated in the activity for any 5 tax years (whether or not consecutive) during the 10 tax years that immediately precede the tax year.
6. The activity was a personal service activity and you materially participated in the activity for any 3 tax years (whether or not consecutive) preceding the tax year. A personal service activity involves the performance of personal services in the field of health, law, engineering, architecture, accounting, actuarial science, performing arts, or consulting, or

any other trade or business in which capital isn't a material income-producing factor.

7. Based on all the facts and circumstances, you participated in the activity on a regular, continuous, and substantial basis during the tax year.

Limited partners. If you're a limited partner, you must meet item 1, 5, or 6 above to qualify as having materially participated.

Work counted toward material participation.

Generally, any work that you or your spouse does in connection with an activity held through a partnership (where you own your partnership interest at the time the work is done) is counted toward material participation. However, work in connection with the activity isn't counted toward material participation if either of the following applies.

1. The work isn't the type of work that owners of the activity would usually do and one of the principal purposes of the work that you or your spouse does is to avoid the passive loss or credit limitations.
2. You do the work in your capacity as an investor and you aren't directly involved in the day-to-day operations of the activity. Examples of work done as an investor that would not count toward material participation include:
 - a. Studying and reviewing financial statements or reports on operations of the activity,
 - b. Preparing or compiling summaries or analyses of the finances or operations of the activity for your own use, and
 - c. Monitoring the finances or operations of the activity in a non-managerial capacity.

Effect of determination. Income (loss), deductions, and credits from an activity are nonpassive if you determine that:

- You materially participated in a trade or business activity of the partnership, or
- You were a real estate professional (defined earlier) and materially participated in a rental real estate activity of the partnership.

If you determine that you didn't materially participate in a trade or business activity of the partnership or if you have income (loss), deductions, or credits from a rental activity of the partnership (other than a rental real estate activity in which you materially participated as a real estate professional), the amounts from that activity are passive. Report passive income (losses), deductions, and credits as follows.

- If you have an overall gain (the excess of income over deductions and losses, including any prior-year unallowed loss) from a passive activity, report the income, deductions, and losses from the activity as indicated in these instructions.
- If you have an overall loss (the excess of deductions and losses, including any prior-year unallowed loss, over income) or credits from a passive activity, report the income, deductions, losses, and credits from all passive activities using the Instructions for Form 8582 or the Instructions for Form 8582-CR (or Form 8810)

to see if your deductions, losses, and credits are limited under the passive activity rules.

Publicly traded partnerships (PTPs). The passive activity limitations are applied separately for items (other than the low-income housing credit and the rehabilitation credit) from each PTP. Thus, a net passive loss from a PTP may not be deducted from other passive income. Instead, a passive loss from a PTP is suspended and carried forward to be applied against passive income from the same PTP in later years. See item 4, later, regarding a partner's disposal of the partner's entire interest in the PTP.

If you have an overall gain from a PTP, the net gain is nonpassive income. In addition, the nonpassive income is included in investment income to figure your investment interest expense deduction.

Don't report passive income, gains, or losses from a PTP on Form 8582. Instead, use the following rules to figure and report on the proper form or schedule your income, gains, and losses from passive activities that you held through each PTP you owned during the tax year.

1. Combine any current-year income, gains, and losses, and any prior-year unallowed losses to see if you have an overall gain or loss from the PTP. Include only the same types of income and losses you would include in your net income or loss from a non-PTP passive activity. See Pub. 925, Passive Activity and At-Risk Rules, for more details.
2. If you have an overall gain, the net gain portion (total gain minus total losses) is nonpassive income. On the form or schedule you normally use, report the net gain portion as nonpassive income and the remaining income and the total losses as passive income and loss. To the left of the entry space, enter "From PTP." It's important to identify the nonpassive income because the nonpassive portion is included in modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) for purposes of figuring on Form 8582 the special allowance for active participation in a non-PTP rental real estate activity. In addition, the nonpassive income is included in investment income when figuring your investment interest expense deduction on Form 4952, Investment Interest Expense Deduction.

Example. If you have Schedule E (Form 1040) income of \$8,000, and a Form 4797, Sales of Business Property, prior-year unallowed loss of \$3,500 from the passive activities of a particular PTP, you have a \$4,500 overall gain (\$8,000 – \$3,500). On Schedule E (Form 1040), line 28, report the \$4,500 net gain as nonpassive income in column (k). In column (h), report the remaining Schedule E (Form 1040) gain of \$3,500 (\$8,000 – \$4,500). On the appropriate line of Form 4797, report the prior-year unallowed loss of \$3,500. Be sure to enter "From PTP" to the left of each entry space.

3. If you have an overall loss (but didn't dispose of your entire interest in the PTP to an unrelated person in a fully taxable transaction during the year), the losses are allowed to the extent of the income, and the excess loss is carried forward to use in a future year

when you have income to offset it. Report as a passive loss on the schedule or form you normally use the portion of the loss equal to the income. Report the income as passive income on the form or schedule you normally use.

Example. You have a Schedule E (Form 1040) loss of \$12,000 (current-year losses plus prior-year unallowed losses) and a Form 4797 gain of \$7,200. Report the \$7,200 gain on the appropriate line of Form 4797. On Schedule E (Form 1040), line 28, report \$7,200 of the losses as a passive loss in column (g). Carry forward the unallowed loss of \$4,800 (\$12,000 – \$7,200).

If you have unallowed losses from more than one activity of the PTP or from the same activity of the PTP that must be reported on different forms, you must allocate the unallowed losses on a pro rata basis to figure the amount allowed from each activity or on each form.

Tip: To allocate and keep a record of the unallowed losses, use Form 8582, Parts VII, VIII, and IX. List each activity of the PTP in Part VII. Enter the overall loss from each activity in column (a). Complete column (b) of Part VII according to its instructions. Multiply the total unallowed loss from the PTP by each ratio in column (b) and enter the result in column (c). Then, complete Part VIII if all the loss from the same activity is to be reported on one form or schedule. Use Part IX instead of Part VIII if you have more than one loss to be reported on different forms or schedules for the same activity. Enter the net loss plus any prior-year unallowed losses in column (a) of Part VIII (or Part IX, if applicable). The losses in column (c) of Part VIII (column (e) of Part IX) are the allowed losses to report on the forms or schedules. Report both these losses and any income from the PTP on the forms and schedules you normally use.

4. If you have an overall loss and you disposed of your entire interest in the PTP to an unrelated person in a fully taxable transaction during the year, your losses (including prior-year unallowed losses) allocable to the activity for the year aren't limited by the passive loss rules. A fully taxable transaction is one in which you recognize all your realized gain or loss. Report the income and losses on the forms and schedules you normally use.

Tip: For rules on the disposition of an entire interest reported using the installment method, see the Instructions for Form 8582.

Special allowance for a rental real estate activity. If you actively participated in a rental real estate activity, you may be able to deduct up to \$25,000 of the loss from the activity from nonpassive income. This special allowance is an exception to the general rule disallowing losses in excess of income from passive activities. The special allowance isn't available if you were married, file a separate return for the year, and didn't live apart from your spouse at all times during the year.

Only individuals, qualifying estates, and qualifying revocable trusts that made a section 645 election can

actively participate in a rental real estate activity. Estates (other than qualifying estates), trusts (other than qualifying revocable trusts that made a section 645 election), and corporations can't actively participate. Limited partners can't actively participate unless future regulations provide an exception.

You aren't considered to actively participate in a rental real estate activity if, at any time during the tax year, your interest (including your spouse's interest) in the activity was less than 10% (by value) of all interests in the activity.

Active participation is a less stringent requirement than material participation. You may be treated as actively participating if you participated, for example, in making management decisions or arranging for others to provide services (such as repairs) in a significant and bona fide sense. Management decisions that can count as active participation include approving new tenants, deciding rental terms, approving capital or repair expenditures, and other similar decisions.

An estate is a qualifying estate if the decedent would have satisfied the active participation requirement for the activity for the tax year the decedent died. A qualifying estate is treated as actively participating for tax years ending less than 2 years after the date of the decedent's death.

Modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) limitation. The maximum special allowance that single individuals and married individuals filing a joint return can qualify for is \$25,000. The maximum is \$12,500 for married individuals who file separate returns and who lived apart at all times during the year. The maximum special allowance for which an estate can qualify is \$25,000 reduced by the special allowance for which the surviving spouse qualifies.

If your MAGI is \$100,000 or less (\$50,000 or less if married filing separately), your loss is deductible up to the maximum special allowance referred to in the preceding paragraph. If your MAGI is more than \$100,000 (more than \$50,000 if married filing separately), the special allowance is limited to 50% of the difference between \$150,000 (\$75,000 if married filing separately) and your MAGI. When MAGI is \$150,000 or more (\$75,000 or more if married filing separately), there is no special allowance.

MAGI. For a definition of MAGI, see *Special \$25,000 allowance* in Pub. 925. Also see *Line 6* in the Instructions for Form 8582.

Special rules for certain other activities. If you have net income (loss), deductions, or credits from any activity to which special rules apply, the partnership will identify the activity and all amounts relating to it on Schedule K-1 or on an attached statement.

If you have net income subject to recharacterization under Temporary Regulations section 1.469-2T(f) and Regulations sections 1.469-2(f)(5) and (6), report such amounts according to the Instructions for Form 8582 (or Form 8810).

If you have net income (loss), deductions, or credits from any of the following activities, treat such amounts as nonpassive and report them as indicated in these instructions.

1. Working interests in oil and gas wells if you're a general partner.
2. The rental of a dwelling unit any partner used 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.
3. Trading personal property for the account of owners of interests in the activity.

Self-charged interest. The partnership will report any self-charged interest income or expense that resulted from loans between you and the partnership (or between the partnership and another partnership or S corporation if both entities have the same owners with the same proportional ownership interest in each entity). If there was more than one activity, the partnership will provide a statement allocating the interest income or expense with respect to each activity. The self-charged interest rules don't apply to your partnership interest if the partnership made an election under Regulations section 1.469-7(g) to avoid the application of these rules. See the Instructions for Form 8582 for details.

Excess Business Loss

Your distributive share of losses attributable to all of the partnership's trades or businesses may be limited under section 461(l). See Form 461, Limitation on Business Losses, and its instructions for more information.

Specific Instructions

Part I. Information About the Partnership

Item D

If the box in item D is checked, you're a partner in a PTP and must follow the rules discussed earlier under [Publicly traded partnerships](#).

Part II. Information About the Partner

Item E

If the partner is an individual, the partnership will enter the partner's SSN or individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN). For all other partners, the partnership will enter the partner's employer identification number (EIN). In the case of a disregarded entity (DE), the partnership will enter the TIN of the beneficial owner of the DE in item E and the beneficial owner's address in item F.

If the partner is an IRA, the partnership will enter the identifying number of the custodian of the IRA.

For your protection, this form may show only the last four digits of the TIN in items E and H2, as noted under *Purpose of Schedule K-1*, earlier. However, the partnership has reported your complete identification number to the IRS.

Item H2

If the partner is a DE, such as a single-member LLC that didn't elect to be treated as a corporation, the partnership

will check the “DE” box and enter the name and TIN of the DE.

Item J

Generally, the amounts reported in item J are based on the partnership agreement. If your interest commenced after the beginning of the partnership’s tax year, the partnership will have entered, in the “Beginning” column, the percentages that existed for you immediately after admission. If your interest terminated before the end of the partnership’s tax year, the partnership will have entered, in the “Ending” column, the percentages that existed immediately before termination.

The ending percentage share shown on the “Capital” line is the portion of the capital you would receive if the partnership was liquidated at the end of its tax year by the distribution of undivided interests in the partnership’s assets and liabilities. If your capital account is negative or zero, the partnership will have entered zero on this line.

There are two options the partnership can use to indicate the source of a decrease: sale or exchange. The “Sale” checkbox will be checked if you sold all or part of your partnership interest to a new or pre-existing partner during this tax year, regardless of whether you recognized gain or loss on the transaction(s). The “Exchange” checkbox will be checked if you exchanged all or part of your partnership interest with a new or pre-existing partner during this tax year, regardless of whether you recognized gain or loss on the transaction(s). You may have realized a gain or loss on the transfer or disposition of your interest. See codes AB, AC, and AD under *Box 20*, later, for items that have special gain or loss treatment. For more information, see *Disposition of Partner’s Interest and Partnership Distributions* in Pub. 541.

Item K1

Item K1 should show your share of the partnership’s nonrecourse liabilities, partnership-level qualified nonrecourse financing, and other recourse liabilities at the beginning and the end of the partnership’s tax year. If you terminated your interest in the partnership during the tax year, item K1 should show the share that existed immediately before the total disposition. A partner’s recourse liability is any partnership liability for which a partner is personally liable.

If this partnership invested in other partnerships, item K1 will include your share of partnership liabilities from those other partnerships, except to the extent the liabilities from those other partnerships are owed to this partnership.

Use the total of the three amounts for figuring the adjusted basis of your partnership interest.

Generally, you may use only the amounts shown next to “Qualified nonrecourse financing” and “Recourse” to figure your amount at risk. Don’t include any amounts that aren’t at risk if such amounts are included in either of these categories.

If your partnership is engaged in two or more different types of activities subject to the at-risk provisions, or a combination of at-risk activities and any other activity, the partnership should give you a statement showing your

share of nonrecourse liabilities, partnership-level qualified nonrecourse financing, and other recourse liabilities for each activity.

Qualified nonrecourse financing secured by real property used in an activity of holding real property that’s 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’s borrowed for use in an activity of holding real property and that’s loaned or guaranteed by a federal, state, or local government or borrowed from a qualified person.

Qualified persons include any persons 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 Pub. 925 for more information on qualified nonrecourse financing.

Both the partnership and you must meet the qualified nonrecourse rules on this debt before you can include the amount shown next to “Qualified nonrecourse financing” in your at-risk computation.

See *Limitations on Losses, Deductions, and Credits*, earlier, for more information on the at-risk limitations.

Item K3

If the box in item K3 is checked, see the instructions for box 20, code X, for additional information.

Item L

The partnership must report your beginning capital account and ending capital account for the year using the tax-basis method, including the amount of capital you contributed to the partnership during the year, your share of the partnership’s current-year net income or loss as computed for tax purposes, any withdrawals and distributions made to you by the partnership, and any other increases or decreases to your capital account determined in a manner generally consistent with figuring the partner’s adjusted tax basis in its partnership interest (without regard to partnership liabilities), taking into account the rules and principles of sections 705, 722, 733, and 742. See the Instructions for Form 1065 for more details.

For many reasons, your ending capital account as reported to you by the partnership in item L may not equal the adjusted tax basis in your partnership interest. Generally, this is because a partner’s adjusted tax basis in its partnership interest includes the partner’s share of partnership liabilities (whereas capital accounts determined by using the tax-basis method don’t include the partner’s share of partnership liabilities). In addition, your partnership may not have all the necessary information from you to accurately figure the adjusted tax basis in your partnership interest due to partner-level adjustments. You’re responsible for maintaining an annual

record of the adjusted tax basis in your partnership interest as determined under the principles and provisions of subchapter K, including, for example, those under sections 705, 722, 733, and 742. Regulations section 1.705-1(a)(1) provides that a partner is required to determine the adjusted basis of its interest in a partnership when necessary to determine its tax liability or that of any other person. For example, a determination is required in ascertaining the extent to which a partner's share of loss is allowed, when there is a sale or exchange of all or part of a partnership interest, and when a partner's entire partnership interest is liquidated. The adjusted basis of a partner's interest in a partnership is determined without regard to any amount shown in the partnership books as the partner's capital, equity, or similar account.

Item M

If you've contributed property with a built-in gain or loss during the tax year, the partnership will check "Yes." Also, the partnership will attach a statement showing the property contributed, the date of the contribution, and the amount of any built-in gain or loss. A built-in gain or loss is the difference between the FMV of the property and your adjusted basis in the property at the time it was contributed to the partnership. If you contributed more than 10 properties on a single date during the tax year, the statement may instead show the number of properties contributed on that date, the total amount of built-in gain, and the total amount of built-in loss.

The partnership is providing this for your information. Contributions of property with a built-in gain or loss could affect a partner's tax liability (in matters concerning precontribution gain or loss, and distributions subject to section 737) and may also affect how the partnership allocated certain items on your Schedule K-1. For information on precontribution gain or loss, see the instructions for box 20, code W. For information on distributions subject to section 737, see the instructions for box 19, code B.

Item N

If you're allocated a share of section 704(c) gain or loss, the partnership will report your net unrecognized section 704(c) gain or loss both at the beginning and at the end of the partnership's tax year in item N. The partnership can use any reasonable method in reporting net unrecognized section 704(c) built-in gain or loss to you. You'll be allocated unrecognized section 704(c) gain or loss if:

- You contributed property with FMV in excess of adjusted tax basis (built-in gain property);
- You contributed property with FMV less than adjusted tax basis (built-in loss property); or
- The partnership elected, under certain circumstances, to revalue property (book-up or book-down) on its books to reflect changes in the FMV of such property. These revaluations are sometimes referred to as "reverse section 704(c) allocations."

The partnership is providing this for your information. If the partnership disposes of the property or there are special allocations due to depreciation, depletion, or amortization, the partnership will report these items on other parts of Schedule K-1.

Note: Although the partnership is reporting the beginning and ending balances on an aggregate net basis, it's generally required to keep records of this information on a property-by-property basis.

Part III. Partner's Share of Current Year Income, Deductions, Credits, and Other Items

The amounts shown in boxes 1 through 21 reflect your share of income, loss, deductions, credits, and other items from partnership business or rental activities without reference to limitations on losses or adjustments that may be required of you because of:

1. The adjusted basis of your partnership interest,
2. The amount for which you're at risk,
3. The passive activity limitations, and
4. The excess business loss limitations.

For information on these provisions, see [Limitations on Losses, Deductions, and Credits](#), earlier.

Other limitations may apply to specific deductions (for example, the section 179 expense deduction). Generally, specific limitations apply before the at-risk, passive loss, and excess business loss limitations.

If you're an individual and the passive activity rules don't apply to the amounts shown on your Schedule K-1, take the amounts shown and enter them on the appropriate lines of your tax return. If the passive activity rules do apply, report the amounts shown as indicated in these instructions.

If you aren't an individual, report the amounts in each box as instructed on your tax return.

If you file your tax return on a calendar-year basis, but your partnership files a return for a fiscal year, report the amounts on your tax return for the year in which the partnership's fiscal year ends. For example, if the partnership's tax year ends in February 2026, report the amounts on your 2026 tax return.

If you have losses, deductions, or credits from a prior year that weren't deductible or usable because of certain limitations, such as the basis limitations or the at-risk limitations, take them into account in determining your net income, loss, or credits for this year. However, except for passive activity losses and credits, don't combine the prior-year amounts with any amounts shown on this Schedule K-1 to get a net figure to report on any supporting schedules, statements, or forms attached to your return. Instead, report the amounts on the attached schedule, statement, or form on a year-by-year basis.

Section 743(b) adjustments. If the partnership reports a section 743(b) adjustment to partnership items, report these adjustments as separate items on Form 1040 or 1040-SR in accordance with the reporting instructions for the partnership item being adjusted. A section 743(b) adjustment increases or decreases your share of income, deduction, gain, or loss for a partnership item. For example, if the partnership reports a section 743(b) adjustment to depreciation for property used in its trade or

business, report the adjustment on Schedule E (Form 1040), line 28, in accordance with the instructions for box 1 of Schedule K-1.

Tip: If you're required to file Schedule E (Form 1040) and receive a Schedule K-1 from multiple partnerships, report items from each partnership's Schedule K-1 on a separate line 28 of Schedule E.

Codes. In box 11, boxes 13 through 15, and boxes 17 through 20, the partnership will identify each item by entering a code in the column to the left of the dollar amount entry space. These codes are identified under [List of Codes for Schedule K-1 \(Form 1065\)](#) at the end of these instructions.

Attached statements. The partnership will 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 it has attached a statement providing additional information. For those informational items that can't be reported as a single dollar amount, the partnership will enter an asterisk (*) in the left column and enter "STMT" in the dollar amount entry space to indicate the information is provided on an attached statement.

Income (Loss)

Box 1. Ordinary Business Income (Loss)

The amount reported in box 1 is your share of the ordinary income (loss) from trade or business activities of the partnership. Generally, where you report this amount on Form 1040 or 1040-SR depends on whether the amount is from an activity that's a passive activity to you. If you're an individual partner filing a 2025 Form 1040 or 1040-SR, find your situation below and report your box 1 income (loss) as instructed, after applying the basis and at-risk limitations on losses. If the partnership had more than one trade or business activity, it will attach a statement identifying the income or loss from each activity.

1. Report box 1 income (loss) from partnership trade or business activities in which you materially participated in column (i) or (k) of Schedule E (Form 1040), line 28.
2. Report box 1 income (loss) from partnership trade or business activities in which you didn't materially participate, as follows.
 - a. If income is reported in box 1, report the income in column (h) of Schedule E (Form 1040), line 28. However, if the box in item D is checked, report the income following the rules for PTPs under *Publicly traded partnerships*, earlier.
 - b. If a loss is reported in box 1, follow the Instructions for Form 8582 to figure how much of the loss can be reported in column (g) of Schedule E (Form 1040), line 28. However, if the box in item D is checked, report the loss following the rules for PTPs under *Publicly traded partnerships*, earlier.

Box 2. Net Rental Real Estate Income (Loss)

Generally, the income (loss) reported in box 2 is a passive activity amount for all partners. However, the income

(loss) in box 2 isn't from a passive activity if you were a real estate professional (defined earlier) and you materially participated in the activity. If the partnership had more than one rental real estate activity, it'll attach a statement identifying the income or loss from each activity.

If you're filing a 2025 Form 1040 or 1040-SR, use the following instructions to determine where to report a box 2 amount.

1. If you have a loss from a passive activity in box 2 and you meet all the following conditions, report the loss in column (g) of Schedule E (Form 1040), line 28.
 - a. You actively participated in the partnership rental real estate activities. See [Special allowance for a rental real estate activity](#), earlier.
 - b. Rental real estate activities with active participation were your only passive activities.
 - c. You have no prior-year unallowed losses from these activities.
 - d. Your total loss from the rental real estate activities wasn't more than \$25,000 (not more than \$12,500 if married filing separately and you lived apart from your spouse all year).
 - e. If you're a married person filing separately, you lived apart from your spouse all year.
 - f. You have no current- or prior-year unallowed credits from a passive activity.
 - g. Your MAGI wasn't more than \$100,000 (not more than \$50,000 if married filing separately and you lived apart from your spouse all year).
 - h. Your interest in the rental real estate activity wasn't held as a limited partner.
2. If you have a loss from a passive activity in box 2 and you don't meet all the conditions in (1) above, follow the Instructions for Form 8582 to figure how much of the loss you can report in column (g) of Schedule E (Form 1040), line 28. However, if the box in item D is checked, report the loss following the rules for PTPs under *Publicly traded partnerships*, earlier.
3. If you were a real estate professional and you materially participated in the activity, report box 2 income (loss) in column (i) or (k) of Schedule E (Form 1040), line 28.
4. If you have income from a passive activity in box 2, report the income in column (h) of Schedule E (Form 1040), line 28. However, if the box in item D is checked, report the income following the rules for PTPs under *Publicly traded partnerships*, earlier.

Box 3. Other Net Rental Income (Loss)

The amount in box 3 is a passive activity amount for all partners. If the partnership had more than one rental activity, it'll attach a statement identifying the income or loss from each activity. Report the income or loss as follows.

- If box 3 is a loss, follow the Instructions for Form 8582 to figure how much of the loss can be reported in column (g) of Schedule E (Form 1040), line 28.

However, if the box in item D is checked, report the loss following the rules for PTPs under *Publicly traded partnerships*, earlier.

- If income is reported in box 3, report the income in column (h) of Schedule E (Form 1040), line 28. However, if the box in item D is checked, report the income following the rules for PTPs under *Publicly traded partnerships*, earlier.

Box 4a. Guaranteed Payments for Services

Guaranteed payments are payments made by a partnership to a partner that are determined without regard to the partnership's income. Generally, amounts on this line aren't passive income, and you should report them in column (k) of Schedule E (Form 1040), line 28 (for example, guaranteed payments for personal services).

Box 4b. Guaranteed Payments for Capital

These are guaranteed payments other than for services, such as for the use of capital or attributable to section 736(a)(2) payments for unrealized receivables or goodwill. Amounts on this line should be reported in column (k) of Schedule E (Form 1040), line 28 (for example, guaranteed payments for capital).

Box 4c. Total Guaranteed Payments

Amounts on this line include total guaranteed payments paid to you by the partnership.

Portfolio Income

Portfolio income or loss (shown in boxes 5 through 9b and in box 11, code A) isn't subject to the passive activity limitations. Portfolio income includes income (not derived in the ordinary course of a trade or business) from interest, ordinary dividends, annuities or royalties, and gain or loss on the sale of property that produces such income or is held for investment.

Box 5. Interest Income

Report interest income on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 2b. If the amount of interest income included in box 5 includes interest from the credit for holders of clean renewable energy bonds, the partnership will attach a statement to Schedule K-1 showing your share of interest income from these credits. Because the basis of your interest in the partnership has been increased by your share of the interest income from these credits, you must reduce your basis by the same amount. See the [line 4d](#) instructions for the Worksheet for Adjusting the Basis of a Partner's Interest in the Partnership.

Box 6a. Ordinary Dividends

Report ordinary dividends on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 3b.

Some of the amounts reported in this box may be attributable to PTEP in annual PTEP accounts that you have with respect to a foreign corporation and are therefore excludable from your gross income. Don't include the amount attributable to PTEP in your annual PTEP accounts on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 3b. Use Schedule K-3, Part V, to determine your share of distributions by foreign corporations to the partnership that

are attributable to PTEP in your annual PTEP accounts with respect to the foreign corporations.

Box 6b. Qualified Dividends

Report any qualified dividends on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 3a.

Some of the amounts reported in this box may be attributable to PTEP in annual PTEP accounts that you have with respect to a foreign corporation and are therefore excludable from your gross income. Don't include the amount attributable to PTEP in your annual PTEP accounts on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 3a. Use Schedule K-3, Part V, to determine your share of distributions by foreign corporations to the partnership that are attributable to PTEP in your annual PTEP accounts with respect to the foreign corporations.

Tip: Qualified dividends are excluded from investment income, but you may elect to include part or all of these amounts in investment income. See the instructions for Form 4952, line 4g, for important information on making this election.

Caution: If you have any foreign source qualified dividends, see the Partner's Instructions for Schedule K-3 for additional information.

The partnership attached a statement to the Schedule K-1 identifying the dividends included in box 6a or 6b that are:

- Eligible for the deduction for dividends received under section 243(a), (b), or (c);
- Eligible for the deduction for dividends received under section 245;
- Eligible for the deduction for dividends received under section 245A; and
- Hybrid dividends as defined in section 245A(e)(4).

Box 6c. Dividend Equivalents

Dividend equivalents aren't reported on Form 1040 or 1040-SR. This information is provided for persons that aren't U.S. persons, who are generally required to treat dividend equivalents as U.S. source dividends, and domestic partnerships with partners who may need this information. The ordinary dividends amount in box 6a doesn't include the amount of dividend equivalents.

Box 7. Royalties

Report royalties on Schedule E (Form 1040), line 4.

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

Report the net short-term capital gain (loss) on Schedule D (Form 1040), line 5.

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

Report the net long-term capital gain (loss) on Schedule D (Form 1040), line 12.

Caution: If you have any foreign source net long-term capital gain (loss), see the Partner's Instructions for Schedule K-3 for additional information.

Caution: The information reported in boxes 9b and 9c relates to collectibles (28%) gain (loss) and unrecaptured

section 1250 gain flowing through the partnership. If you sold an interest in the partnership, separate amounts of collectibles (28%) gain and unrecaptured section 1250 gain may be reported in box 20, under codes AC and AD.

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

Report collectibles gain or loss on line 4 of the 28% Rate Gain Worksheet—Line 18 in the Instructions for Schedule D (Form 1040).

Caution: If you have any foreign source collectibles (28%) gain (loss), see the Partner's Instructions for Schedule K-3 for additional information.

Box 9c. Unrecaptured Section 1250 Gain

There are three types of unrecaptured section 1250 gain. Report your share of this unrecaptured gain on the Unrecaptured Section 1250 Gain Worksheet—Line 19 in the Instructions for Schedule D (Form 1040) as follows.

- Report unrecaptured section 1250 gain from the sale or exchange of the partnership's business assets on line 5.
- Report unrecaptured section 1250 gain from the sale or exchange of an interest in a partnership on line 10.
- Report unrecaptured section 1250 gain from an estate, trust, regulated investment company (RIC), or real estate investment trust (REIT) on line 11.

If the partnership reports only unrecaptured section 1250 gain from the sale or exchange of its business assets, it'll enter a dollar amount in box 9c. If it reports the other two types of unrecaptured gain, it'll provide an attached statement that shows the amount for each type of unrecaptured section 1250 gain.

Caution: If you have any foreign source unrecaptured section 1250 gain, see the Partner's Instructions for Schedule K-3 for additional information.

Box 10. Net Section 1231 Gain (Loss)

The amount in box 10 is generally passive if it's from a:

- Rental activity, or
- Trade or business activity in which you didn't materially participate.

However, an amount from a rental real estate activity isn't from a passive activity if you were a real estate professional (defined earlier) and you materially participated in the activity.

If the amount is either (a) a loss that isn't from a passive activity or (b) a gain, report it in column (g) of Form 4797, line 2. Don't complete columns (b) through (f) of Form 4797, line 2. Instead, enter "From Schedule K-1 (Form 1065)" across these columns.

If the amount is a loss from a passive activity, see *Passive Loss Limitations* in the Instructions for Form 4797. Report the loss following the Instructions for Form 8582 to figure how much of the loss is allowed on Form 4797. However, if the box in item D of Schedule K-1 is checked, report the loss following the rules for PTPs under *Publicly traded partnerships*, earlier. If the partnership had net section 1231 gain (loss) from more than one activity, it'll attach a statement that will identify the section 1231 gain (loss) from each activity.

Caution: If you have any foreign source net section 1231 gain (loss), see the Partner's Instructions for Schedule K-3 for additional information.

Box 11. Other Income (Loss)

Code A. Other portfolio income (loss). The partnership will report portfolio income other than interest, ordinary dividend, royalty, and capital gain (loss) income, and attach a statement to tell you what kind of portfolio income is reported.

If the partnership held a residual interest in a real estate mortgage investment conduit (REMIC), it'll report on the statement your share of REMIC taxable income (net loss) that you report in column (d) of Schedule E (Form 1040), line 38. The statement will also report your share of any excess inclusion that you report in column (c) of Schedule E (Form 1040), line 38, and your share of section 212 expenses that you report in column (e) of Schedule E (Form 1040), line 38.

Code B. Involuntary conversions. This is your net gain (loss) from involuntary conversions due to casualty or theft. The partnership will give you a statement that shows the amounts to be reported in columns (b)(i), (b)(ii), and (c) of Form 4684, Casualties and Thefts, Part II, line 34.

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, the partnership will provide you with the information you need to complete Form 4684.

Code C. Section 1256 contracts and straddles. The partnership will report any net gain or loss from section 1256 contracts. Report this amount on Form 6781, Gains and Losses From Section 1256 Contracts and Straddles.

Code D. Mining exploration costs recapture. The partnership will give you a statement that shows the information needed to recapture certain mining exploration costs (section 617). See the 2022 Pub. 535, Business Expenses, available at [IRS.gov/pub/irs-prior/p535--2022.pdf](https://irs.gov/pub/irs-prior/p535--2022.pdf), for details.

Code E. Cancellation of debt. Generally, this cancellation of debt (COD) amount is included in your gross income (Schedule 1 (Form 1040), line 8c). Under section 108(b)(5), you may elect to apply any portion of the COD amount excluded from gross income to the reduction of the basis of depreciable property. See Form 982, Reduction of Tax Attributes Due to Discharge of Indebtedness, for more details.

Code F. Section 743(b) positive income adjustments. The partnership will use this code to report the net positive income adjustment resulting from all section 743(b) basis adjustments. The partnership will provide your section 743(b) adjustment net of cost recovery at year end by asset grouping in box 20, code U. See [Section 743\(b\) adjustments](#), earlier.

Codes G and H. Reserved for future use.

Code I. Gain (loss) from disposition of oil, gas, geothermal, or other mineral properties (section 59(e)). The partnership will attach a statement that provides a description of the property; your share of the amount realized from the disposition; your share of the

partnership's adjusted basis in the property (for other than oil or gas properties); and your share of the total intangible drilling costs, development costs, and mining exploration costs (section 59(e) expenditures) passed through for the property. You must figure your gain or loss from the disposition by increasing your share of the adjusted basis by the intangible drilling costs, development costs, or mine exploration costs for the property that you capitalized (that is, costs that you didn't elect to deduct under section 59(e)). Report a loss in Form 4797, Part I. Report a gain in Form 4797, Part III, in accordance with the instructions for Form 4797, line 28. See Regulations section 1.1254-5 for details.

Code J. Recoveries of tax benefit items. A tax benefit item is an amount you deducted in a prior tax year that reduced your income tax. Report this amount on Schedule 1 (Form 1040), line 8z, to the extent it reduced your tax in the prior tax year.

Code K. Gambling gains and losses. If the partnership wasn't engaged in the trade or business of gambling, (a) report gambling winnings on Schedule 1 (Form 1040), line 8b; and (b) deduct gambling losses to the extent of winnings on Schedule A (Form 1040), Itemized Deductions, line 16.

If the partnership was engaged in the trade or business of gambling, (a) report gambling winnings in column (k) of Schedule E (Form 1040), line 28; and (b) deduct gambling losses (to the extent of winnings) in column (i) of Schedule E (Form 1040), line 28.

Code L. Any income, gain, or loss to the partnership from a distribution under section 751(b) (certain distributions treated as sales or exchanges). Report this amount on Form 4797, Part II, line 10.

Code M. Gain eligible for section 1045 rollover (replacement stock purchased by partnership). The partnership should give you (a) the name of the corporation that issued the qualified small business (QSB) stock, (b) your 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) your share of gain from the sale of the QSB stock, and (e) your share of the gain that was deferred by the partnership under section 1045. Corporate partners aren't eligible for the section 1045 rollover. To qualify for the section 1045 rollover:

- You must have held an interest in the partnership during the entire period in which the partnership held the QSB stock (more than 6 months prior to the sale), and
- Your share of the gain eligible for the section 1045 rollover can't exceed the amount that would have been allocated to you based on your interest in the partnership at the time the QSB stock was acquired.

See the Instructions for Schedule D (Form 1040) and the Instructions for Form 8949 for details on how to report the gain and the amount of the allowable postponed gain.

Opting out of partnership election. You can opt out of the partnership's section 1045 election and either (a) recognize the gain; or (b) elect to purchase different replacement QSB stock, either directly or through ownership of a different partnership that acquired replacement QSB stock. You satisfy the requirement to

purchase replacement QSB stock if you own an interest in a partnership that purchases QSB stock during the 60-day period. You must also notify the partnership, in writing, if you opt out of the partnership's section 1045 election. If you recognize gain, you must notify the partnership, in writing, of the amount of the gain that you're recognizing.

Code N. Gain eligible for section 1045 rollover (replacement stock not purchased by the partnership).

The partnership should give you (a) the name of the corporation that issued the QSB stock, (b) your 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) your share of gain from the sale of the QSB stock. Corporate partners aren't eligible for the section 1045 rollover. To qualify for the section 1045 rollover:

- You must have held an interest in the partnership during the entire period in which the partnership held the QSB stock,
- Your share of the gain eligible for the section 1045 rollover can't exceed the amount that would have been allocated to you based on your interest in the partnership at the time the QSB stock was acquired, and
- You must purchase other QSB stock (as defined in the Instructions for Schedule D (Form 1040)) during the 60-day period that began on the date the QSB stock was sold by the partnership.

See the Instructions for Schedule D (Form 1040) and the Instructions for Form 8949 for details on how to report the gain and the amount of the allowable postponed gain.

Making the section 1045 election. You make a section 1045 election on a timely filed return for the tax year during which the partnership's tax year ends. See the Instructions for Form 8949 and the Instructions for Schedule D (Form 1040) for more information. Attach to your Schedule D (Form 1040) a statement that includes the following information for each amount of gain that you don't recognize under section 1045.

- The name of the corporation that issued the QSB stock.
- The name and EIN of the selling partnership.
- The dates the QSB stock was purchased and sold.
- The amount of gain that isn't recognized under section 1045.
- If a partner purchases QSB stock, the name of the corporation that issued the replacement QSB stock, the date the stock was purchased, and the cost of the stock.
- If a partner treats the partner's interest in QSB stock that's purchased by a purchasing partnership as the partner's replacement QSB stock, the name and EIN of the purchasing partnership, the name of the corporation that issued the replacement QSB stock, the partner's share of the cost of the QSB stock that was purchased by the partnership, the computation of the partner's adjustment to basis with respect to that QSB stock, and the date the stock was purchased by the partnership.

Distribution of replacement QSB stock to a partner that reduces another partner's interest in replacement QSB stock. You must recognize gain upon a distribution of replacement QSB stock to another partner

that reduces your share of the replacement QSB stock held by a partnership. The amount of gain that you must recognize is based on the amount of gain that you would recognize upon a sale of the distributed replacement QSB stock for its FMV on the date of the distribution, but not to exceed the amount you previously deferred under section 1045 with respect to the distributed replacement QSB stock. If the partnership distributed your share of replacement QSB stock to another partner, the partnership should give you (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) your share of the partnership's adjusted basis and FMV of the replacement QSB stock on such date.

For more information, see Regulations section 1.1045-1.

Code O. Sale or exchange of QSB stock with section 1202 exclusion. The partnership will provide information on gain from the sale or exchange of QSB stock (as defined in the Instructions for Schedule D (Form 1065)) that's eligible for a section 1202 exclusion. The partnership should give you (a) the name of the corporation that issued the QSB stock, (b) your 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. Corporate partners aren't eligible for the section 1202 exclusion. The following additional limitations apply at the partner level.

- You must have held an interest in the partnership when the partnership acquired the QSB stock and at all times thereafter until the partnership disposed of the QSB stock.
- Your share of the eligible section 1202 gain can't exceed the amount that would have been allocated to you based on your interest in the partnership at the time the QSB stock was acquired.

See the Instructions for Schedule D (Form 1040) and the Instructions for Form 8949 for details on how to report the gain and the amount of the allowable exclusion.

Code P. Gain or loss on disposition of farm recapture property and other items to which section 1252 applies. The partnership will provide information on gains from the disposition of farm recapture property (see the instructions for Form 4797, Part III, line 27) and other items to which section 1252 applies.

Code Q. Gain or loss on Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac qualified preferred stock. The partnership will provide information on 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). It will attach a statement with the amount of gain or loss attributable to the sale or exchange of the qualified preferred stock, the date the stock was acquired by the partnership, and the date the stock was sold or exchanged by the partnership. If the partner isn't a financial institution, report the gain or loss on Schedule D (Form 1040), line 5 or 12, in accordance with the Instructions for Schedule D (Form 1040) and the Instructions for Form 8949. If a partner is a financial

institution referred to in section 582(c)(2) or a depositary institution holding company (as defined in section 3(w)(1) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act), report the gain or loss in accordance with the Instructions for Form 4797; and Rev. Proc. 2008-64, 2008-47 I.R.B. 1195.

Code R. Specially allocated ordinary gain (loss). Report this amount on Form 4797, Part II, line 10.

Code S. Non-portfolio capital gain (loss). The partnership will provide information on net short-term capital gain (loss) and net long-term capital gain (loss) from Schedule D (Form 1065) that aren't portfolio income. An example is gain or loss from the disposition of nondepreciable personal property used in a trade or business activity of the partnership. Report total net short-term gain (loss) on Schedule D (Form 1040), line 5. Report the total net long-term gain (loss) on Schedule D (Form 1040), line 12.

Codes T through X. Reserved for future use.

Code ZZ. Other. Any other information you may need to file your tax return.

Report loss items that are passive activity amounts to you following the Instructions for Form 8582. However, if the box in item D of Schedule K-1 is checked, report the loss following the rules for PTPs under *Publicly traded partnerships*, earlier.

Deductions

Box 12. Section 179 Deduction

Use this amount, along with the total cost of section 179 property placed in service during the year from other sources, to complete Part I of Form 4562, Depreciation and Amortization. The partnership will report on an attached statement your allowable share of the cost of any qualified enterprise zone or qualified real property it placed in service during the tax year. Report the amount from Form 4562, Part I, line 12, allocable to a passive activity using the Instructions for Form 8582. If the amount isn't a passive activity deduction, report it in column (j) of Schedule E (Form 1040), line 28. However, if the box in item D of Schedule K-1 is checked, report this amount following the rules for PTPs under *Publicly traded partnerships*, earlier.

Box 13. Other Deductions

Contributions. Codes A through G. The partnership will give you a statement that shows charitable contributions subject to the 100%, 60%, 50%, 30%, and 20% AGI limitations. For more details, see Pub. 526, Charitable Contributions, and the Instructions for Schedule A (Form 1040). If your contributions are subject to more than one of the AGI limitations, see Worksheet 2 in Pub. 526.

Charitable contribution deductions aren't taken into account in figuring your passive activity loss for the year. Don't include them on Form 8582.

Code A. Cash contributions (60%). Report this amount, subject to the 60% AGI limitation, on Schedule A (Form 1040), line 11.

Code B. Cash contributions (30%). Report this amount, subject to the 30% AGI limitation, on Schedule A (Form 1040), line 11.

Code C. Noncash contributions (50%). Report this amount, subject to the 50% AGI limitation, on Schedule A (Form 1040), line 12. If property other than cash is contributed, and if the claimed deduction for one item or group of similar items of property exceeds \$500, the partnership must give you a copy of Form 8283, Noncash Charitable Contributions, to attach to your tax return. Don't deduct the amount shown on Form 8283. It's the partnership's contribution.

If the partnership provides you with information that the contribution was property other than cash and doesn't give you a Form 8283, see the Instructions for Form 8283 for filing requirements. Don't file Form 8283 unless the total claimed deduction for all contributed items of property exceeds \$500.

Food inventory contributions. The partnership will report on an attached statement your share of qualified food inventory contributions. The food inventory contribution isn't included in the amount reported in box 13 using code C. The partnership will also report your share of the partnership's net income from the business activities that made the food inventory contribution(s). Your deduction for food inventory contributions made during 2025 can't exceed 15% of your aggregate net income for the tax year from the business activities from which the food inventory contribution was made (including your share of net income from partnership or S corporation businesses that made food inventory contributions). Amounts that exceed the 15% limitation may be carried over for up to 5 years. Report this amount, subject to the 50% AGI limitation, on Schedule A (Form 1040), line 12.

Noncash contributions You must fill out your own Form 8283 with the information the partnership provides you. If the partnership is the entity where the noncash charitable contribution was originally reported, insert the entity name and identifying number on your own Form 8283. See the Instructions for Form 8283 for more details. If the partnership isn't the entity where the noncash charitable contribution was originally reported, the partnership will provide you the entity name and identifying number where the noncash charitable contribution was originally reported. Enter this information on your own Form 8283.

Qualified conservation contributions. The partnership will report your share of qualified conservation contributions of property. Subject to three exceptions, each partner's claim of a charitable contribution deduction for a conservation contribution is disallowed if the amount of the contribution exceeds 2.5 times the sum of each ultimate member's relevant basis (disallowance rule). See the Instructions for Form 8283 and Regulations sections 1.170A-14(j) through (n) for more details. If the amount of a contributing partnership's or contributing S corporation's qualified conservation contribution equals or is less than 2.5 times the sum of each ultimate member's relevant basis, then any upper-tier partnership or upper-tier S corporation must still determine whether the disallowance

rule applies to its allocated portion of the qualified conservation contribution.

Relevant basis is, with respect to any ultimate member, the portion of the ultimate member's modified basis which is allocable to the portion of the real property with respect to which the qualified conservation contribution is made.

An "ultimate member" means, with respect to any partnership or S corporation, any partner (that is not itself a partnership or S corporation) or S corporation shareholder that receives a distributive share or pro rata share, directly or indirectly, of a qualified conservation contribution. Thus, a partnership's ultimate members will be partners holding a direct interest in the partnership, partners holding an interest in an upper-tier partnership, or shareholders in an upper-tier S corporation. An upper-tier partnership or upper-tier S corporation is a partnership or S corporation that doesn't itself make the contribution, but instead receives an allocated portion of a qualified conservation contribution from another partnership.

Subject to three exceptions, if an upper-tier partnership's or upper-tier S corporation's allocated portion exceeds 2.5 times the sum of each ultimate member's relevant basis, the contribution isn't treated as a qualified conservation contribution with respect to the upper-tier partnership or upper-tier S corporation, any subsequent upper-tier partnership or upper-tier S corporation, or any ultimate member. No one may claim a deduction for the allocated portion attributable to that upper-tier partnership or upper-tier S corporation.

If an upper-tier partnership's allocated portion doesn't exceed 2.5 times the sum of each ultimate member's relevant basis, then any subsequent upper-tier partnership or upper-tier S corporation must determine whether the disallowance rule applies to its allocated portion.

See *Qualified Conservation Contribution* in Pub. 526 and *Disallowance of deduction for certain qualified conservation contributions by partnerships and S corporations* in the Instructions for Form 8283. You must fill out your own Form 8283 and attach the Form 8283 the partnership provides you. See the Instructions for Form 8283 for more details. The partnership will provide you your relevant basis. You must report this in column (h) of your own Form 8283, Part I, line 3. The partnership may need information from you to calculate relevant basis.

Code D. Noncash contributions (30%). Report this amount, subject to the 30% AGI limitation, on Schedule A (Form 1040), line 12.

Code E. Capital gain property to a 50% organization (30%). Report this amount, subject to the 30% AGI limitation, on Schedule A (Form 1040), line 12. See Worksheet 2 in Pub. 526.

Code F. Capital gain property (20%). Report this amount, subject to the 20% AGI limitation, on Schedule A (Form 1040), line 12.

Code G. Contributions (100%). The partnership will report your distributive share of the following contributions (both cash and noncash) that may be subject to the 100% AGI limitation.

Qualified conservation contributions of property used in agriculture or livestock production. The

partnership will report your share of qualified conservation contributions of property used in agriculture or livestock production. This contribution isn't included in the amount reported in box 13 using code C. If you're a farmer or rancher, you qualify for a 100% AGI limitation for this contribution. Otherwise, your deduction for this contribution is subject to a 50% AGI limitation. Report this amount on Schedule A (Form 1040), line 12. See Pub. 526 for more information on qualified conservation contributions.

Code H. Investment interest expense. Include this amount on Form 4952, line 1. If the partnership has investment income or other investment expense, it'll report your share of these items in box 20 of Schedule K-1 using codes A and B. Include investment income and expenses from other sources to figure how much of your total investment interest is deductible. You'll also need this information to figure your investment interest expense deduction.

If the partnership paid or accrued interest on debts properly allocable to investment property, the amount of interest you're allowed to deduct may be limited.

For more information on the special provisions that apply to investment interest expense, see Form 4952 and Pub. 550, Investment Income and Expenses.

Code I. Deductions—royalty income. Include deductions allocable to royalties on Schedule E (Form 1040), line 19. For this type of expense, enter "From Schedule K-1 (Form 1065)."

These deductions aren't taken into account in figuring your passive activity loss for the year. Don't enter them on Form 8582.

Code J. Section 59(e)(2) expenditures. On an attached statement, the partnership will show the type and the amount of qualified expenditures for which you may make a section 59(e) election. The statement will also identify the property for which the expenditures were paid or incurred. If there is more than one type of expenditure, the amount of each type will also be listed.

If you deduct these expenditures in full in the current year, they're treated as adjustments or tax preference items for purposes of alternative minimum tax (AMT). However, you may elect to amortize these expenditures over the number of years in the applicable period rather than deducting the full amount in the current year. If you make this election, these items aren't treated as adjustments or tax preference items.

Under the election, you can deduct circulation expenditures ratably over a 3-year period. R&E expenditures and mining exploration and development costs can be amortized over a 10-year period. Intangible drilling and development costs can be amortized over a 60-month period. The amortization period begins with the month in which such costs were paid or incurred.

Make the election on Form 4562. If you make the election, report the current-year amortization of section 59(e) expenditures from Form 4562, Part VI, on Schedule E (Form 1040), line 28. If you don't make the election, report the section 59(e)(2) expenditures on Schedule E (Form 1040), line 28, and figure the resulting

adjustment or tax preference item (see Form 6251, Alternative Minimum Tax—Individuals). Whether you deduct the expenditures or elect to amortize them, report the amount on a separate line of column (i) of Schedule E (Form 1040), line 28, if you materially participated in the partnership activity. If you didn't materially participate, follow the Instructions for Form 8582 to figure how much of the deduction can be reported in column (g) of Schedule E (Form 1040), line 28.

Code K. Excess business interest expense (EBIE). If the partnership reports EBIE to the partner, the partner is required to file Form 8990. See the Instructions for Form 8990 for additional information.

For tax years beginning after 2017, the partner's basis in its partnership interest at the end of the tax year is reduced (but not below zero) by the amount of excess business interest allocated to the partner for the tax year, even if the partner isn't allowed a deduction for the allocated excess business interest in the year of the basis reduction. If the partner disposes of a partnership interest in which the basis has been reduced before all of the allocated excess business interest was used, the partner increases its basis immediately before the sale for the amount not yet deducted.

Code L. Deductions—portfolio income (other).

Generally, you should report these amounts on Schedule A (Form 1040), line 16. See the instructions for Schedule A, line 16, for details. These deductions aren't taken into account in figuring your passive activity loss for the year. Don't enter them on Form 8582.

Code M. Amounts paid for medical insurance. The partnership will provide information on amounts paid during the tax year for insurance that constitutes medical care for you, your spouse, your dependents, and your children under age 27 who aren't dependents. On Schedule 1 (Form 1040), line 17, you may be allowed to deduct such amounts, even if you don't itemize deductions. If you do itemize deductions, enter on Schedule A (Form 1040), line 1, any amounts not deducted on Schedule 1 (Form 1040), line 17.

Code N. Educational assistance benefits. Use this amount to deduct your educational assistance benefits on a separate line of Schedule E (Form 1040), line 28, up to the \$5,250 limitation. If your benefits exceed \$5,250, you may be able to use the excess amount on Form 8863 to figure the education credits.

Code O. Dependent care benefits. The partnership will report the dependent care benefits you received. You must use Form 2441, Part III, to figure the amount, if any, of the benefits you may exclude from your income.

Code P. Preproductive period expenses. You may be able to deduct these expenses currently or you may need to capitalize them under section 263A. See Pub. 225, Farmer's Tax Guide, and Regulations section 1.263A-4 for details.

Code Q. Reserved for future use.

Code R. Pensions and IRAs. The partnership will provide information on payments made on your behalf to an IRA, a qualified plan, a simplified employee pension (SEP), or a SIMPLE IRA plan. See the instructions for

Schedule 1 (Form 1040), line 20, to figure your IRA deduction. Enter payments made to a qualified plan, SEP, or SIMPLE IRA plan on Schedule 1 (Form 1040), line 16. If the payments to a qualified plan were to a defined benefit plan, the partnership should give you a statement showing the amount of the benefit accrued for the current tax year.

Code S. Reforestation expense deduction. The partnership will provide a statement that describes the qualified timber property for these reforestation expenses. The expense deduction is limited to \$10,000 (\$5,000 if married filing separately) for each qualified timber property, including your share of the partnership's expense and any reforestation expenses you separately paid or incurred during the tax year.

If you didn't materially participate in the activity, use Form 8582 to figure the amount to report in column (g) of Schedule E (Form 1040), line 28. If you materially participated in the reforestation activity, report the deduction in column (i) of Schedule E (Form 1040), line 28.

Codes T through U. Reserved for future use.

Code V. Section 743(b) negative income adjustments. The partnership will use this code to report the net negative income adjustment resulting from all section 743(b) basis adjustments. The partnership will provide your section 743(b) adjustment net of cost recovery at year end by asset grouping in box 20, code U. See [Section 743\(b\) adjustments](#), earlier.

Code W. Soil and water conservation. The partnership will provide a statement of soil and water conservation expenditures and endangered species recovery expenditures, a portion of which may be deductible on Schedule F (Form 1040) by taxpayers engaged in the business of farming. See *Line 12* in the Instructions for Schedule F. Also see section 175 for limitations on the amount you're allowed to deduct.

Code X. Qualified film, television, theatrical, and sound recording production expenses. The partnership will provide a statement that describes the qualified film, television, live theatrical, or sound recording production generating these expenses. See section 181(a)(2) for limitations on the amount you're allowed to deduct. If you didn't materially participate in the activity, use Form 8582 to determine the amount that can be reported in column (g) of Schedule E (Form 1040), line 28. If you materially participated in the production activity, report the deduction in column (i) of Schedule E (Form 1040), line 28.

Code Y. Expenditures for removal of barriers. The partnership will provide a statement outlining expenditures for the removal of architectural and transportation barriers to the elderly and disabled that the partnership elected to treat as a current expense. The deductions are limited by section 190(c) to \$15,000 per year from all sources.

Code Z. Itemized deductions. The partnership will provide a statement outlining itemized deductions that Form 1040 or 1040-SR filers report on Schedule A (Form 1040).

Code AA. Contributions to a capital construction fund (CCF). The deduction for a CCF investment isn't

taken on Schedule E (Form 1040). Instead, you subtract the deduction from the amount that would normally be entered as taxable income on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 15. In the margin to the left of line 15, enter "CCF" and the amount of the deduction.

Code AB. Penalty on early withdrawal of savings.

Report this amount on Schedule 1 (Form 1040), Part II, line 18.

Code AC. Interest expense allocated to debt-financed distributions. The manner in which you report such interest expense depends on your use of the distributed debt proceeds. If the proceeds were used in a trade or business activity, report the interest on Schedule E (Form 1040), line 28. In column (a), enter the name of the partnership and "interest expense." If you materially participated in the trade or business activity, enter the interest expense in column (i). If you didn't materially participate in the activity, follow the Instructions for Form 8582 to figure the interest expense you can report in column (g). See the definition of [material participation](#), earlier. If the proceeds were used in an investment activity, report the interest on Form 4952. If the proceeds are used for personal purposes, the interest is generally not deductible.

Code AD. Interest expense on working interest in oil or gas. The partnership will provide information for interest paid or accrued on debt properly allocable to your share of a working interest in any oil or gas property (if your liability isn't limited). If you didn't materially participate in the oil or gas activity, this interest is investment interest reportable as described earlier under [Code H](#); otherwise, it's trade or business interest. If you didn't materially participate in the oil or gas activity, this interest is investment interest expense and should be reported on Form 4952. If you materially participated in the activity, report the interest on Schedule E (Form 1040), line 28. On a separate line, enter "interest expense" and the name of the partnership in column (a) and the amount in column (i).

Code AE. Deductions—portfolio income. These were formerly deductible by individuals under section 67 subject to the 2% AGI floor. For taxpayers other than individuals, deduct amounts that are clearly and directly allocable to portfolio income (other than investment interest expense and section 212 expenses from a REMIC).

The partnership will give you a description and the amount of your share for each of these items.

Codes AF through AJ. Reserved for future use.

Code ZZ. Other. Any other information you may need to file your tax return.

Box 14. Self-Employment Earnings (Loss)

If you and your spouse are both partners, each of you must complete and file your own Schedule SE (Form 1040), Self-Employment Tax, to report your partnership net earnings (loss) from self-employment.

Code A. Net earnings (loss) from self-employment. If you're a general partner, reduce this amount before entering it on Schedule SE (Form 1040) by any section 179 expense deduction claimed, unreimbursed partnership expenses claimed, and depletion claimed on oil and gas properties. Don't reduce net earnings from self-employment by any separately stated deduction for health insurance expenses.

If the amount in this box is a loss, enter only the deductible amount on Schedule SE (Form 1040). See [Limitations on Losses, Deductions, and Credits](#), earlier.

If your partnership is an options dealer or a commodities dealer, see section 1402(i).

If your partnership is an investment club, see Rev. Rul. 75-525, 1975-2 C.B. 350.

Code B. Gross farming or fishing income. If you're an individual partner, enter the amount from this line, as an item of information, on Schedule E (Form 1040), line 42. Also use this amount to figure net earnings from self-employment under the farm optional method on Schedule SE (Form 1040), Part II.

Code C. Gross nonfarm income. If you're an individual partner, use this amount to figure net earnings from self-employment under the nonfarm optional method on Schedule SE (Form 1040), Part II.

Box 15. Credits

If you have credits that are passive activity credits to you, you must complete Form 8582-CR (or Form 8810 for corporations) in addition to the credit forms identified below. See [Passive Activity Limitations](#), earlier, and the Instructions for Form 8582-CR (or Form 8810) for details.

Tip: Generally, you aren't required to complete the source credit form or attach it to Form 3800 if you're a taxpayer that isn't a partnership or S corporation, and your only source for a credit listed in Form 3800, Part III, is from a partnership, S corporation, estate, trust, or cooperative. (Instead, you can report this credit directly in Form 3800, Part III, and enter the EIN of the partnership in column (c) of Part III.) The following exceptions apply.

- You're claiming the investment credit (Form 3468) or the biodiesel, renewable diesel, or sustainable aviation fuels credit (Form 8864).
- The taxpayer is an estate or trust and the source credit can be allocated to beneficiaries. For more details, see the instructions for box 13 of Schedule K-1 (Form 1041), Beneficiary's Share of Income, Deductions, Credits, etc.
- The taxpayer is a cooperative and the source credit can or must be allocated to patrons. For more details, see the instructions for Form 1120-C, U.S. Income Tax Return for Cooperative Associations, Schedule J, line 5c.

Code A. Zero-emission nuclear power production credit. Report this amount on Form 7213, Nuclear Power Production Credit, Part II; or Form 3800, Part III, line 1u.

Code B. Credit for production from advanced nuclear power facilities. Report this amount on Form 7213, Part I; or Form 3800, Part III, line 1cc.

Codes C and D. Low-income housing credit. If section 42(j)(5) applies, the partnership will report your share of the low-income housing credit using code C. If section 42(j)(5) doesn't apply, your share of the credit will be reported using code D. Any allowable low-income housing credit reported using code C or D is reported on Form 8586, line 4; or Form 3800, Part III, line 4d.

Keep a separate record of the low-income housing credit from each separate source so that you can correctly figure any recapture of low-income housing credit that may result from the disposition of all or part of your partnership interest. For more information on recapture, see the instructions for Form 8611, Recapture of Low-Income Housing Credit.

Code E. Qualified rehabilitation expenditures (rental real estate). The partnership will report your share of the qualified rehabilitation expenditures and other information you need to complete Form 3468 related to rental real estate activities using code E. Your share of qualified rehabilitation expenditures from property not related to rental real estate activities will be reported in box 20 using code D. See the Instructions for Form 3468 for details. If the partnership is reporting expenditures from more than one activity, the attached statement will separately identify the expenditures from each activity.

Combine the expenditures (for Form 3468 reporting) from box 15, code E, and box 20, code D. The expenditures related to rental real estate activities (box 15, code E) are reported on Schedule K-1 separately from other qualified rehabilitation expenditures (box 20, code D) because they're subject to different passive activity limitation rules. See the Instructions for Form 8582-CR for details.

Code F. Other rental real estate credits. The partnership will identify the type of credit and any other information you need to figure these credits from rental real estate activities (other than the low-income housing credit and qualified rehabilitation expenditures). These credits may be limited by the passive activity limitations. If the credits are from more than one activity, the partnership will identify the credits from each activity on an attached statement. See [Passive Activity Limitations](#), earlier, and the Instructions for Form 8582-CR for details.

Code G. Other rental credits. The partnership will identify the type of credit and any other information you need to figure these rental credits. These credits may be limited by the passive activity limitations. If the credits are from more than one activity, the partnership will identify the credits from each activity on an attached statement. See [Passive Activity Limitations](#), earlier, and the Instructions for Form 8582-CR for details.

Code H. Undistributed capital gains credit. Code H represents taxes paid on undistributed capital gains by a RIC or REIT. Report these taxes on Schedule 3 (Form 1040), Part II, line 13a.

Code I. Biofuel producer credit. Report this amount on Form 6478, Biofuel Producer Credit, line 3; or Form 3800, Part III, line 4c (see [Tip](#), earlier).

Code J. Work opportunity credit. Report this amount on Form 5884, Work Opportunity Credit, line 3; or Form 3800, Part III, line 4b (see [Tip](#), earlier).

Code K. Disabled access credit. Report this amount on Form 8826, Disabled Access Credit, line 7; or Form 3800, Part III, line 1e (see [Tip](#), earlier).

Code L. Empowerment zone employment credit. Report this amount on Form 8844, Empowerment Zone Employment Credit, line 3; or Form 3800, Part III, line 3 (see [Tip](#), earlier).

Code M. Credit for increasing research activities. Report this amount on Form 6765, Credit for Increasing Research Activities, line 29; or Form 3800, Part III (see [Tip](#), earlier) as follows.

- The partnership will provide information necessary to determine if it's an eligible small business under section 38(c)(5)(A). If you and the partnership are eligible small businesses, report the credit on line 4i. For more information, see the Instructions for Form 3800.
- All others, report the credit on line 1c.

Code N. Credit for employer social security and Medicare taxes. Report this amount on Form 8846, Credit for Employer Social Security and Medicare Taxes Paid on Certain Employee Tips, line 5; or Form 3800, Part III, line 4f (see [Tip](#), earlier).

Code O. Backup withholding. This is your share of the credit for backup withholding on dividends, interest income, and other types of income. Include this amount in the total you enter on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 25c, and attach a copy of the Schedule K-1 to your tax return. Instead of attaching a copy of the Schedule K-1 to the tax return, you can include a statement with the return that provides the partnership's name, address, EIN, and backup withholding amount.

Other credits. Most credits identified by codes P through ZZ will be reported on Form 3800 (see [Tip](#), earlier).

Code P. Unused investment credit from the qualifying advanced coal project credit or qualifying gasification project credit allocated from cooperatives. Report this amount on Form 3468, Part II, line 6.

Code Q. Unused investment credit from the qualifying advanced energy project credit allocated from cooperatives. Report this amount on Form 3468, Part III, line 2.

Code R. Unused investment credit from the advanced manufacturing investment credit allocated from cooperatives. Report this amount on Form 3468, Part IV, line 2.

Code S. Unused investment credit from the clean electricity investment credit allocated from cooperatives. Report this amount on Form 3468, Part V, Section C, line 10.

Code T. Unused investment credit from the energy credit allocated from cooperatives. Report this amount on Form 3468, Part VI, Section N, line 31.

Code U. Unused investment credit from the rehabilitation credit allocated from cooperatives. Report this amount on Form 3468, Part VII, line 2.

Code V. Advanced manufacturing production credit. Report this amount on Form 7207; or Form 3800, Part III, line 1b.

Code W. Clean electricity production credit. Report this amount on Form 7211; or Form 3800, Part III, line 1gg.

Code X. Clean fuel production credit. Report this amount on Form 7218; or Form 3800, Part III, line 1q.

Code Y. Clean hydrogen production credit. Report this amount on Form 7210; or Form 3800, Part III, line 1g.

Code Z. Orphan drug credit. Report this amount on Form 8820; or Form 3800, Part III, line 1h.

Code AA. Enhanced oil recovery credit. Report this amount on Form 8830; or Form 3800, Part III, line 1t.

Code AB. Renewable electricity production credit. Report this amount on Form 8835; or Form 3800, Part III, line 1f.

Code AC. Biodiesel, renewable diesel, or sustainable aviation fuels credit. If this credit includes the small agri-biodiesel producer credit, the partnership will provide additional information on an attached statement. If no statement is attached, report this amount on Form 8864, line 10. If a statement is attached, see the instructions for Form 8864, line 10.

Code AD. New markets credit. Report this amount on Form 8874; or Form 3800, Part III, line 1i.

Code AE. Small employer pension plan startup costs credit and contributions credit. Report this amount on Form 8881, Part I; or Form 3800, Part III, line 1j.

Code AF. Small employer auto-enrollment credit. Report this amount on Form 8881, Part II; or Form 3800, Part III, line 1dd.

Code AG. Small employer military spouse participation credit. Report this amount on Form 8881, Part III; or Form 3800, Part III, line 1ee.

Code AH. Credit for employer-provided childcare facilities and services. Report this amount on Form 8882; or Form 3800, Part III, line 1k.

Code AI. Low sulfur diesel fuel production credit. Report this amount on Form 8896; or Form 3800, Part III, line 1m.

Code AJ. Qualified railroad track maintenance credit. Report this amount on Form 8900; or Form 3800, Part III, line 4g.

Code AK. Credit for oil and gas production from marginal wells. Report this amount on Form 8904; or Form 3800, Part III, line 1bb.

Code AL. Distilled spirits credit. Report this amount on Form 8906; or Form 3800, Part III, line 1n.

Code AM. Energy efficient home credit. Report this amount on Form 8908; or Form 3800, Part III, line 1p.

Code AN. Reserved for future use.

Code AO. Alternative fuel vehicle refueling property credit. Report this amount on Form 8911, Part I; or Form 3800, Part III, line 1s.

Code AP. Clean renewable energy bond credit. Report this amount on Form 8912.

Code AQ. New clean renewable energy bond credit. Report this amount on Form 8912.

Code AR. Qualified energy conservation bond credit. Report this amount on Form 8912.

Code AS. Qualified zone academy bond credit. Report this amount on Form 8912.

Code AT. Qualified school construction bond credit. Report this amount on Form 8912.

Code AU. Build America bond credit. Report this amount on Form 8912.

Code AV. Credit for employer differential wage payments. Report this amount on Form 8932; or Form 3800, Part III, line 1w.

Code AW. Carbon oxide sequestration credit. Report this amount on Form 8933, Part III, line 8; or Form 3800, Part III, line 1x.

Code AX. Carbon oxide sequestration credit recapture. Report this amount on Form 8933, Part III, line 10.

Code AY. New clean vehicle credit. Report this amount on Form 8936, Part II; or Form 3800, Part III, line 1y. For limitations on this credit that apply to some taxpayers, see *New Clean Vehicle Certification and Other Requirements* in the Instructions for Form 8936.

Code AZ. Credit for qualified commercial clean vehicles. Report this amount on Form 8936, Part V; or Form 3800, Part III, line 1aa.

Code BA. Credit for small employer health insurance premiums. Report this amount on Form 8941; or Form 3800, Part III, line 4h.

Code BB. Employer credit for paid family and medical leave. Report this amount on Form 8994; or Form 3800, Part III, line 4j.

Code BC. Eligible credits from transferor(s) under section 6418. Report this amount on Form 3800. See the instructions for Form 3800, Parts III and V, for additional information.

Codes BD through BG. Reserved for future use.

Code ZZ. Other. Any other information you may need to file your tax return.

Section 6418 transfer election and retained section 48 credit. If the partnership has made an election under section 6418 with regard to a section 48 credit and is using code ZZ to report your share of the credit which was not transferred by the partnership, report this amount on Form 3800, Part III, line 4a.

Section 6418 transfer election and retained section 48C credit. If the partnership has made an election under section 6418 with regard to a section 48C credit and is using code ZZ to report your share of the credit which was not transferred by the partnership, report this amount on Form 3800, Part III, line 1d.

Section 6418 transfer election and retained section 48E credit. If the partnership has made an election under section 6418 with regard to a section 48E credit and is using code ZZ to report your share of the credit which was not transferred by the partnership, report this amount on Form 3800, Part III, line 1v.

Box 16. International Transactions

If the partnership checked the box, see the attached Schedule K-3 with respect to items of international tax relevance.

If the partnership didn't check the box, the partnership attached a statement to the Schedule K-1 (or issued a statement prior to furnishing the Schedule K-1) notifying the partner that the partner won't receive Schedule K-3 from the partnership unless the partner requests the schedule.

For additional information, see the Partner's Instructions for Schedule K-3.

Box 17. Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) Items

Use the information reported in box 17 (as well as your adjustments and tax preference items from other sources) to prepare your Form 6251; or Schedule I (Form 1041), Alternative Minimum Tax—Estates and Trusts.

Code A. Post-1986 depreciation adjustment. This amount is your share of the partnership's post-1986 depreciation adjustment. If you're an individual partner, report this amount on Form 6251, Part I, line 2l.

Code B. Adjusted gain or loss. This amount is your share of the partnership's adjusted gain or loss. If you're an individual partner, report this amount on Form 6251, Part I, line 2k.

Code C. Depletion (other than oil & gas). This amount is your share of the partnership's depletion adjustment. If you're an individual partner, report this amount on Form 6251, Part I, line 2d.

Codes D and E. Oil, gas, & geothermal properties—gross income and deductions. The amounts reported on these lines include only the gross income (code D) from, and deductions (code E) allocable to, oil, gas, and geothermal properties included in box 1 of Schedule K-1. The partnership should have attached a statement that shows any income from or deductions allocable to such properties that are included in boxes 2 through 13, 18, and 20 of Schedule K-1. Use the amounts reported and the amounts on the attached statement to help you figure the net amount to enter on Form 6251, Part I, line 2t.

Code F. Other AMT items. Enter the information on the statement attached by the partnership on the applicable lines of Form 6251, Form 4626, or Schedule I (Form 1041).

Box 18. Tax-Exempt Income and Nondeductible Expenses

Code A. Tax-exempt interest income. Report on your return, as an item of information, your share of the tax-exempt interest received or accrued by the partnership during the year. Individual partners include this amount on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 2a. Increase the adjusted basis of your interest in the partnership by this amount.

Code B. Other tax-exempt income. Increase the adjusted basis of your interest in the partnership by the amount shown, but don't include it in income on your tax return.

Tip: The partnership will attach a statement for the amount included under code B that's exempt by reason of section 892 and describe the nature of the income.

Code C. Nondeductible expenses. The nondeductible expenses paid or incurred by the partnership aren't deductible on your tax return. Decrease the adjusted basis of your interest in the partnership by this amount.

Box 19. Distributions

Code A. Cash and marketable securities other than for services. In general, code A is used to report the distributions the partnership made to you of money, that is, cash and certain marketable securities. Code A, however, doesn't include deemed distributions of money under section 752(b); see *Code D*, later. Code A also doesn't include distributions the partnership made to you for performing services. See the instructions later for codes F and G.

For marketable securities that are treated as money, the partnership will use code A in box 19 to report its marketable securities at their FMVs on the date of distribution reduced (but not below zero) by the reduction amount in section 731(c)(3)(B). See section 731(c)(3) and Regulations section 1.731-2 for additional exceptions to treating marketable securities as money.

The partnership will also attach a statement separately identifying the following.

- The FMVs of the marketable securities when distributed minus the reduction amount (if any).
- The partnership's adjusted basis of those securities immediately before the distribution.

Gain. To the extent the cash and the FMV of the securities (reduced by the reduction amount) received exceed the adjusted basis of your partnership interest immediately before the distribution, the excess is treated as gain from the sale or exchange of your partnership interest.

Generally, this gain is treated as gain from the sale of a capital asset and should be reported on Form 8949 and the Schedule D for your return. However, if you receive cash or property in exchange for any part of a partnership interest, the amount of the distribution attributable to your share of the partnership's unrealized receivables or inventory items results in ordinary income. See Regulations section 1.751-1(a) and *Sale or Exchange of*

Partnership Interest, earlier. For more details, see Form 8308.

Code B. Distribution subject to section 737. If you contributed section 704(c) built-in gain property to the partnership within the last 7 years and the partnership during the tax year distributed property other than the previously contributed built-in gain property to you (section 737 property), you may be required to recognize gain under section 737. This gain is in addition to any gain you recognized under section 731 on the distribution.

When this occurs, the partnership will use code B in box 19 of Schedule K-1 to report the partnership's adjusted basis of the section 737 property immediately before the property was distributed to you, taking into account any adjustments under section 732(d), 734(b), or 743(b), as applicable. The partnership will also attach a statement providing the information you need to figure the recognized gain under section 737. The partnership must provide the following information.

- The FMV of the distributed property (other than money).
- The amount of money received in the distribution.
- The net precontribution gain of the partner.

Using the information from the attached statement, complete the following worksheet to figure your recognized gain under section 737.

Computation of Section 737 Gain

1. Enter the FMV of the distributed property (other than money) \$ _____
2. Enter your adjusted basis in the partnership immediately before the distribution. See *Basis Limitations*, earlier _____
3. Enter the amount of money received in the distribution _____
4. Subtract line 3 from line 2. If zero or less, enter -0- _____
5. Subtract line 4 from line 1 _____
6. Enter your net precontribution gain _____
7. **Section 737 gain.** Enter the lesser of the amount reported on line 5 or line 6 _____

The type of gain (section 1231 gain, capital gain, etc.) generated is determined by the type of gain you would have recognized if you sold the property rather than contributing it to the partnership. However, to the extent section 751(b) applies, the gain will be treated as ordinary income. Accordingly, report the amount from line 7, above, on Form 4797 or Form 8949 and the Schedule D of your tax return.

Code C. Other property. Code C is used to report the partnership's adjusted basis in property other than money immediately before the property was distributed to you, taking into account any adjustments under section 732(d), 734(b), or 743(b), as applicable. Code C, however, doesn't include distributions of marketable securities reported under codes A and F, section 737 property reported under code B, and property reported under code G. In addition, the partnership should report the adjusted

basis and FMV of each property distributed to you in a statement attached to your Schedule K-1.

Code D. Deemed distributions of money—decreases in partner's share of liabilities. Code D is used to report any deemed distributions of money to you resulting from a net decrease in your share of partnership liabilities and a net decrease in your individual liabilities by reason of the partnership's assumption of your individual liabilities under section 752(b) for the current tax year. See Regulations section 1.752-1 for additional information.

Gain. To the extent the deemed distribution under section 752(b) received exceeds the adjusted basis of your partnership interest immediately before the distribution, the excess is treated as gain from the sale or exchange of your partnership interest. Generally, this gain is treated as gain from the sale of a capital asset and should be reported on Form 8949 and the Schedule D for your return. However, if you're deemed to receive money in exchange for any part of a partnership interest, the amount of the distribution attributable to your share of the partnership's unrealized receivables or inventory items results in ordinary income. See Regulations section 1.751-1(a) and *Sale or Exchange of Partnership Interest*, earlier. For more details, see Form 8308 and its instructions.

Code E. Reserved for future use.

Codes F and G. Certain Distributions of Property for Performing Services

Except as explained next under *Code F* and *Code G*, report any distributions of property the partnership made to you for performing services. These codes report distributions if (i) you performed services for the partnership, (ii) the partnership allocated income and distributed property to you, and (iii) the partnership treated the transaction as a distribution to you as a partner.

The code used depends on the kind of property the partnership distributed to you.

Code F. Code F is used to report any distribution of cash or marketable securities treated as money made to you for performing services. The partnership will report the marketable securities at their FMVs on the date of distribution reduced (but not below zero) by the reduction amount in section 731(c)(3)(B). See section 731(c)(3) and Regulations section 1.731-2 for additional exceptions to treating marketable securities as money.

The partnership will also attach a statement separately identifying the following.

- The FMVs of the marketable securities when distributed minus the reduction amount (if any).
- The partnership's adjusted basis of those securities immediately before the distribution.

Gain. To the extent the cash and the FMV of the securities (reduced by the reduction amount) received exceed the adjusted basis of your partnership interest immediately before the distribution, the excess is treated as gain from the sale or exchange of your partnership interest. Generally, this gain is treated as gain from the sale of a capital asset and should be reported on Form

8949 and the Schedule D for your return. However, if you receive cash or property in exchange for any part of a partnership interest, the amount of the distribution attributable to your share of the partnership's unrealized receivables or inventory items results in ordinary income. See Regulations section 1.751-1(a) and *Sale or Exchange of Partnership Interest*, earlier. For more details, see Form 8308.

Code G. Code G is used to report any property (other than cash, marketable securities, and section 737 property) that was distributed to you for performing services. The partnership will use code G to report its adjusted basis in the distributed property before the property was distributed to you, taking into account any adjustments under section 732(d), 734(b), or 743(b), as applicable. In addition, the partnership should report the adjusted basis and FMV of each property distributed to you in a statement attached to your Schedule K-1.

Exception—payments reported as fees. The partnership didn't use code F or G to report payments for services the partnership made to you acting in a non-partner capacity, for example, as a transaction occurring between the partnership and one who isn't a partner. Instead, you and the partnership should report the results of the transaction in accordance with section 707(a)(1). For example, a payment made for services described in section 707(a)(2)(A) would be treated as occurring between a partnership and one who isn't a partner. Section 707(a)(2)(A) applies to a partner who performs services for a partnership when there is a related direct or indirect allocation and distribution to the partner and the performance of such services and the allocation and distribution, when viewed together, are properly characterized as a transaction occurring between the partnership and one who isn't a partner.

Exception—guaranteed payments. The partnership didn't use code F or G to report guaranteed payments it made to you for services under section 707(c). Instead, the partnership reported the guaranteed payments in box 4a of Schedule K-1.

Basis in Partnership Interest and Property Received

Codes A, D, and F. The following instructions explain the effects on basis of a distribution of money (including a deemed distribution of money under section 752).

The amounts reported using codes A, D, and F decrease the adjusted basis of your interest in the partnership (but not below zero) by the amount of cash distributed to you, the deemed distribution under section 752(b), and the partnership's adjusted basis of the distributed securities. Advances or drawings of money or property against your share are treated as current distributions made on the last day of the partnership's tax year.

Your basis in the distributed marketable securities (other than in liquidation of your interest) is the smaller of:

- The partnership's adjusted basis in the securities immediately before the distribution increased by any gain recognized on the distribution of the securities, or

- The adjusted basis of your partnership interest reduced by any cash distributed in the same transaction and increased by any gain recognized on the distribution of the securities.

If you received the securities in liquidation of your partnership interest, your basis in the marketable securities is equal to the adjusted basis of your partnership interest reduced by any cash distributed in the same transaction and increased by any gain recognized on the distribution of the securities.

Codes B, C, and G. The following instructions explain the effects of a distribution of property reported using codes B, C, and G.

The amounts reported using codes B, C, and G decrease the adjusted basis of your interest in the partnership by the amount of your basis in the distributed property. If you recognized gain under section 737 because of a distribution reported with code B, that will increase the adjusted basis of your partnership interest.

Your basis in the distributed property (other than in liquidation of your interest) is the smaller of:

- The partnership's adjusted basis immediately before the distribution, taking into account any adjustments under section 732(d), 734(b), or 743(b), as applicable; or
- The adjusted basis of your partnership interest reduced by any cash distributed in the same transaction.

If you received the property in liquidation of your interest, your basis in the distributed property is equal to the adjusted basis of your partnership interest reduced by any cash distributed in the same transaction. Using the information provided by the partnership and your own records, complete a Form 7217 for each date on which you receive a liquidating or non-liquidating distribution of property from the partnership. Attach the Form(s) 7217 to your income tax return.

Note: If you receive cash or property in exchange for any part of a partnership interest, the amount of the distribution attributable to your share of the partnership's unrealized receivables or inventory items results in ordinary income. See Regulations section 1.751-1(a) and *Sale or Exchange of Partnership Interest*, earlier.

Box 20. Other Information

Code A. Investment income. Report this amount on Form 4952, Part II, line 4a.

Code B. Investment expenses. Report this amount on Form 4952, Part II, line 5.

Code C. Fuel tax credit information. The partnership will 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 fuels, type of use, and the applicable credit per gallon. Use this information to complete Form 4136, Credit for Federal Tax Paid on Fuels.

Code D. Qualified rehabilitation expenditures (other than rental real estate). The partnership will report your share of qualified rehabilitation expenditures and other information you need to complete Form 3468 for property

not related to rental real estate activities in box 20 using code D. Your share of qualified rehabilitation expenditures related to rental real estate activities is reported in box 15 using code E. See the Instructions for Form 3468 for details. If the partnership is reporting expenditures from more than one activity, the attached statement will separately identify the expenditures from each activity.

Combine the expenditures (for Form 3468 reporting) from box 15, code E, and box 20, code D. The expenditures related to rental real estate activities (box 15, code E) are reported on Schedule K-1 separately from other qualified rehabilitation expenditures (box 20, code D) because they're subject to different passive activity limitation rules. See the Instructions for Form 8582-CR for details.

Code E. Basis of energy property. If the partnership provides an attached statement for code E, use the information on the statement to complete the applicable energy credit on Form 3468, Part VI. See *Part VI* in the Instructions for Form 3468.

Codes F and G. Recapture of low-income housing credit. A section 42(j)(5) partnership will report recapture of a low-income housing credit with code F. All other partnerships will report recapture of a low-income housing credit with code G. Keep a separate record of recapture from each of these sources so that you'll be able to correctly figure any recapture of low-income housing credit that may result from the disposition of all or part of your partnership interest. For details, see Form 8611.

Code H. Recapture of investment credit. The partnership will provide any information you need to figure your recapture tax on Form 4255, Certain Credit Recapture, Excessive Payments, and Penalties. See the Form 3468 you used to take the original credit for other information needed to complete Form 4255.

You may also need Form 4255 if you disposed of more than one-third of your interest in a partnership.

Code I. Recapture of other credits. On a statement attached to Schedule K-1, the partnership will report any information you need to figure the recapture of the new markets credit (see Form 8874; and Form 8874-B, Notice of Recapture Event for New Markets Credit); any credit for employer-provided childcare facilities and services (see Form 8882); the alternative motor vehicle credit (see section 30B(h)(8)); the alternative fuel vehicle refueling property credit (see section 30C(e)(5)); or the clean vehicle credit (see section 30D(f)(5)).

Code J. Look-back interest—completed long-term contracts. The partnership will report any information you need to figure the interest due or to be refunded under the look-back method of section 460(b)(2) on certain long-term contracts. Use Form 8697, Interest Computation Under the Look-Back Method for Completed Long-Term Contracts, to report any such interest.

Code K. Look-back interest—income forecast method. The partnership will report any information you need to 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, and depreciated under the income forecast method. Use Form

8866, Interest Computation Under the Look-Back Method for Property Depreciated Under the Income Forecast Method, to report any such interest.

Code L. Dispositions of property with section 179 deductions. The partnership will report your share of gain or loss on the sale, exchange, or other disposition of property for which a section 179 expense deduction was passed through to partners with code L. If the partnership passed through a section 179 expense deduction for the property, you must report the gain or loss and any recapture of the section 179 expense deduction for the property on your income tax return (see the Instructions for Form 4797 for details). The partnership will provide all the following information.

1. Description of the property.
2. Date the property was acquired and placed in service.
3. Date of the sale or other disposition of the property.
4. Your share of the gross sales price or amount realized.
5. Your share of the cost or other basis plus the expense of sale.
6. Your share of the depreciation allowed or allowable.
7. Your share of the section 179 expense deduction (if any) passed through for the property and the partnership's tax year(s) in which the amount was passed through. To figure the amount of depreciation allowed or allowable for Form 4797, line 22, add to the amount from item 6, above, the amount of your share of the section 179 expense deduction, reduced by any unused carryover of the deduction for this property. This amount may be different from the amount of section 179 expense you deducted for the property if your interest in the partnership has changed.
8. If the disposition is due to a casualty or theft, a statement providing the information you need to complete Form 4684.
9. If the sale was an installment sale, any information you need to complete Form 6252, Installment Sale Income. The partnership will separately report your share of all payments received for the property in future tax years. See the Form 6252 instructions for details.

Code M. Recapture of section 179 deduction. The partnership will report your share of any recapture of the section 179 expense deduction if business use of any property for which the section 179 expense deduction was passed through to partners dropped to 50% or less. If this occurs, the partnership must provide the following information.

- Your share of the depreciation allowed or allowable (not including the section 179 expense deduction).
- Your share of the section 179 expense deduction (if any) passed through for the property and the partnership's tax year(s) in which the amount was passed through. Reduce this amount by the portion, if any, of your unused (carryover) section 179 expense deduction for this property.

Code N. Business interest expense (BIE). For tax years beginning after November 12, 2020, the partnership will report your share of the partnership's deductible BIE for inclusion in the separate loss class for computing any basis limitation (defined in section 704(d) and Regulations section 1.163(j)-6(h)). This information is necessary if your losses are limited under section 704(d). Deductible BIE is reported elsewhere on Schedule K-1 and the total amount is reported here for information only and was already included as a deduction on another line of your Schedule K-1. Included in the code N information is a statement providing the allocation of the BIE already deducted by the partnership by line number on Schedule K-1.

Any EBIE not deductible under section 163(j) will be included in box 13, code K, for inclusion in the basis limitation and isn't reported here. See [Worksheet for Adjusting the Basis of a Partner's Interest in the Partnership](#) for additional information about computing the loss limitation.

Code O. Section 453(l)(3) information. The partnership will report any information you need to figure the interest due under section 453(l)(3) with respect to the disposition of certain timeshares and residential lots on the installment method. If you're an individual, report the interest on Schedule 2 (Form 1040), Part II, line 14.

Code P. Section 453A(c) information. The partnership will report any information you need to figure the interest due under section 453A(c) with respect to certain installment sales. See Pub. 537, *Installment Sales*, for more information on section 453A(c). This information must include the following from each Form 6252 where the partner's share of the selling price, including mortgages and other debts, is greater than \$150,000.

- Description of property.
- Date acquired.
- Date property sold.
- Selling price, including mortgages and other debts (not including interest, whether stated or unstated).
- Mortgages, debts, and other liabilities the buyer assumed or took the property subject to.
- Gross profit.
- Contract price.
- Gross profit percentage.
- Current-year payments and deemed payments received during the year, not including interest, whether stated or unstated.
- Origination-year payments and deemed payments received during the year, not including interest whether stated or unstated.
- Prior-year payments, not including interest whether stated or unstated.
- Installment sale income.
- Character of the income—capital or ordinary.

See section 453A(c) for information on how to compute the interest charge on the deferred tax liability. The section 453A interest charge is reported on the "Other taxes" line of your tax returns. See *Interest on Deferred Tax* in Pub. 537 for additional details on how to compute the section 453A(c) interest.

Code Q. Section 1260(b) information. The partnership will report any information you need to figure the interest due under section 1260(b). If the partnership had gain from certain constructive ownership transactions, your tax liability must be increased by the interest charge on any deferral of gain recognition under section 1260(b). Report the interest on Schedule 2 (Form 1040), Part II, line 17z. Enter “1260(b)” and the amount of the interest in the space to the left of line 17z. See section 1260(b) for details, including how to figure the interest.

Code R. Interest allocable to production expenditures. The partnership will report any information you need relating to interest you’re required to capitalize under section 263A for production expenditures. See Regulations sections 1.263A-8 through -15 for details.

Code S. Capital construction fund (CCF) nonqualified withdrawals. The partnership will report your share of nonqualified withdrawals from a CCF. These withdrawals are taxed separately from your other gross income at the highest marginal ordinary income or capital gains tax rate. Attach a statement to your federal income tax return to show your computation of both the tax and interest for a nonqualified withdrawal. Include the tax and interest on Schedule 2 (Form 1040), Part II, line 17z. In the space to the left of line 17z, enter the amount of tax and interest and “CCF.” See Pub. 595 for details.

Code T. Depletion information—oil and gas. This is your share of gross income from the property, your share of production for the tax year, and other information needed to figure your depletion deduction for oil and gas wells. The partnership should also allocate to you a share of the adjusted basis of each partnership oil or gas property. See the 2022 Pub. 535, available at [IRS.gov/pub/irs-prior/p535--2022.pdf](https://irs.gov/pub/irs-prior/p535--2022.pdf), for details on how to figure your depletion deduction.

Code U. Section 743(b) basis adjustment. The partnership will provide your section 743(b) adjustment, net of cost recovery, by asset grouping. See [Section 743\(b\) adjustments](#), earlier.

Code V. Unrelated business taxable income. The partnership will report any information you need to figure unrelated business taxable income under section 512(a) (1) (but excluding any modifications required by section 512(b), paragraphs (8) through (15)) for a partner that’s a tax-exempt organization.

Tip: A partner is required to notify the partnership of its tax-exempt status.

Code W. Precontribution gain (loss). If the partnership distributed any property with precontribution gain or loss to any partner other than the contributing partner, and the date of the distribution was within 7 years of the date the property was contributed to the partnership, the contributing partner must recognize a gain or loss under section 704(c)(1)(B). If the partnership made such a distribution during its tax year, it’ll enter code W in box 20 of the contributing partner’s Schedule K-1 and attach a statement providing the amount of the partner’s precontribution gain (loss) and identifying the character of the gain or loss (for example, capital gain (loss) or section 1231 gain (loss)). Report the precontribution gain or loss

on Form 8949 and/or Schedule D (Form 1040) or Form 4797 in accordance with the information provided by the partnership.

Code X. Payment obligations including guarantees and deficit obligations (DROs). If a partnership has checked the box in item K3, this indicates that you or a person related to you has a payment obligation with respect to the partnership’s liabilities. The attached statement for box 20, code X, reflects the ending balance of each payment obligation that was included in the aggregate amount reported in box 20 under code X. For purposes of box 20, code X, a payment obligation is defined as an obligation under Regulations section 1.752-2(b)(1) that is recognized under Regulations sections 1.752-2(b)(3)(i)(A) and (B) (such as a recognized guarantee or an obligation to restore a deficit capital account upon liquidation), and a related person is defined as a related person as defined in Regulations section 1.752-4(b).

Code Y. Net investment income (NII). The partnership may use code Y to report information you may need to determine your NIIT under section 1411 that isn’t reported elsewhere on Schedule K-1 or K-3. Code Y is used to report information not provided elsewhere on Schedule K-3 (or an attachment) regarding income from CFCs and passive foreign investment companies (PFICs) the stock of which is owned by the partnership. For CFCs and PFICs that you treat as qualified electing funds (QEFS), the information that’s relevant to you will depend on whether you, the partnership, or a lower-tier entity has made an election under Regulations section 1.1411-10(g) with respect to the CFC or QEF. For example, if the partnership made an election under Regulations section 1.1411-10(g) with respect to a CFC the stock of which is owned by the partnership, and the relevant income and deduction items derived from that CFC are reported elsewhere on the Schedule K-3, then you won’t need the information provided using code Y to complete your Form 8960.

If you’re an individual who is a U.S. citizen or resident, or a domestic trust or estate, follow the Instructions for Form 8960 to figure and report your NII and AGI or MAGI. Corporate partners aren’t subject to the NIIT. See Regulations sections 1.1411-1 through -10 for details.

Code Z. Section 199A information. Generally, you may be allowed a deduction of up to 20% of your net qualified business income (QBI) plus 20% of your qualified REIT dividends, also known as section 199A dividends, and qualified PTP income from your partnership. The partnership will provide the information you need to figure your deduction. Use one of these forms to figure your QBI deduction.

1. Use Form 8995, Qualified Business Income Deduction Simplified Computation, if all of the following apply.
 - a. You have QBI, section 199A dividends, or PTP income (defined below).
 - b. Your 2025 taxable income before the QBI deduction is equal to or less than \$197,300 (\$394,600 if married filing jointly).

- c. You aren't a patron in a specified agricultural or horticultural cooperative.
- 2. Use Form 8995-A, Qualified Business Income Deduction, if you don't meet all three of the above requirements.

Use the information provided by your partnership to complete the appropriate form listed above. For definitions and more information, see the instructions for Form 8995 or 8995-A, as appropriate.

QBI/qualified PTP items subject to partner-specific determinations. The amounts reported to you reflect your distributive share of items from the partnership's trade(s), business(es), or aggregation(s), and may include items that aren't includable in your calculation of the QBI deduction. When determining QBI or qualified PTP income, you must include only those items that are qualified items of income, gain, deduction, and loss included or allowed in determining taxable income for the tax year. To determine your QBI or your qualified PTP income amounts and for information on where to report them, see the instructions for Form 8995 or 8995-A, as appropriate.

W-2 wages. The amounts reported reflect your distributive share of the partnership's W-2 wages allocable to the QBI of each qualified trade, business, or aggregation. See the instructions for Form 8995 or 8995-A, as appropriate.

Unadjusted basis immediately after acquisition (UBIA) of qualified property. The amounts reported reflect your distributive share of the partnership's UBIA of qualified property of each qualified trade, business, or aggregation. See the instructions for Form 8995 or 8995-A, as applicable.

Section 199A dividends. The amount reported reflects your distributive share of the partnership's net section 199A dividends. See the instructions for Form 8995 or 8995-A, as applicable.

Patrons of specified agricultural or horticultural cooperatives. If the partnership was a patron of an agricultural or horticultural cooperative (specified cooperative), you must use Form 8995-A to figure your QBI deduction. You must also complete Schedule D (Form 8995-A), Special Rules for Patrons of Agricultural or Horticultural Cooperatives, to determine your patron reduction.

QBI items allocable to qualified payments from specified cooperatives subject to partner-specific determinations. The amounts reported to you reflect your distributive share of items from the partnership's trade(s), business(es), or aggregation(s), and include items that may not be includable in your calculation of the QBI deduction and patron reduction. When determining QBI items allocable to qualified payments, you must include only qualified items that are included or allowed in determining taxable income for the tax year. To determine your QBI items allocable to qualified payments, see the Instructions for Form 8995-A.

W-2 wages allocable to qualified payments from specified cooperatives. The amounts reported reflect your distributive share of the partnership's W-2 wages allocable to the qualified payments of each qualified trade,

business, or aggregation. See the Instructions for Form 8995-A.

Section 199A(g) deduction from specified cooperatives. The amount reported reflects your distributive share of the partnership's net section 199A(g) deduction. See the Instructions for Form 8995-A.

Code AA. Section 704(c) information. The partnership will show the portion of income or deduction items allocated to you under section 704(c). These items are included elsewhere in other income or deduction items on Schedule K-1.

Code AB. Section 751 gain (loss). This code is used to report the partner's share of gain or loss on the sale of the partnership interest subject to taxation at ordinary income tax rates.

Note: For foreign transferors, the information for code AB must also have been reported to you on Schedule K-3, Part XIII. See the Partner's Instructions for Schedule K-3 (Form 1065).

Caution: In addition to the information reported in box 20 for codes AC and AD, the partnership may separately report in boxes 9b and 9c the amount of collectibles (28%) gain (loss) and unrecaptured section 1250 gain flowing through the partnership.

Code AC. Section 1(h)(5) collectibles gain. This code is used to report the partner's share of gain on the sale of the partnership interest subject to taxation at the rate for collectible assets as defined in section 1(h)(5).

Code AD. Section 1(h)(6) unrecaptured section 1250 gain. This code is used to report the partner's share of gain on the sale of the partnership interest subject to taxation at the rate for unrecaptured section 1250 gain assets as defined in section 1(h)(6).

Note: The information reported for codes AB, AC, and AD is also reported by the partnership on Part IV of Form 8308. Partnerships are required to furnish transferor and transferee partners with Form 8308 with Parts I through III filled out. Partnerships may, but aren't required to, furnish transferor and transferee partners with Form 8308 with Part IV filled out. Even if this information is reported to a partner on multiple forms, it must only be reported on the partner's tax return once. For details, see Form 8308 and its instructions.

Code AE. Excess taxable income. If the partnership was required to file Form 8990, it may determine it has excess taxable income. Report the amount of excess taxable income in column (f) of Form 8990, Schedule A, line 43, if you're required to file Form 8990. See the Instructions for Form 8990 for additional information.

Code AF. Excess business interest income. If the partnership is required to file Form 8990, it may determine it has excess business interest income. Enter the amount of excess business interest income in column (g) of Form 8990, Schedule A, line 43, if you're required to file Form 8990. See the Instructions for Form 8990 for additional information.

Code AG. Gross receipts for section 448(c). Regulations section 1.163(j)-2(d)(2)(iii) requires that

partners in a partnership each include a share of partnership gross receipts in proportion to the partner's share of gross income under section 703 (unless the partnership is treated as one person under the aggregation rules of section 448(c)). Partnerships with current-year gross receipts (defined in Temporary Regulations section 1.448-1T(f)(2)(iv)) greater than \$5 million are required to report to their partners their distributive shares of current-year gross receipts, as well as their distributive shares of gross receipts for the 3 immediately preceding tax years. If a partnership and a partner are treated as a single employer under the section 448(c) aggregation rules, and the partnership has current-year gross receipts greater than \$5 million, then the partnership should also report its total current-year gross receipts, as well as its total gross receipts for the 3 immediately preceding tax years, to that partner. See [IRS.gov/Newsroom/FAQs-Regarding-the-Aggregation-Rules-Under-Section-448c2-That-Apply-to-the-Section-163j-Small-Business-Exemption](https://irs.gov/Newsroom/FAQs-Regarding-the-Aggregation-Rules-Under-Section-448c2-That-Apply-to-the-Section-163j-Small-Business-Exemption).

If a partner needs gross receipts information from a partnership in order to figure the gross receipts test under section 448(c), and the partnership didn't report gross receipts on the Schedule K-1, the partner should request this information from the partnership.

Code AH. Noncash charitable contributions. If the partnership made a noncash charitable contribution, your share of the charitable contribution equal to the amount of the partnership's adjusted basis in the property is limited to your outside basis and is reported here. See section 704(d)(3). Additionally, your share of the excess of the FMV over the adjusted basis of noncash and capital gain property contributions is reported here.

Code AI. Interest and tax on deferred compensation to partners. The partnership will provide your share of interest and additional tax on compensation deferred under a section 409A nonqualified deferred compensation plan that doesn't meet the requirements of section 409A. See section 409A(a)(1)(B) to figure the interest and additional tax on this income. Report this interest and tax on Schedule 2 (Form 1040), Part II, line 17h. This income is included in the amount in either box 4a or 4b of Schedule K-1.

Code AJ. Excess business loss limitation. If the partnership has deductions attributable to a business activity, it'll provide a statement showing your distributive share of the aggregate gross income or gain, and aggregate deductions, from the business activity of all the partnership's trades or businesses. You can use this, along with other information, to figure any excess business loss limitation that may apply. See section 461(l) and Form 461 and its instructions for details.

Code AK. Gain from mark-to-market election. 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 reports ordinary gain or loss from the securities or commodities (or both securities and commodities) trading activities separately from any other ordinary gain or loss.

Code AL. Section 721(c) partnership. If the partnership is a section 721(c) partnership, the partnership should include the amounts relating to any remedial items made under the remedial allocation method (described in Regulations sections 1.704-3(d) and -3(d)(5)(iii)) with respect to section 721(c) property allocable to each partner. The partnership will include a separate code AL for the total remedial income, if any, allocated to the U.S. transferor; total gain recognized due to an acceleration event; or total gain recognized due to a section 367 transfer reflected in columns (c), (d), and (e), respectively, of Schedule G (Form 8865), Part II. Only the amount of the total remedial income allocated to the U.S. transferor will be included in box 1 of Schedule K-1, Part III. Any recognized gain due to an acceleration event or section 367 transfer must be separately reported by the U.S. transferor on its own federal income tax return. For all other partners of the section 721(c) partnership, a separate code AL is used to provide the remedial items allocated to that partner relating to section 721(c) property that was taken into account to determine box 1 of Schedule K-1, Part III. See Regulations sections 1.721(c)-3 and -6.

Code AM. Section 1061 information. The partnership will furnish to the partners any information needed to figure their capital gains with respect to an applicable partnership interest. See *Section 1061 Reporting Instructions* in Pub. 541.

Code AN. Farming and fishing business. If the partnership is involved in a farming or fishing business, it will report your distributive share of gross income and gains, as well as the losses and deductions attributable to such business activities. See section 1301.

Code AO. PTP information. The partnership will provide any information a PTP needs to determine whether it meets the 90% qualifying income test of section 7704(c)(2).

Tip: A partner is required to notify the partnership of its status as a PTP.

Code AP. Inversion gain. The partnership will provide a statement showing the amounts of each type of income or gain that's included in inversion gain. The partnership has included inversion gain in income elsewhere on Schedule K-1. Inversion gain is also reported under code AP because your taxable income and alternative minimum taxable income can't be less than the inversion gain. Also, your inversion gain (a) isn't taken into account in figuring the net operating loss (NOL) for the tax year or the NOL that can be carried over to each tax year, (b) may limit your credits, and (c) is treated as income from sources within the United States for the foreign tax credit. See section 7874 for details.

Code AQ. Conservation reserve program payments. Individuals who received social security retirement or disability benefits, and are partners in farm partnerships that receive conservation reserve program payments, don't pay self-employment tax on their portion of the payments. The partnership will report your portion of the conservation reserve program payments in box 20 using code AQ. See Schedule SE (Form 1040) for information

on excluding the payment from your calculation of self-employment tax.

Code AR. IRA disclosure. If the partnership reported an amount in box 20, code V, the partnership also reported an IRA partner's unique EIN in box 20, code AR. See the Instructions for Form 990-T; and Pub. 598, Tax on Unrelated Business Income of Exempt Organizations.

Code AS. Qualifying advanced coal project property and qualifying gasification project property. Use the amounts the partnership provides you to figure the amounts to report in Form 3468, Part II.

Code AT. Qualifying advanced energy project property. Use this amount to figure the amount to report in Form 3468, Part III.

Code AU. Advanced manufacturing investment property. Use this amount to figure the amount to report in Form 3468, Part IV.

Code AV. Clean electricity investment property. Use this amount to figure the amount to report in Form 3468, Part V.

Code AW. Reportable transactions. The partnership will provide any information you need to complete a disclosure statement for reportable transactions in which the partnership participates. If the partnership participates in a transaction that must be disclosed on Form 8886, Reportable Transaction Disclosure Statement, both you and the partnership may be required to file Form 8886 for the transaction. The determination of whether you're required to disclose a transaction of the partnership is based on the category(ies) under which the transaction qualifies for disclosure and is determined by you and the partnership. You may have to pay a penalty if you're required to file Form 8886 and don't do so. See the Instructions for Form 8886 for details.

Code AX. Corporate alternative minimum tax (CAMT). A partnership that is furnishing information needed for a partner to determine its distributive share of the partnership's adjusted financial statement income will use code AX.

Code AY. Foreign partners, Form 8990, Schedule A. The partnership will provide the information needed to complete Form 8990, Schedule A, for foreign partners which are required to report their allocable share of EBIE, excess taxable income, and excess business interest income, if any, that's attributable to income effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business. When required, the partnership will make this report on an attached statement to partners that are a foreign corporation or a

nonresident alien or partners that are a partnership (domestic or foreign) in which the reporting partnership knows, or has a reason to know, that one or more of the partners is a foreign corporation or nonresident alien.

Code AZ. Reimbursement of preformation expenditures. Code AZ represents the reimbursement the partnership made to you for certain preformation capital expenditures, reported by the partnership as an exception to the disguised sales rules. See Regulations section 1.707-4(d).

Codes BA through BD. Reserved for future use.

Code ZZ. Other. Any other information you may need to file your return not shown elsewhere on Schedule K-1.

Sale of qualified farmland property. The partnership will provide the information you need to make an election under section 1062 to pay in four equal annual installments the tax from the gain from the sale or exchange of qualified farmland property to qualified farmers. You must attach Form 1062, Schedule A (Form 1062), and a copy of the covenant to your income tax return. See section 1062 and the Instructions for Form 1062 for additional information.

Box 21. Foreign Taxes Paid or Accrued

Foreign taxes paid or accrued reduce a partner's basis and are limited to basis. Don't use this amount to complete your Form 1116, Foreign Tax Credit; or Form 1118, Foreign Tax Credit—Corporations. See Schedule K-3 to complete your Form 1116 or 1118.

Box 22. More Than One Activity for At-Risk Purposes

When the partnership has more than one activity for at-risk purposes, it'll check this box and attach a statement. Use the information in the attached statement to correctly figure your at-risk limitation. For more information, see [At-Risk Limitations](#), earlier.

Box 23. More Than One Activity for Passive Activity Purposes

When the partnership has more than one activity for passive activity purposes, it'll check this box and attach a statement. Use the information in the attached statement to correctly figure your passive activity limitation. For more information, see [Passive Activity Limitations](#), earlier.

List of Codes for Schedule K-1 (Form 1065)

Box Number	
11. Other income (loss)	
Code A. Other portfolio income (loss)	
Code B. Involuntary conversions	
Code C. Section 1256 contracts and straddles	
Code D. Mining exploration costs recapture	
Code E. Cancellation of debt	
Code F. Section 743(b) positive income adjustments	
Codes G and H. Reserved for future use	
Code I. Gain (loss) from disposition of oil, gas, geothermal, or other mineral properties (section 59(e))	
Code J. Recoveries of tax benefit items	
Code K. Gambling gains and losses	
Code L. Any income, gain, or loss to the partnership from a distribution under section 751(b)	
Code M. Gain eligible for section 1045 rollover (replacement stock purchased by partnership)	
Code N. Gain eligible for section 1045 rollover (replacement stock not purchased by the partnership)	
Code O. Sale or exchange of QSB stock with section 1202 exclusion	
Code P. Gain or loss on disposition of farm recapture property and other items to which section 1252 applies	
Code Q. Gain or loss on Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac qualified preferred stock	
Code R. Specially allocated ordinary gain (loss)	
Code S. Non-portfolio capital gain (loss)	
Codes T through X. Reserved for future use	
Code ZZ. Other	
13. Other deductions	
Code A. Cash contributions (60%)	
Code B. Cash contributions (30%)	
Code C. Noncash contributions (50%)	
Code D. Noncash contributions (30%)	
Code E. Capital gain property to a 50% organization (30%)	
Code F. Capital gain property (20%)	
Code G. Contributions (100%)	
Code H. Investment interest expense	
Code I. Deductions—royalty income	
Code J. Section 59(e)(2) expenditures	
Code K. Excess business interest expense (EBIE)	
Code L. Deductions—portfolio income (other)	
Code M. Amounts paid for medical insurance	
Code N. Educational assistance benefits	
Code O. Dependent care benefits	
Code P. Preproductive period expenses	
Code Q. Reserved for future use	
Code R. Pensions and IRAs	
Code S. Reforestation expense deduction	
Codes T through U. Reserved for future use	
Code V. Section 743(b) negative income adjustments	
Code W. Soil and water conservation	
Code X. Qualified film, television, theatrical, and sound recording production expenses	
Code Y. Expenditures for removal of barriers	
Code Z. Itemized deductions	
Code AA. Contributions to a capital construction fund (CCF)	
Code AB. Penalty on early withdrawal of savings	
Code AC. Interest expense allocated to debt-financed distributions	
Code AD. Interest expense on working interest in oil or gas	
Code AE. Deductions—portfolio income	
Codes AF through AJ. Reserved for future use	
Code ZZ. Other	
14. Self-employment earnings (loss)	
<td>Note: If you have a section 179 deduction or any partner-level deductions, see page 21 before completing Schedule SE (Form 1040).</td>	Note: If you have a section 179 deduction or any partner-level deductions, see page 21 before completing Schedule SE (Form 1040).

Box Number	
	Code A. Net earnings (loss) from self-employment
	Code B. Gross farming or fishing income
	Code C. Gross nonfarm income
15. Credits	
	Code A. Zero-emission nuclear power production credit
	Code B. Credit for production from advanced nuclear power facilities
	Code C. Low-income housing credit (section 42(j)(5)) from post-2007 buildings
	Code D. Low-income housing credit (other) from post-2007 buildings
	Code E. Qualified rehabilitation expenditures (rental real estate)
	Code F. Other rental real estate credits
	Code G. Other rental credits
	Code H. Undistributed capital gains credit
	Code I. Biofuel producer credit
	Code J. Work opportunity credit
	Code K. Disabled access credit
	Code L. Empowerment zone employment credit
	Code M. Credit for increasing research activities
	Code N. Credit for employer social security and Medicare taxes
	Code O. Backup withholding
	Code P. Unused investment credit from the qualifying advanced coal project credit or qualifying gasification project credit allocated from cooperatives
	Code Q. Unused investment credit from the qualifying advanced energy project credit allocated from cooperatives
	Code R. Unused investment credit from the advanced manufacturing investment credit allocated from cooperatives
	Code S. Unused investment credit from the clean electricity investment credit allocated from cooperatives
	Code T. Unused investment credit from the energy credit allocated from cooperatives
	Code U. Unused investment credit from the rehabilitation credit allocated from cooperatives
	Code V. Advanced manufacturing production credit
	Code W. Clean electricity production credit
	Code X. Clean fuel production credit
	Code Y. Clean hydrogen production credit
	Code Z. Orphan drug credit
	Code AA. Enhanced oil recovery credit
	Code AB. Renewable electricity production credit
	Code AC. Biodiesel, renewable diesel, or sustainable aviation fuels credit
	Code AD. New markets credit
	Code AE. Small employer pension plan startup costs credit and contributions credit
	Code AF. Small employer auto-enrollment credit
	Code AG. Small employer military spouse participation credit
	Code AH. Credit for employer-provided childcare facilities and services
	Code AI. Low sulfur diesel fuel production credit
	Code AJ. Qualified railroad track maintenance credit
	Code AK. Credit for oil and gas production from marginal wells
	Code AL. Distilled spirits credit
	Code AM. Energy efficient home credit
	Code AN. Reserved for future use
	Code AO. Alternative fuel vehicle refueling property credit
	Code AP. Clean renewable energy bond credit
	Code AQ. New clean renewable energy bond credit
	Code AR. Qualified energy conservation bond credit
	Code AS. Qualified zone academy bond credit
	Code AT. Qualified school construction bond credit
	Code AU. Build America bond credit
	Code AV. Credit for employer differential wage payments
	Code AW. Carbon oxide sequestration credit
	Code AX. Carbon oxide sequestration credit recapture
	Code AY. New clean vehicle credit
	Code AZ. Credit for qualified commercial clean vehicles
	Code BA. Credit for small employer health insurance premiums
	Code BB. Employer credit for paid family and medical leave
	Code BC. Eligible credits from transferor(s) under section 6418

Box Number	
	Codes BD through BG . Reserved for future use
	Code ZZ . Other
17. Alternative minimum tax (AMT) items	
	Code A. Post-1986 depreciation adjustment
	Code B. Adjusted gain or loss
	Code C. Depletion (other than oil & gas)
	Code D. Oil, gas, & geothermal—gross income
	Code E. Oil, gas, & geothermal—deductions
	Code F. Other AMT items
18. Tax-exempt income and nondeductible expenses	
	Code A. Tax-exempt interest income
	Code B. Other tax-exempt income
	Code C. Nondeductible expenses
19. Distributions	
	Code A. Cash and marketable securities
	Code B. Distribution subject to section 737
	Code C. Other property
	Code D. Deemed distributions of money—decreases in partner's share of liabilities
	Code E. Reserved for future use
	Code F. Distributions of cash or marketable securities for performing services
	Code G. Distributions of property other than cash or marketable securities for performing services
20. Other information	
	Code A. Investment income
	Code B. Investment expenses
	Code C. Fuel tax credit information
	Code D. Qualified rehabilitation expenditures (other than rental real estate)
	Code E. Basis of energy property
	Code F. Recapture of low-income housing credit for section 42(j)(5) partnerships
	Code G. Recapture of low-income housing credit for other partnerships
	Code H. Recapture of investment credit
	Code I. Recapture of other credits
	Code J. Look-back interest—completed long-term contracts
	Code K. Look-back interest—income forecast method
	Code L. Dispositions of property with section 179 deductions
	Code M. Recapture of section 179 deduction
	Code N. Business interest expense (BIE)
	Code O. Section 453(l)(3) information
	Code P. Section 453A(c) information
	Code Q. Section 1260(b) information
	Code R. Interest allocable to production expenditures
	Code S. Capital construction fund (CCF) nonqualified withdrawals
	Code T. Depletion information—oil and gas
	Code U. Section 743(b) basis adjustment
	Code V. Unrelated business taxable income
	Code W. Precontribution gain (loss)
	Code X. Payment obligations including guarantees and deficit obligations (DROs)
	Code Y. Net investment income (NII)
	Code Z. Section 199A information
	Code AA. Section 704(c) information
	Code AB. Section 751 gain (loss)
	Code AC. Section 1(h)(5) collectibles gain
	Code AD. Section 1(h)(6) unrecaptured section 1250 gain
	Code AE. Excess taxable income
	Code AF. Excess business interest income
	Code AG. Gross receipts for section 448(c)
	Code AH. Noncash charitable contributions
	Code AI. Interest and tax on deferred compensation to partners
	Code AJ. Excess business loss limitation
	Code AK. Gain from mark-to-market election
	Code AL. Section 721(c) partnership

Box Number	
	Code AM. Section 1061 information
	Code AN. Farming and fishing business
	Code AO. PTP information
	Code AP. Inversion gain
	Code AQ. Conservation reserve program payments
	Code AR. IRA disclosure
	Code AS. Qualifying advanced coal project property and qualifying gasification project property
	Code AT. Qualifying advanced energy project property
	Code AU. Advanced manufacturing investment property
	Code AV. Clean electricity investment property
	Code AW. Reportable transactions
	Code AX. Corporate alternative minimum tax (CAMT)
	Code AY. Foreign partners, Form 8990, Schedule A
	Code AZ. Reimbursement of preformation expenditures
	Codes BA through BD. Reserved for future use
	Code ZZ. Other