Attn: Investor Relations
One Cedar Point Drive
Sandusky, OH 44870-5259

Cedar Fair Entertainment Company

Phone: (866) 569 8675
Foreign: (800) 854-9346
investing@cedarfair.com

2023 TAX INSTRUCTION BOOKLET

DOWNLOAD YOUR TAX INFORMATION FROM THE CEDAR FAIR INVESTOR RELATIONS WEBSITE IR.CEDARFAIR.COM

This instruction booklet is intended to address the most common tax reporting situations encountered by our partners. These instructions are not intended to address every situation. Consultation with a qualified tax advisor is strongly recommended.

PART I – GENERAL TAX INFORMATION

Cedar Fair, L.P. (the Partnership), doing business as Cedar Fair Entertainment Company, is a Publicly Traded Limited Partnership (PTP). Its units are traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol "FUN." For tax purposes it is a partnership, not a corporation, and cash distributions are not treated as dividends. In a partnership, partners are allocated taxable income or loss, deductions and adjustments based upon their pro rata ownership of Partnership units and the number of months during the current tax year that these units are owned. The amount of your taxable income or loss does not directly correspond to the Partnership's financial reporting income or the amount of cash distributed to you during the year. Your current year taxable income or loss from the Partnership is reported on the Federal Schedule K-1 that is included with your Income Tax Reporting Package that you received in the mail or online.

The Tax Reporting Package includes all income or loss amounts needed to complete your current year Federal and State Income Tax Returns and contains references to the federal forms used in preparing your Federal Individual Income Tax Return. An example of how to complete your federal return is illustrated in the Graphic Guide available on our website. If you sold units during the year, see Part III of the Tax Instruction Booklet on reporting your gain or loss. Partners who need additional federal schedules or forms may contact the IRS at 800-829-3676 or download forms from the IRS website www.irs.gov.

The Partnership will electronically file a copy of each partner's Schedule K-1 with the IRS with its Partnership Tax Return unless notified by each partner of necessary corrections prior to May 31, 2024. Partners are required to treat Partnership items on their individual returns consistently with the treatment on the Partnership's return unless the IRS is properly notified of the inconsistency. Changes made to the partner's information after May 31st must be reported by the partner to the IRS on Form 8082 - Notice of Inconsistent Treatment or Administrative Adjustment Request. An audit of the Partnership's tax returns could result in an adjustment of the tax liability of a partner without any examination of the partner's tax return. Any such audit could also result in an audit of a partner's entire tax return and cause adjustments to be made to non-partnership items.

Schedule K-3 Partner's Share of Income, Deductions, Credits, etc. - International

The IRS requires items of international tax relevance to be provided on Schedule K-3. Starting early August, Federal Schedule K-3 will be available on our website. The Schedule K-3 replaces former line 16 – Foreign Transactions and certain amounts on Line 20 – Other Information. The new schedule assists with information necessary to complete the international aspects of the Internal Revenue Code. Generally, the information on Schedule K-3 is needed by a limited number of unitholders primarily foreign investors, unitholders computing a foreign tax credit on their tax return, and certain corporate and partnership unitholders. Please contact your tax advisor if you needed additional information.

Schedule K-3 Tax Preparation Software Entry

On Schedule K-1, Line 16 – the box is checked, indicating a K-3 is attached when there is no attachment, causing problems particularly when unitholders are attempting to file their tax returns using tax preparation software. Also, unitholders are being asked by qualified tax preparers why no K-3 was provided.

Schedule K-3 reports a partner's distributive share of items of international tax relevance and is intended for foreign unitholders, or unitholders who have foreign reporting requirements from activities unrelated to Cedar Fair, L.P. Although Cedar Fair operates a park near Toronto, Schedule K-3 does not apply to our Canadian operations.

Most Cedar Fair unitholders who do not have foreign reporting requirements and based on the advice of your tax advisor, can disregard the checked box in Line 16 of Schedule K-1, and can proceed with their federal income tax filing without it. For those using tax preparation software, try to uncheck the box on Line 16 and proceed accordingly.

Schedule K-3, if needed, will be available on Cedar Fair's unitholder web page in early August. Cedar Fair recommends that unitholders who have additional questions contact a qualified tax advisor.

Limitations on Losses Including Passive Activity Losses

Many partners will be allocated net taxable income rather than net tax losses for the tax year. However, the basis adjustment rules under IRC Section 743 provide additional allocations of depreciation and amortization expenses that may result in net tax loss allocations to some partners. If you have an overall gain from the Partnership, the net gain (total gain minus losses) is nonpassive income. If you have an overall loss and did not dispose of your entire interest in the Partnership, the loss is considered a passive loss. Current deduction of net tax losses from the Partnership may be limited. Please see the IRS Partner's Instructions for Schedule K-1 (Form 1065), specifically the section labeled "Limitations on Losses, Deductions, and Credits". Pay particular attention to the specific instructions for "Publicly Traded Partnerships". If you are filing a Form 1040, you may also refer to the IRS Instructions for Schedule E (Form 1040) under "At-Risk Rules" and "Passive Activity Loss Rules". A summary of how to report items of net tax income or loss is provided in Part II. Please contact your tax advisor if you need additional information.

IRC Section 163(j) Business Interest Expense Limitation

Additional information has been included on Line 20ZZ of your Schedule K-1 for certain items that may be needed for calculating your Adjusted Taxable Income (ATI) for purposes of your own business interest expense limitation under IRC Section 163(j). Please contact your tax advisor for more information and how these items might impact your tax return. This additional information has been provided separately for the following two items, as applicable:

- <u>20AZZ2 Partner Basis Items and Remedial Items for Section 163(j)</u> - This amount represents your partner-specific IRC Section 704(c) and IRC Section 743(b) allocations in the current tax year with respect to the partnership's trades or businesses that are subject to IRC Section 163(j).

- <u>20ZZ3 Partnership Interest Disposition Gain/(Loss) Adjustment for Section 163(j)</u> - If you disposed of all or a portion of your partnership interest in the current year, this amount represents the partnership's allocation of depreciation and amortization deductions to you during the 2018 through 2021 tax years with respect to such disposed partnership interest and with respect to the partnership's trades or businesses that are subject to IRC Section 163(j).

If you have amounts provided in Line 20ZZ2 or 20ZZ3, see Step 5 for further details.

Reporting of Internal Revenue Code 743(b)

Line 20U – Section 743(b) basis adjustment reports positive and negative basis adjustments that have been included in the net amount reported on Line 1, and Line 10 of the Schedule K-1 and are not reported separately on Line 11F or 13V.

Business Interest Expense

Line 20N - Business interest expense reports your share of the partnership's deductible business interest expense for inclusion in the separate loss class for computing any basis limitation. This information is necessary if your losses are limited under section 704 (d). Deductible business interest expense is reported elsewhere on Schedule K-1 and reported here for informational purposes only.

Gross Receipts for Section 448(c)

Line 20AG – Gross receipts for section 488(c) reports your share of the partnership's gross receipts for purposes of the gross receipts test under IRC section 488(c) and applies to determination if a taxpayer meets the small business exemption under section 163(j) of the Code. The gross receipts for Section 448 (c) can also be used for gross receipts for section 59(A) purposes.

Unrelated Business Gross Income

Line 20ZZ1 – Unrelated Business Gross Income is reported for IRAs and tax-exempt entities described below.

Individuals, Trusts and Estates (Line 20, Code Z Section 199A - PTP income)

Individuals, trusts and estates may deduct 20% of their combined qualified business income amount, which includes qualified publicly traded partnership income. Qualified publicly traded partnership income is defined as the sum of 1) the net amount of the taxpayer's allocable share of each qualified income, gain, deduction, and loss from a publicly traded partnership and 2) ordinary gain recognized by the taxpayer on disposition of its interest in the publicly traded partnership. See IRS Form 8995 Qualified Business Income Deduction Simplified Computation and its instructions for further explanation. Please contact your tax advisor if you need additional information.

Individuals, Trusts, and Estates (Line 20, Code A and Gains on Unit Sales)

Absent material participation in the operations of Cedar Fair, L.P. or another exception, Cedar Fair, L.P. expects that all of the items of income, gain, loss and deduction reported to you on the Schedule K-1 and gains on the sale of Partnership units would be considered net investment income for purposes of IRC Section 1411 and potentially subject to a 3.8% surtax. Line 20 Code A is Investment Income and is equal to Line 20 Code Y – Net Investment Income for the Partnership. See IRS Form 8960 Net Investment Income Tax and its instructions for further explanation of who is subject to the surtax. Please contact your tax advisor if you need additional information.

Individual Retirement Accounts (IRA) and Tax-Exempt Entities (Line 20, Codes V and ZZ1)

IRAs and tax-exempt entities with more than $1,000 of Unrelated Business **Gross** Income (UBGI) are required to file a tax return (Form 990-T). UBGI is identified as Line 20 code ZZ1 on your Schedule K-1 and is located on the Federal Supplemental Information Schedule that is included in your tax package. **Income from Cedar Fair, L.P. is considered Unrelated Business Taxable Income (UBTI) from a single line of business** and is reported on Line 20 code V of your Schedule K-1. Do not report income or loss allocated to units held in your IRA on your individual tax return. Contact your IRA Custodian or tax advisor for more information regarding federal and state filing requirements.

Foreign Investors

Income, gain, or loss on the sale, exchange and disposition of Cedar Fair, L.P. units is treated as effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States according to the IRS Code Section 864(c). Please contact your tax advisor if you need additional information.

PART II – WHAT TO INCLUDE ON YOUR FEDERAL INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURN

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 Partnership. If the sum of the amounts on Lines 1 and 10 of your Federal Schedule K-1 combine to result in a loss, do not include the amounts reported on Lines 1, 9c, 10, or 17 codes A and B of your Schedule K-1 on your Individual Income Tax Return unless you disposed of your <u>**entire**</u> interest in the Partnership during the year. However, report the amount on Line 5 ofyour Schedule K-1 on your Individual Income Tax Return regardless of the result of the sum of Lines 1 and 10 of your Schedule K-1.

A loss resulting from the sum of the amounts on Lines 1 and 10 of your Schedule K-1 is considered passive and is only deductible in the current year to the extent that you have income from the same Partnership. Any Cedar Fair, L.P. unallowed loss is suspended and carried forward to offset future taxable income from Cedar Fair, L.P. Any unused losses can be recognized upon disposition of your <u>**entire**</u> interest in the Partnership. Retain your Schedule K-1 and maintain a record of all unallowed losses from this Partnership to support your tax reporting in future years. The Partnership cannot keep such records for you. IRS Form 8582 may assist you in keeping track of your suspended losses.

Absent material participation in the operation of Cedar Fair, L.P. or another exception, Cedar Fair, L.P. expects that all of the items of income, gain, loss and deduction reported to you on the Schedule K-1 and any gains on the sale of Partnership units would be considered net investment income for purposes of IRC Section 1411 and potentially subject to a 3.8% surtax. See IRS Form 8960 Net Investment Income Tax and its instructions for further explanation of who is subject to the surtax.

The Graphic Guide available on our website, is an illustrated example of how to transfer the information from your Schedule K-1 to your Federal Individual Income Tax Return. Steps (1) – (6) below explain how to insert the numbers on the tax forms.

<u>Step (1)</u> SCHEDULE E (FORM 1040) – Supplemental Income and Loss and FORM 4797 – Sales of Business Property

First, the following information must be completed: On Schedule E, Part II, Line 27: if you have carryforward losses from a prior year check the "Yes" box. On Schedule E, Part II, Line 28A, insert "Cedar Fair, L.P. – PTP" in Column (a), insert "P" in Column (b), and insert "34-1560655" in Column (d). Next, if the sum of the amounts reported on Lines 1 and 10 of your Schedule K-1, less any prior year unallowed Cedar Fair, L.P. losses carried forward, is positive, you have overall net tax income and you should follow Step (1a) below. If the sum is negative, you have overall net tax loss and should instead follow Step (1b) below:

<u>Step (1a)</u> OVERALL NET TAX INCOME/GAIN – NONPASSIVE

- **If you do <u>not</u> have prior year unallowed losses carried forward:**

DO THIS: On Schedule E, Part II, Line 28A, Column (k), insert the positive amount reported on Line 1of your Schedule K-1, listed as the Ordinary business income (loss). "A" on the Graphic Guide. Also insert "From PTP" to the left of the amount, and:

DO THIS: On Form 4797, Part I, Line 2, Column (g), insert the amount, if applicable, reported on Line 10 of your Schedule K-1, listed as Net section 1231 gain (loss). "D" on the Graphic Guide. Also insert "From Cedar Fair, L.P. K-1 PTP" for the description. GO TO STEP (2).

- **If you do have prior year unallowed losses carried forward:**

DO THIS: For this part only, enter all amounts as positive amounts. On Schedule E, Part II, Line 28A, Column (h), insert the prior year Ordinary loss carryforward amount but not more than the income amount reported on Line 1 of your Schedule K-1. On Schedule E, Part II, Line 28A, Column (k), insert the amount by which Line 1 of the K-1 exceeds the amount reported in Line 28A, Column (h). On Schedule E, Part II, Line 28B, Column (g), insert the prior year Ordinary loss carryforward amount. Also insert "PYA From PTP" in Column (a) for Line 28B. In Column (b) for Line 28B insert "P". In Column (d) for Line 28B insert "34-1560655", and:

DO THIS: On Form 4797, Part I, Line 2, Column (g), insert the amount reported on Line 10 of your Schedule K-1, listed as Net section 1231 gain (loss). "D" on the Graphic Guide. Also insert "From Cedar Fair, L.P. K-1 PTP" for the description. On the next Line in Column (g) insert any Net section 1231 loss carryforward amount. Also insert "From Cedar Fair, L.P. K-1 – PTP – Passive Loss Allowed" for the description.

Step (1b) OVERALL NET TAX LOSS – PASSIVE

Prior year suspended losses may be deductible in the current year only to the extent you have been allocated income from the Partnership, and any excess loss is carried forward to use in a future year when either you have Cedar Fair, L.P. income to offset it or you sell your **entire** interest in Cedar Fair, L.P. Unallowed losses cannot be carried back. If you did not own any units at December 31st and you sold all of your units during the year, see **UNITS SOLD** section.

Absent material participation in the operation of Cedar Fair, L.P. or another exception, Cedar Fair, L.P. expects that all of the items of income, gain, loss and deduction reported to you on the Schedule K-1 and gains on the sale of Partnership units would be considered net investment income for purposes of IRC Section 1411 and potentially subject to a 3.8% surtax. See IRS Form 8960 Net Investment Income Tax and its instructions for further explanation of who is subject to the surtax.

- **If the sum of amounts reported on Lines 1 and 10 are negative:**

The overall loss is **not** deductible in the current year and you do **not** need to file Schedule E (Form 1040) or Form 4797 for your interest in Cedar Fair, L.P. Instead, you should keep a record of the overall loss allocated to you from Cedar Fair, L.P. to support the tax reporting in future years when you may be allocated income from the Partnership or when you dispose of your **entire** interest in the Partnership. GO TO STEP (2).

- **If the amount reported on Line 1 is positive and the amount reported on Line 10 is negative:**

DO THIS: On Line 28A, Part II of Schedule E, Column (h), insert the positive amount of Ordinary business income on Line 1 of the Schedule K-1. On Line 28B, Part II of Schedule E, Column (g) insert any ordinary loss carryforward, but only up to the amount of income reported on Line 28A, Column (h). Also insert on Line 28B, Column (a) "PYA From PTP". In Column (b) for Line 28B insert "P". In Column (d) for Line 28B insert "34-1560655", and

DO THIS: If you still have income from Cedar Fair on Schedule E after the ordinary loss carryforward, on Line 2 of Part I of Form 4797, Column (g), insert the amount on Line 10 of your Schedule K-1 listed as Net section 1231 gain (loss), and on the next line any Net section 1231 (loss) carryforward, but only to the extent of the excess income on Schedule E. Also insert "From Cedar Fair, L.P. K-1 – PTP" and "From Cedar Fair, L.P. K-1 – PTP Passive Loss Allowed" for the descriptions. GO TO STEP (2).

UNITS SOLD

If you sold your **entire** interest in Cedar Fair, L.P. on or before December 31st, any losses reported on Lines 1 and 10 of your Schedule K-1 and all prior year unallowed losses carried forward are fully deductible in the current year.

DO THIS: On Schedule E, Part II, Line 28A, Column (h), insert the amount of Ordinary business income from Line 1 of the Schedule K-1. On Line 28B, Part II of Schedule E, Column (g) insert any ordinary loss carryforward. Also insert in Line 28B, Column (a) "PYA From PTP". In Column (b) for Line 28B insert "P". In Column (d) for Line 28B insert "34-1560655", and

DO THIS: On Form 4797, Part I, Line 2, Column (g), insert the amount reported on Line 10 of your Schedule K-1, listed as Net section 1231 gain (loss). "D" on the Graphic Guide. Also insert "From Cedar Fair, L.P. K-1 – PTP" for the description. On the next line in Column (g) insert any Net section 1231 loss carryforward amount. Also insert "From Cedar Fair, L.P. K-1 – PTP Passive Loss Allowed" for the description. IF NO AMOUNTS ARE REPORTED AS NET SECTION 1231 GAIN (LOSS), GO TO STEP (2).

Step (2) SCHEDULE B OF IRS FORM 1040 – Interest Income

You may have been allocated a share of interest income earned by the Partnership. If no amount is reported as Interest Income, GO TO STEP (3). If an amount is reported as Interest Income:

> **DO THIS:** On Schedule B, Part I, Line 1 list "Cedar Fair, L.P." as the name of payer and insert the amount reported on Line 5 of your Schedule K-1, listed as the Interest Income. "B" on the Graphic Guide.

Step (3) IRS FORM 1040, line 13– Qualified Business Income Deduction

You may have a qualified business income deduction. On Line 20 Code Z of Schedule K-1, the amount of PTP income is reported to you. Individuals, trusts, and estates may be able to claim a deduction for qualified business income and should complete Form 8995 - Qualified Business Income Deduction Simplified Computation. Individuals, trusts, and estates do not have to itemize deductions to claim the deduction.

> **DO THIS:** On Line 6 of Form 8995 - Qualified Business Income Deduction – Simplified Calculation include the amount reported on Line 20 code Z of your Schedule K-1. "G" on the Graphic Guide and include the Ordinary Gain on Column 8 of the Sales Schedule. "L" on the Graphic Guide. If you have qualified PTP (loss) carryover from the prior year, enter on line 7 of Form 8995. Complete the form to determine if you have a current year deduction or a carryforward loss.

NOTE: This may be limited by the income you reported on Schedule E, line 28. See the IRS instructions.

Step (4) IRS FORM 4952 – Investment Interest Expense Deduction

Individuals with investment income may be able to claim a deduction for investment interest expense and should complete Form 4952. Individuals generally must itemize deductions to claim an investment interest deduction.

Note that for Cedar Fair, L.P. the investment income amount is the sum of Lines 1, 5, and 10 and is Line 20 A or "F" on the Graphic Guide. If you have an overall net tax loss or are utilizing prior year suspended losses, you will have to adjust your Net Investment Income accordingly. Please contact your tax advisor if you need additional information. If you are claiming investment interest expense:

> **DO THIS:** On Form 4952, Part II, Line 4a include the amount reported on Line 20 code A of your Schedule K-1, together with any other investment income. "F" on the Graphic Guide.

NOTE: If you sold units during the year, the Ordinary Gain on Column 8 of the Sales Schedule should be included on Form 4952, Line 4(a). "L" on the Graphic Guide.

Step (5) IRS FORM 8990 – Limitation on Business Interest Expense Under 163(j)

Certain taxpayers may be subject to the limitations on business interest expense. Since the Partnership has business interest expense, taxpayers are required to complete Form 8990, Schedule A to determine if you are subject to the limitation. Contact your tax advisor if you need additional information.

> **DO THIS:** On Form 8990, Schedule A, line 43 insert "Cedar Fair, L.P. – PTP" in Column (a) and insert "34-1560655" in Column (b). Enter the amount reported on Line 13, code K. "E" on the Graphic Guide in column (c). Insert your prior year carryover amount in column (d). If nothing is reported on Schedule K-1 then enter zero.

> **DO THIS:** On Form 8990, Schedule A, line 43 enter the amount reported on Line 20, code AE in column (f) - Current year excess taxable income. "N" on the Graphic Guide. If nothing is reported on Schedule K-1 then enter zero.

> **DO THIS:** On Form 8990, Schedule A, line 43 enter the amount reported on Line 20, code AF in column (g) – Current year excess business interest income. "O" on the Graphic Guide. If nothing is reported on Schedule K-1 then enter zero.

> **DO THIS:** On Form 8990, Section II- Adjusted Taxable Income, if you have positive amounts reported on Line 20, code ZZ2 or code ZZ3 enter on line 12. If you have negative amounts, enter on line 19.

> **DO THIS:** Complete the other applicable lines on the schedule and report on Part I, line 3, Partner's excess business interest expense treated as paid or accrued in current year. Complete the form to see if you are subject to the limitation on Business Interest Expense.

<u>Step (6)</u> IRS FORM 6251 – Alternative Minimum Tax – Individuals

Certain individuals may be subject to the Federal Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT). Since the Partnership has tax adjustments from the use of accelerated depreciation methods, complete Form 6251 to determine if you are subject to AMT. If you claimed deductible investment interest expense in Step (4), there may be an adjustment for AMT. Please refer to the instructions for Form 6251 Alternative Minimum Tax and contact your tax advisor.

<u>Step (6a)</u> OVERALL NET TAX INCOME/GAIN – NONPASSIVE

DO THIS: On Form 6251, Part I, Lines 2k and 2l (Disposition of property and Post-1986 (depreciation) insert the amount reported on Lines 17 code B and A, respectively, of your Schedule K-1 listed as Adjusted gain or loss and Post – 1986 Depreciation adjustment. If applicable, include any AMT loss carryforward from Cedar Fair, L.P. to the extent allowable, see instructions for Line 2m. Complete the other applicable lines on the form to see if you are subject to the alternative minimum tax.

<u>Step (6b)</u> OVERALL NET TAX LOSS – PASSIVE

DO THIS: Add the amounts reported on Lines 17 codes A and B of your Schedule K-1 to the amounts reported on Lines 1 and 10 of your Schedule K-1. The net amount should be carried forward as an AMT adjustment. See the instructions to Form 6251 for further information.

PART III – IF YOU SOLD UNITS

See the Graphic Guide available on our website for an illustration of how to report the gain or loss on your Federal Individual Income Tax Return. Partners who had a sale of Partnership units during the year should receive a partially completed Sales Schedule containing instructions and information necessary to determine your gain or loss. If you did not sell Partnership units during the year, you may disregard this section of the instructions.

You should recognize a gain from the sale of Partnership units if the sales proceeds exceed your adjusted tax basis in the units sold. Conversely, you should recognize a loss if your adjusted tax basis in the units sold exceeds the sales proceeds. If you have a loss and you disposed of <u>only a portion</u> of your units you may still be subject to the loss limitation rules. Generally, you may not claim your share of a partnership loss (including a capital loss) to the extent that it is greater than the adjusted basis of your partnership interest at the end of the partnership's tax year. Any losses and deductions not allowed this year because of the basis limitation can be carried forward indefinitely and deducted in a later year subject to the basis limitations for that year.

Absent material participation in the operation of Cedar Fair, L.P. or another exception, Cedar Fair, L.P. expects that all of the items of income, gain, loss and deduction reported to you on the Schedule K-1 and gains on the sale of Partnership units would be considered net investment income for purposes of IRC Section 1411 and potentially subject to a 3.8% surtax. See IRS Form 8960 Net Investment Income Tax and its instructions for further explanation of who is subject to the surtax. Please contact your tax advisor for the appropriate tax treatment.

<u>Note Regarding Purchase Amount, Column 4</u>

If you acquired your units by some means other than purchase, consult your tax advisor and refer to the summary below:

Gift – Use the donor's basis increased by any gift tax paid on the appreciation at the date of the gift or the depreciation recapture recognized as ordinary income under IRC Section 751. However, if you will recognize a loss on your sale of Partnership units, use the lesser of the donor's adjusted basis or the fair market value of the units at the date of the gift.

Inheritance – Use the fair market value on the date of death or alternative valuation date, whichever the estate used.

How To Report Your Sale On Your Federal Individual Income Tax Return – Follow Steps (1) – (6)

<u>Step (1)</u> SALES SCHEDULE

DO THIS: Based on the instructions on the schedule, complete the Disposition Worksheet in order to calculate your gain or loss.

<u>Step (2)</u> IRS FORM 4797 – Sales of Business Property

DO THIS: Include the total Ordinary Gain, Column 8 from your Sales Schedule, on page 2 of Form 4797, Part III, Lines 24, 25a, and 25b. "L" on the Graphic Guide. Carry the number down to Lines 30 and 31 and over to Line 13 on page 1, Carry down this amount to Line 18 and report the number on Schedule 1, (Form 1040), Part 1, Line 4.

Step (3) IRS FORM 8949, Sales and Other Dispositions of Capital Assets

DO THIS: On Form 8949, prepare a separate entry for each sale listed on your Sales Schedule.

In Column 11 of the Sales Schedule the percentage of your total gain or loss that is long-term is expressed as a percentage.

SHORT-TERM CAPITAL GAIN OR LOSS: If you held the units less than one year, report the sale on Part I of Form 8949, in Columns (a through h). "H through L" on the Graphic Guide.

LONG-TERM CAPITAL GAIN OR LOSS: If you held the units longer than one year, report the sale on Part II of Form 8949, in Columns (a through h). "H through L" on the Graphic Guide.

Transfer resulting amounts to IRS Form 1040, Schedule D – Capital Gains and Losses and complete the remainder of the form according to the IRS Instructions.

UNRECAPTURED SECTION 1250 GAIN: Report the amount in Column 12 of your Sales Schedule on Schedule D's 1250 worksheet, Line 10. "M" on the Graphic Guide. This same amount is also contained on Line 20, code AD. Do not include the amount twice. The worksheet is part of the Schedule D instructions. Complete the worksheet and enter the result on Schedule D, Line 19.

Step (4) IRS FORM 8995 Qualified Business Income Deduction Simplified Calculation

DO THIS: Report the amount in Column 8 of your Sales Schedule on Form 8995 Qualified Business Income Deduction Simplified Calculation, Line 6. "L" on the Graphic Guide. Complete the form and enter the result on Form 1040, Line 13.

Step (5) IRS FORM 6251 – Alternative Minimum Tax – Individuals

DO THIS: Amounts entered in the AMT Adjustment Column 10 should be considered when completing Form 6251. On Form 6251, Part I, Line 2k (Disposition of property), include the amount reported in Column 10 of your Sales Schedule.

Step (6) IRC SECTION 751 STATEMENT

DO THIS: You should complete and attach IRC Section 751 Statement to your current year Federal Income Tax Return.

IRC Section 751 Statement

TAXPAYER NAME: ________________________________

TAXPAYER I.D. NO.:________________________________

The amount of ordinary income reported as a result of the sale of Cedar Fair, L.P. units was computed in accordance with IRC Section 751. Detailed information is available at the office of the General Partner, located at One Cedar Point Drive, Sandusky, Ohio, 44870-5259.

PART IV – STATE AND LOCAL FILING INFORMATION

Nonresident State Tax Filing Information

Information contained on the State Schedule contained in the tax package received will also be included on State K-1 forms. This information will be available in June on our website. The Partnership's income or loss allocated to you is earned in the states listed in the table below. For most partners, that wish to file before the state K-1 forms are available the same information is reported on the Schedule K-1 tax package and will provide you with the information necessary to prepare your Nonresident State Income Tax Returns. The Pennsylvania information presented is a substitute for Pennsylvania Form NRK-1.

The laws of these states vary as to whether investors must file income tax returns (and pay taxes) even if they do not reside in the states. The Partnership does NOT pay state income taxes on its partners' behalf. Each partner's portion of the Partnership's Ordinary Income or Loss, Net Section 1231 Gain or Loss, Interest Income and Excess Business Interest Expense from the states are reported on the State Schedule, Nonresident State Information Section, Columns (1) through (5) instead of on the actual state forms. The total apportioned state amounts may not agree with the total Federal amount reported. The chart below details where to order forms for the states.

STATE	INDIVIDUAL TAX FORMS	REQUESTING FORMS
CA	540 and 540NR	**www.ftb.ca.gov**
MI	MI-1040 and Schedule NR	**www.michigan.gov/taxes**
MN	M-1 and M-1NR	**www.revenue.state.mn.us**
MO	MO-1040 and MO-NRI	**https://dor.mo.gov**
NC	D-400	**www.ncdor.gov**
OH	IT-1040	**https://tax.ohio.gov**
PA	PA-40	**www.revenue.pa.gov**
SC	SC-1040 and SC-1040 NR	**https://dor.sc.gov**
VA	760 and 763	**www.tax.virginia.gov**

NOTE: Partners can access our website for additional information relating to the entity's share of the Partnership's State and City apportionment factors.

Resident State Tax Filing Information

Pennsylvania Residents

Pennsylvania State K-1 forms will be available starting in June on our website. Pennsylvania residents may use the information reported on the State Schedule, Resident State Information Section, as substitute for Pennsylvania Form RK-1, which reflects depreciation and amortization differences under Pennsylvania law.

Additional State and Local Tax Information

The Partnership derives income in the following jurisdictions where the Partnership paid taxes on apportioned income: City of Sandusky, Ohio, City of Huron, Ohio, City of Mason, Ohio, and City of Kansas City, Missouri. Please visit our website to access additional information regarding local taxes paid by the partnership. This information may be necessary to properly compute your state and local tax liability. The Partnership is not required to pay income taxes for its other locations and does not pay taxes on behalf of its partners.

Due to frequent changes in state and local tax laws, Cedar Fair, L.P. suggests you consult the state and/or your tax advisor with respect to your particular situation and tax consequences arising from your investment in the Partnership.

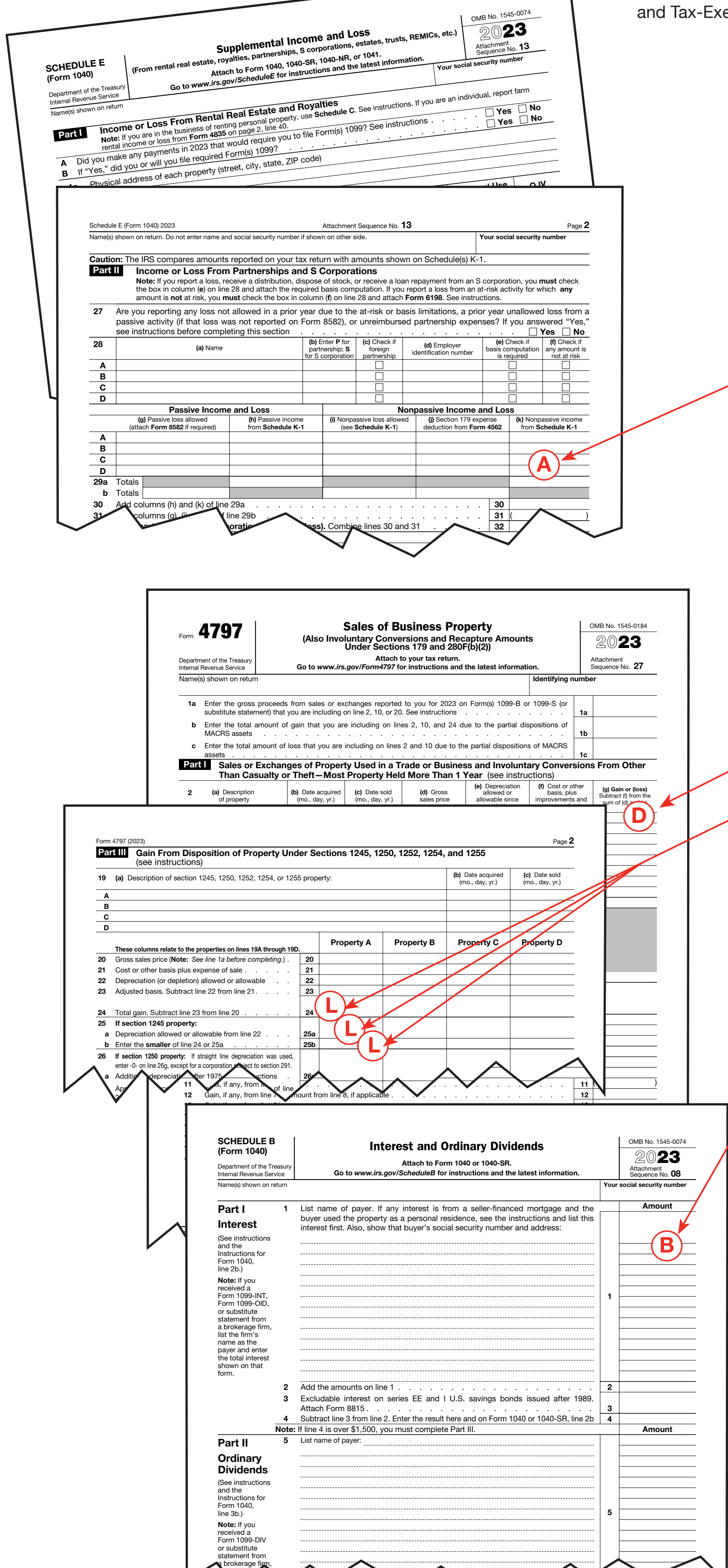
IMPORTANT NOTICE: The information in the enclosed tax package is provided by the Partnership to assist you in preparing your personal tax return. The information reflects the application of various assumptions and conventions, as disclosed by the Partnership to you in various SEC filings and other offering documents. It is anticipated that the Partnership may provide disclosure of certain of these assumptions and conventions in the preparation of the Partnership return as required by the Internal Revenue Service and/or other taxing authorities. We suggest that you refer to the appropriate federal and state income tax laws, instructions, and SEC filings and other offering documents, and that you consult your tax advisor with any questions. You should discuss with your tax advisor whether the treatment of any items in the enclosed tax package may subject you and/or your tax advisor to a penalty by a taxing authority and the need to adequately disclose any items in order to avoid such penalty.

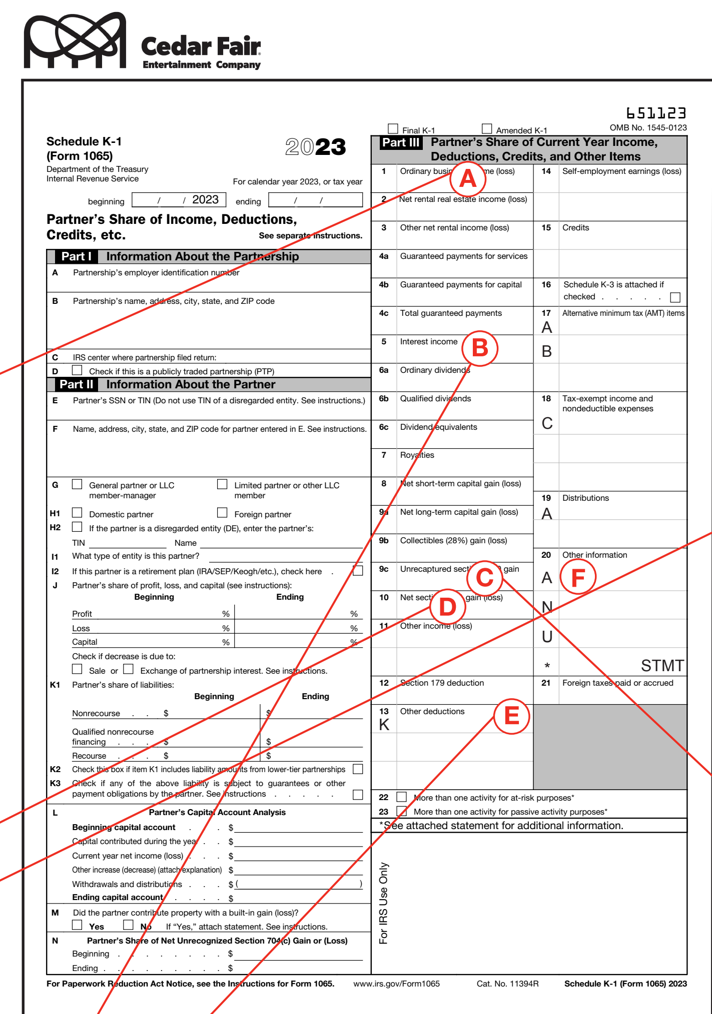
Graphic Guide

GRAPHIC GUIDE

The Partnership has included this Graphic Guide to assist you in preparing your Federal Income Tax Return. The amounts reported in the Federal Information Section of your Schedule K-1 and also your Sales Schedule are represented by letters.

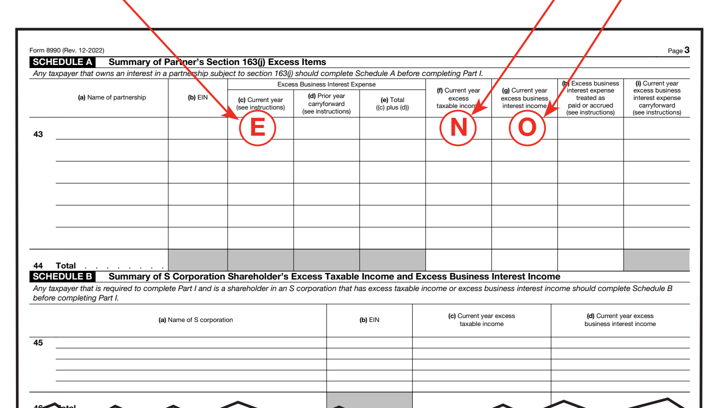
Follow the arrows for each letter to locate the line on the appropriate federal form in which to report your federal amounts. For example, the letter "A" represents the amount of Ordinary Income or Loss (-), which should be reported on page 2, column (k) of Schedule E, Supplemental Income and Loss Schedule. On your Schedule K-1 Line 20 Codes V and ZZ1 are used by IRA's and Tax-Exempt entities only.





FEDERAL SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

20V	Unrelated Business Taxable Income
20Z	Section 199A Publicly Traded Partnership (PTP) Income (G)
20AE	Excess Taxable Income (N)
20AF	Excess Business Interest Income (O)
20AG	Gross Receipts for Section 448(c)
20ZZ1	Unrelated Business Gross Income
20ZZ2	Partner Basis Items and Remedial Items for Section 163(j)
20ZZ3	Partnership Interest Disposition Gain/ (Loss) Adjustment for 163(j)
20ZZ4	Nontaxable Adjustment to Capital



Cedar Fair Entertainment Company

SALES SCHEDULE

PARTNER NAME:
ACCOUNT NUMBER:

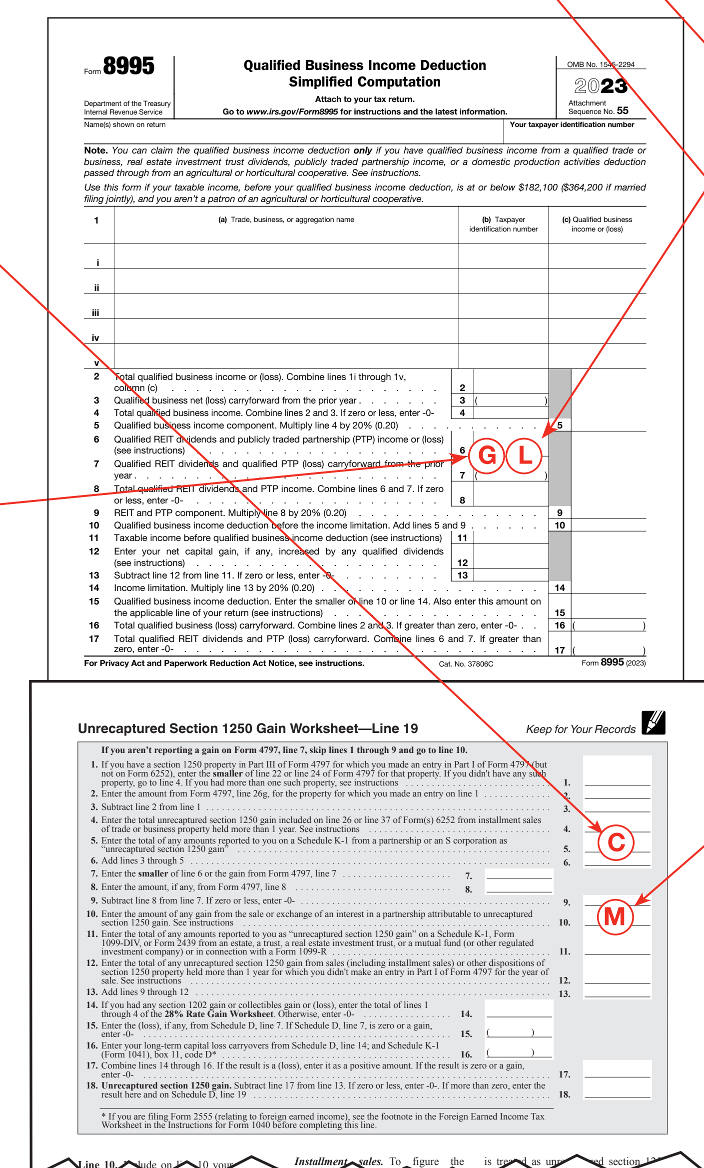
- Columns 1 and 2: This information has been provided to the Partnership by you, the transfer agent or your broker. If you acquired units in more than one lot, each disposition below reflects a prorated amount of each acquisition, and you may enter "VARIOUS" on Form 8949 Column B - "Date Acquired"
- Column 3: Enter this amount from your broker records and report on Form 8949, Column D.
- Column 4: This amount is based on information provided to the Partnership by you or your broker, or the amount used to determine your share of allocable gain or loss on this and (if applicable) prior years' Schedule K-1. Partners may use their own calculated basis amount.
- Column 5: Your Cumulative Adjustments to Basis includes your cumulative allocable partnership income, deductions, distributions, etc.
- Column 6: This amount is the sum of Columns 4 and 5 and represents your estimated outside basis (exclusive of liability allocations) in the disposed partnership interest. Amount will have to be updated if the partner changed Column 4.
- Column 7: Total Gain is Column 3 less Column 6.
- Column 8: The instructions to Form 8949 are unclear in the determination of capital gains where total gain on the sale of units is partially ordinary gain. Reporting this amount as a negative adjustment in Column G of Form 8949 should generally result in the correct capital gain or loss. The amount reported as ordinary gain is qualified PTP income for Section 199A and has not been included in the amount reported on Schedule K-1, Line 20Z.
- Column 9: Capital Gain is Total Gain Loss Column 7 less Ordinary Income Column 8.
- Column 10: Use this amount to adjust your gain/loss for Alternative Minimum Tax purposes.
- Column 11: For your convenience, the Partnership has provided the percentages of your disposed partnership units held for greater than one year based on the transaction dates provided by you or your broker, as displayed on your Transaction Schedule. Consult your tax advisor for proper treatment of varying holding periods of your disposed partnership units. Short-term gains are reported on Form 8949 Part I and long-term gains in Part II.
- Column 12: Unrecaptured Section 1250 gain report on Form 1040, Schedule D 1250 Worksheet Line 10.

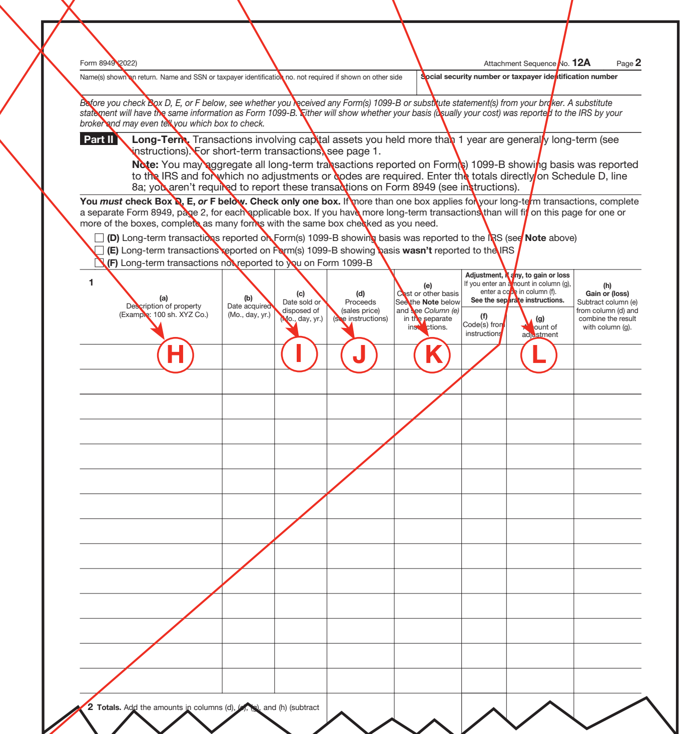
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Units Sold	Sale Date	Sales Proceeds	Purchase Price/Initial Basis Amount	Cumulative Adjustments to Basis	Cost Basis	Total Gain or Loss = (3) - (6)	Gain Subject to Recapture as Ordinary Income	Capital Gain or Loss = (7) - (8)	AMT Gain/Loss Adjustments	Percentage Long Term	Unrecaptured Section 1250 Gain
H	I	J			K		L				M
Form 8949 Column A	Form 8949 Column C	Form 8949 Column D			Form 8949 Column E		Form 4797 Part III Line 24, 25a, 25b Form 8949 Column G Form 8995 Line 6	Form 1040, Schedule D, Column H	Form 6251 Part I Line 2K		Form 1040 Sch. D, 1250 Worksheet, Line 10

The details of each individual transaction can be viewed online at www.taxpackagesupport.com/cedarfair.

If you disposed of your partnership interest during the year, this Sales Schedule is provided to assist you in the calculation of your gain or loss as a result of your disposition. IRS Revenue Ruling 84-53 provides that a partner has a single unified basis in their partnership interest. If you acquired units through various purchases, each row on the schedule above includes a prorated amount of each acquisition reflecting the unified basis of the disposed partnership interest. The partnership has provided this schedule solely as a courtesy. Each partner must make their own determination of the amount of basis to be associated with the partnership interest that was sold during the year. Please consult with your tax advisor to obtain advice on how this determination should be made. If you notified the Partnership that you used an alternate basis disposition method, the schedule above will generally yield a result that is not consistent with IRS Revenue Ruling 84-53. If you disposed of a portion of your partnership interest (rather than your entire interest) you may be subject to the passive activity loss limitation rules. Please consult with your tax advisor for the appropriate tax treatment. For additional information to comply with §864(c)(8), please contact Tax Package Support at (866) 569-8675.

§751 Statement: If you are reporting ordinary income from Column 7, you must attach a statement to your tax return. The statement should read: "The taxpayer has reported ordinary income upon the disposition of units in {PartnershipName}}, as provided by the Partnership. The amount was determined in accordance with IRC §751. Detailed information is available from the Partnership upon request".





The above example assumes that you held the units longer than one year. If you held the units less than one year, report the sale on Part I, Line1 instead of Part II, Line 1 of Form 8949.

2023 Partner's Instructions for Schedule K-1 (Form 1065)

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

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

Contents — Page

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*.

What's New

Partner's basis. The Worksheet for Adjusting the Basis of a Partner's Interest in the Partnership has been changed to provide more details. Specific instructions are also included.

Item J. The checkbox under item J has been expanded to include a Sale checkbox and an Exchange checkbox. The instructions outline what is considered a sale and an exchange; see *Item J*, later, for more information.

Item K. Item K was expanded to 3 sections: K1, K2, and K3. Item K3 is a new checkbox to indicate whether the listed liabilities are subject to guarantees or other payment obligations. See *Item K3*, later.

Box 11. Other income (loss). Code I, Other income (loss), previously included a number of bulleted items. These items have been assigned individual codes. See *Box 11. Other Income (Loss)*, later, for the expanded list of codes.

Box 13. Other deductions. Code W, Other deductions, previously included a number of bulleted items. These items have been assigned individual codes. See *Box 13. Other Deductions*, later, for the expanded list of codes.

Box 15. Credits. Code P, Other credits, previously included a number of bulleted items. These items have been assigned individual codes. See *Box 15. Credits*, later, for the expanded list of codes and codes for new energy credits.

Box 19. Distributions. For 2023, partners receiving distributions of property from a partnership in a liquidating or non-liquidating distribution under certain circumstances must attach a statement to their tax return. See *Box 19. Distributions*, later.

Box 20. Other information. Code AH, Other information, previously included a number of bulleted items. These items have been assigned individual codes. See *Box 20. Other Information*, later, for the expanded list of codes.

Box 20, code P. The instructions have been updated relating to section 453A information required to be provided by the partnership.

Box 20, code X. Disclosure of payment obligations including guarantees and deficit obligations (DROs).

Reminders

Domestic partnerships treated as aggregates for purposes of sections 951, 951A, and 956(a). Final regulations announced in T.D. 9960 treat domestic partnerships as aggregates of their partners for purposes of sections 951, 951A, and 956(a), and any provision that specifically applies by reference to any of those sections, for tax years of foreign corporations beginning on or after January 25, 2022, and for tax years of U.S. persons in which or with which such tax years of foreign corporations end. Domestic partnerships may apply the final regulations to tax years of foreign corporations beginning after December 31, 2017, and to tax years of the domestic partnership in which or with which such tax years of the foreign corporations end, provided certain consistency requirements are met.

Line 16. International transactions notice requirement. If box 16 isn't checked, you should receive notification from the partnership that you won't be receiving a Schedule K-3 unless you request one.

Individual retirement account (IRA) partners. The partnership has entered the identifying number of the IRA custodian in item E. The partnership has entered the identifying number of the IRA itself in box 20, code AR, if there is unrelated business taxable income reported in box 20, code V. The IRA partner uses this information in filing Form 990-T, Exempt Organization Business Income Tax Return.

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 (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 but hasn't filed a return, 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 you 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 $310 penalty for each failure. The maximum penalty is $3,783,000 for all such failures during a calendar year. If the nominee intentionally disregards the requirement to report correct information, each $310 penalty increases to $630 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 meets the definition of 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 elections are 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 the instructions for code J in box 13.
- 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 the instructions for code P in box 13.
- Section 617 (deduction and recapture of certain mining exploration expenditures).
- Section 901 (foreign tax credit). See Schedule K-3.

Additional Information

To get forms and publications, see the instructions for your tax return or go to 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, and the passive activity 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, partners 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 partners 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 on 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 less 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. 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 marketable securities distributed to you by the partnership as reported in box 19, code A, 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 and enter the amount as a positive number 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 are 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. 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 line 12, columns A and B.

Line 13. Enter the sum of line 13, 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 15, 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 15, 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 15, column C. Add each line, column A and column B, and enter the amount in the corresponding line of column C.

Lines 15, column D. If Part II, line 14, is zero, skip column D. If basis, as reported on Part II, line 14, is greater than line 15s, column C, enter the amount for each line in column C in column D. If basis as reported on Part II, line 14, is less than line 15s, column C, enter the pro rata amount on the corresponding line in column D. The total allocation amount reported in line 15s, column D, 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 15, column E. For each line, subtract column D from column C and enter the amount in column E.

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

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.

For purposes of section 951(a), if the partnership is a domestic partnership, then you'll be treated as owning (within the meaning of section 958(a)) stock of a CFC through the partnership (a) for a tax year of the foreign corporation that begins before January 25, 2022, only if the partnership applies Regulations section 1.958-1(d)(1) to treat it as not owning stock of the foreign corporation within the meaning of section 958(a) for purposes of section 951; and (b) for any tax year of the foreign corporation that begins on or after January 25, 2022. 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

Keep for Your Records

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*)

Keep for Your Records

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) . . . . ______

	Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D	Column E
	Current year distributive share	**Prior-year carryforward amount**	**Total of columns A and B**	**Allowable loss and deductions** (see instructions)	**Disallowed loss carryforward**
15a. Ordinary business loss					
15b. Net rental real estate loss (excluding BIE)					
15c. Other net rental loss (excluding BIE)					
15d. Foreign taxes paid or accrued					
15e. Net short-term capital loss					
15f. Net long-term capital loss					
15g. Net section 1231 loss					
15h. Other losses					
15i. Section 179 deduction					
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 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

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. 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.*

For purposes of this rule, 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.

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) 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. If the partner's entire interest in the PTP is completely disposed of, any unused losses are allowed in full in the year of disposition.

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 Part VII, column (b), according to its instructions. Multiply the total unallowed loss from the PTP by each ratio in column (b) and enter the result in Part VII, 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 Part VIII, column (a) (or Part IX, if applicable). The losses in Part VIII, column (c), (Part IX, column (e)) 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.

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 (defined below) 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. This is your adjusted gross income (AGI) from Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 11, figured without taking into account:

1. The taxable amount of social security or equivalent tier 1 railroad retirement benefits,
2. The deductible contributions to traditional IRAs and section 501(c)(18) pension plans,
3. The exclusion from income of interest from series EE or I U.S. savings bonds used to pay higher education expenses,
4. The exclusion of amounts received under an employer's adoption assistance program,
5. Any passive activity income or loss included on Form 8582,
6. Any rental real estate loss allowed to real estate professionals,
7. Any overall loss from a PTP (see *Publicly Traded Partnerships (PTPs)* in the Instructions for Form 8582),
8. The deduction allowed for one-half of self-employment tax,
9. The deduction allowed for interest paid on student loans, and
10. The deduction allowed for foreign-derived intangible income and GILTI.

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 on line 20 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 (and capital accounts determined by using the tax-basis method don't). 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 the “Yes” box. 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, and
3. The passive activity 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 and passive 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 2024, report the amounts on your 2024 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.

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 have amounts other than those shown on Schedule K-1 to report on Schedule E (Form 1040), enter each item separately on Schedule E (Form 1040), line 28.*

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 and References Used in 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 2023 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 on Schedule E (Form 1040), line 28, column (i) or (k).

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 on Schedule E (Form 1040), line 28, column (h). However, if the box in item D is checked, report the income following the rules for *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 on Schedule E (Form 1040), line 28, column (g). However, if the box in item D is checked, report the loss following the rules for *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 2023 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 on Schedule E (Form 1040), line 28, column (g).

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 on Schedule E (Form 1040), line 28, column (g). However, if the box in item D is checked, report the loss following the rules for *Publicly traded partnerships*, earlier.

3. If you were a real estate professional and you materially participated in the activity, report box 2 income (loss) on Schedule E (Form 1040), line 28, column (i) or (k).

4. If you have income from a passive activity in box 2, report the income on Schedule E (Form 1040), line 28, column (h). However, if the box in item D is checked, report the income following the rules for *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 on Schedule E (Form 1040), line 28, column (g). However, if the box in item D is checked, report the loss following the rules for *Publicly traded partnerships*, earlier.
- If income is reported in box 3, report the income on Schedule E (Form 1040), line 28, column (h). However, if the box in item D is checked, report the income following the rules for *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 on Schedule E (Form 1040), line 28, column (k) (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 on Schedule E (Form 1040), line 28, column (k) (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.*

Attach 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.*

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 Form 4797, line 2, column (g). Don't complete Form 4797, line 2, columns (b) through (f). 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 is checked, report the loss following the rules for *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 Schedule E (Form 1040), line 38, column (d). The statement will also report your share of any excess inclusion that you report in Schedule E (Form 1040), line 38, column (c), and your share of section 212 expenses that you report in Schedule E (Form 1040), line 38, column (e).

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 Form 4684, Casualties and Thefts, line 34, columns (b)(i), (b)(ii), and (c).

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

Code G. Reserved for future use.

Code H. Section 951(a) income inclusions. If the partnership is a domestic partnership that doesn't apply Regulations sections 1.958-1(d)(1) through (3) to a tax year of a foreign corporation that begins before January 25, 2022, to treat it as not owning stock of the foreign corporation within the meaning of section 958(a) for purposes of section 951, and is a U.S. shareholder of the foreign corporation, then any section 951(a) income inclusions with respect to the foreign corporation and such tax year are section 951(a) income inclusions of the partnership, a distributive share of which you generally include in gross income. The partnership will use this code to report your share of its section 951(a) income inclusions. Additionally, if the partnership has a distributive share of a lower-tier partnership's section 951(a) income inclusions, the partnership will use this code to report your share of that inclusion.

Note. In all other cases, the partnership will report information needed for you to determine section 951(a) income inclusions with respect to CFCs owned by the partnership, directly or indirectly, on Schedule K-3, Part VI.

The partnership will attach a statement to the Schedule K-1 identifying any subpart F inclusion attributable to:

- The sale or exchange by a CFC of stock in another foreign corporation described in section 964(e)(4), or
- Hybrid dividends of tiered corporations under section 245A(e)(2).

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 on Form 4797, Part I. Report a gain on Form 4797, Part III, in accordance with the instructions for 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), line 16.

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

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, 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. 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 also 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. Partnership gains from the disposition of farm recapture property (see the instructions for Form 4797, line 27) and other items to which section 1252 applies.

Code Q. Gain or loss on Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac qualified preferred stock. 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). The partnership will report on an attached statement 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 line 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, line 10.

Code S. Non-portfolio capital gain (loss). 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 is checked, report the loss following the rules for *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, line 12, allocable to a passive activity using the Instructions for Form 8582. If the amount isn't a passive activity deduction, report it on Schedule E (Form 1040), line 28, column (j). However, if the box in item D is checked, report this amount following the rules for *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%). 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. Instead, deduct the amount identified by code C in box 13, subject to the 50% AGI limitation, on Schedule A (Form 1040), line 12.

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 2023 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 that the noncash charitable contribution was originally reported. Insert this information on your own Form 8283.

Qualified conservation contributions. The partnership will report your share of qualified conservation contributions of property. In general, each partner’s claim of a charitable contribution deduction for a conservation contribution is disallowed if the amount of the partnership’s contribution of a qualified real property interest exceeds 2.5 times the sum of each partner’s relevant basis in the partnership. See *Qualified Conservation Contribution* in Pub. 526 and *Disallowance of conservation contribution deductions by certain pass-through entities* 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 on your own Form 8283, line 3, column (h). 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 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. Research and experimental 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 Schedule E, line 28, column (i), 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, 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. Any 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. 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. 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 on Schedule E (Form 1040), line 28, column (g). If you materially participated in the reforestation activity, report the deduction on Schedule E (Form 1040), line 28, column (i).

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.

Code W. Soil and water conservation. Soil and water conservation expenditures and endangered species recovery expenditures. See section 175 for limitations on the amount you're allowed to deduct.

Code X. Film, television, and theatrical production expenditures. The partnership will provide a statement that describes the film, television, or live theatrical production generating these expenses. Generally, if the aggregate cost of the production exceeds $15 million, you aren't entitled to the deduction. The limitation is $20 million for productions in certain areas (see section 181 for details). If you didn't materially participate in the activity, use Form 8582 to determine the amount that can be reported on Schedule E (Form 1040), line 28, column (g). If you materially participated in the production activity, report the deduction on Schedule E (Form 1040), line 28, column (i).

Code Y. Expenditures for removal of barriers. 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. 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), 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. 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. 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 on this line 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 on Form 3800, Part III, is from a partnership, S corporation, estate, trust, or cooperative. (Instead, you can report this credit directly on Form 3800, Part III, and enter the EIN of the partnership in column (d) 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, Part II; or Form 3800, Part III, line 1u.

Code B. Production from advanced nuclear power facilities credit. 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), 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 37; or on 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. Reserved for future use.

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

Codes W and X. Reserved for future use.

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, Part II; 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. Credit for small employer pension plan startup costs. Report this amount on Form 8881, Part I; or Form 3800, Part III, line 1j.

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

Code AG. Credit for small employer military spouse retirement plan eligibility. 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. Alternative motor vehicle credit. Report this amount on Form 8910; or Form 3800, Part III, line 1r.

Code AO. Alternative fuel vehicle refueling property credit. Report this amount on Form 8911, Part II; 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, Section D, line 20; or Form 3800, Part III, line 1x.

Code AX. Carbon oxide sequestration credit recapture. Report this amount on Form 8933, Part III, Section D, line 22.

Code AY. New clean vehicle credit. Report this amount on Form 8936, Part II; or Form 3800, Part III, line 1y.

Code AZ. Qualified commercial clean vehicle credit. 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 8944; 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.

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, 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, 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, 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, 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 466, 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. Code A shows the distributions the partnership made to you of cash and certain marketable securities. The marketable securities are included at their FMVs on the date of distribution (minus your share of the partnership's gain on the securities distributed to you). If the amount shown as code A 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 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 receivable or inventory items results in ordinary income (see Regulations section 1.751-1(a) and *Sale or Exchange of Partnership Interest*, earlier). For details, see Form 8308.

The partnership will separately identify both of the following.

- The FMVs of the marketable securities when distributed (minus your share of the gain on the securities distributed to you).
- The partnership's adjusted basis of those securities immediately before the distribution.

Decrease the adjusted basis of your interest in the partnership (but not below zero) by the amount of cash distributed to you 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.

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

When this occurs, the partnership will enter code B in box 19 of the contributing partner's Schedule K-1 and attach a statement that provides the information the partner needs to figure the recognized gain under section 737. The partnership is required to 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 worksheet below 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 on line 5 or line 6		______

The type of gain (section 1231 gain, capital gain) generated is determined by the type of gain you would have recognized if you sold the property rather than contributing it to the partnership. 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 shows the partnership's adjusted basis of property other than money immediately before the property was distributed to you. In addition, the partnership should report the adjusted basis and FMV of each property distributed. Decrease the adjusted basis of your interest in the partnership by the amount of your basis in the distributed property. 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, 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.

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 receivable or inventory items results in ordinary income (see Regulations section 1.751-1(a) and *Sale or Exchange of Partnership Interest*, earlier).

A partner must attach a statement to their return for the tax year of the distribution if either of the following situations is applicable.

Section 732(a)(2) basis adjustment. If the basis of distributed property in a non-liquidating distribution is different to the recipient partner from the basis the partnership had in the property immediately before the distribution as a result of section 732(a)(2).

Section 732(b) basis adjustment. If the basis of distributed property in a liquidating distribution is different to the recipient partner from the basis the partnership had in the property immediately before the distribution as a result of section 732(b).

The statement must include the following information.

- The name and EIN of the partnership from which a distribution was received.
- The computation of the adjustment to the basis of the distributed property or properties.
- The allocation of the basis adjustment to the distributed properties in the hands of the partner.

Box 20. Other Information

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

Code B. Investment expenses. Report this amount on Form 4952, 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—Energy Credit Under Section 48* 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, Recapture of Investment Credit. See the Form 3468 on which you took the original credit for other information you need 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 new qualified plug-in electric drive motor 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.

CAUTION *The partner must remove the BIE deductions from these referenced lines when computing any basis limitation.*

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), 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). The information will include the following from each Form 6252 where line 5 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 as additional or other on other 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), 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), 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 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. Go to *IRS.gov/forms-pubs/clarifications-for-disregarded-entity-reporting-and-section-743b-reporting* for more information.

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 paragraphs (8) through (15) of section 512(b)) 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 this code Y to report information you may need to determine your NIIT under section 1411 that isn't reported elsewhere on the 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) for 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 in 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 2023 taxable income before the QBI deduction is equal to or less than $182,100 ($364,200 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 includible 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 and 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 includible 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.

Information reported for codes AB, AC, and AD may also have been reported to you on Form 8308. In addition, 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). Even if this information is required to be reported on multiple forms, it must only be reported on the partner's tax return once.

Code AC. Section 1(h)(5) gain. 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 the rate for collectible assets as defined in section 1(h)(5).

Code AD. Deemed section 1250 unrecaptured gain. 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 the rate for unrecaptured section 1250 gain assets as defined in section 1(h)(6).

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 on Form 8990, Schedule A, line 43, column (f), if you're required to file Form 8990. See the Instructions for Form 8990 for additional information.

Code AF. Excess business interest income (EBIE). If the partnership is required to file Form 8990, it may determine it has EBIE. Enter the amount of EBIE on Form 8990, Schedule A, line 43, column (g), 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 include a share of partnership gross receipts in proportion to their 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 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*.

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 partnership's adjusted basis in the property is limited to basis and is reported here. 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. 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), line 17h. This income is included in the amount in either box 4a or box 4b.

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 of the partnership's trades or businesses. You can use this 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 1.704-3(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 on Schedule G (Form 8865), Part II, columns (c), (d), and (e), respectively. 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 1.721(c)-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. 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 on Form 3468, Part II.

Code AT. Qualifying advanced energy project property. Use the amount the partnership provides you to figure the amount to report on Form 3468, Part III.

Code AU. Advanced manufacturing investment property. Use the amount the partnership provides you to figure the amount to report on Form 3468, Part IV.

Code AV. Reserved for future use.

Code AW. Reportable transactions. 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. Reserved for future use.

Code AY. Foreign partners, Form 8990, Schedule A. 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.

Codes AZ 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.

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 the discussion under *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 the discussion under *Passive Activity Limitations*, earlier.

List of Codes and References Used in Schedule K-1 (Form 1065)

Box Number / Item		Where to report or where to find further reporting information. Page numbers refer to these instructions.
1. Ordinary business income (loss). Determine whether the income (loss) is passive or nonpassive and enter on your return as follows.		
	Passive loss	See page 15
	Passive income	Schedule E (Form 1040), line 28, column (h)
	Nonpassive loss	See page 15
	Nonpassive income	Schedule E (Form 1040), line 28, column (k)
2. Net rental real estate income (loss)		See page 15
3. Other net rental income (loss)		
	Net income	Schedule E (Form 1040), line 28, column (h)
	Net loss	See Instructions for Form 8582
4a. Guaranteed payment services		See Instructions for Schedule E (Form 1040)
4b. Guaranteed payment capital		See Instructions for Schedule E (Form 1040)
4c. Guaranteed payment total		See page 16
5. Interest income		Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 2b
6a. Ordinary dividends		Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 3b
6b. Qualified dividends		Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 3a
6c. Dividend equivalents		See page 16
7. Royalties		Schedule E (Form 1040), line 4
8. Net short-term capital gain (loss)		Schedule D (Form 1040), line 5
9a. Net long-term capital gain (loss)		Schedule D (Form 1040), line 12
9b. Collectibles (28%) gain (loss)		28% Rate Gain Worksheet, line 4 (Schedule D instructions)
9c. Unrecaptured section 1250 gain		See page 16
10. Net section 1231 gain (loss)		See page 17
11. Other income (loss)		
	Code A. Other portfolio income (loss)	See page 17
	Code B. Involuntary conversions	See page 17
	Code C. Section 1256 contracts & straddles	Form 6781, line 1
	Code D. Mining exploration costs recapture	See 2022 Pub. 535
	Code E. Cancellation of debt	See page 17
	Code F. Section 743(b) positive adjustments	See page 17
	Code G. Reserved for future use	
	Code H. Section 951(a) income inclusions	See page 17
	Code I. Gain (loss) from disposition of oil, gas, geothermal, or mineral properties (section 59(e))	See page 18
	Code J. Recoveries of tax benefit items	See page 18
	Code K. Gambling gains and losses	See page 18
	Code L. Any income, gain, or loss to the partnership from a distribution under section 751(b) (certain distributions treated as sales or exchanges)	See page 18
	Code M. Gain eligible for section 1045 rollover (replacement stock purchased by partnership)	See page 18
	Code N. Gain eligible for section 1045 rollover (replacement stock not purchased by the partnership)	See page 18
	Code O. Sale or exchange of QSB stock with section 1202 exclusion	See page 19
	Code P. Gain or loss on disposition of farm recapture property and other items to which section 1252 applies	See page 19
	Code Q. Gain or loss on Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac qualified preferred stock	See page 19
	Code R. Specially allocated ordinary gain (loss)	See page 19
	Code S. Non-portfolio capital gain (loss)	See page 19
	Codes T through X. Reserved for future use	
	Code ZZ. Other	See page 19
12. Section 179 deduction		See page 19
13. Other deductions		
	Code A. Cash contributions (60%)	See page 19
	Code B. Cash contributions (30%)	See page 19
	Code C. Noncash contributions (50%)	See page 20

Box Number / Item		Where to report or where to find further reporting information. Page numbers refer to these instructions.
	Code D. Noncash contributions (30%)	See page 20
	Code E. Capital gain property to a 50% organization (30%)	See page 20
	Code F. Capital gain property (20%)	See page 20
	Code G. Contributions (100%)	See page 20
	Code H. Investment interest expense	Form 4952, line 1
	Code I. Deductions—royalty income	Schedule E (Form 1040), line 19
	Code J. Section 59(e)(2) expenditures	See page 20
	Code K. Excess business interest expense	See page 21
	Code L. Deductions—portfolio income (other)	Schedule A (Form 1040), line 16
	Code M. Amounts paid for medical insurance	Schedule A (Form 1040), line 1; or Schedule 1 (Form 1040), line 17
	Code N. Educational assistance benefits	See page 21
	Code O. Dependent care benefits	Form 2441, line 12
	Code P. Preproductive period expenses	See page 21
	Code Q. Reserved for future use	
	Code R. Pensions and IRAs	See page 21
	Code S. Reforestation expense deduction	See page 21
	Codes T through U. Reserved for future use	
	Code V. Section 743(b) negative adjustments	See page 21
	Code W. Soil and water conservation	See page 21
	Code X. Film, television, and theatrical production expenditures	See page 21
	Code Y. Expenditures for removal of barriers	See page 22
	Code Z. Itemized deductions	See page 22
	Code AA. Contributions to a capital construction fund (CCF)	See page 22
	Code AB. Penalty on early withdrawal of savings	See page 22
	Code AC. Interest expense allocated to debt-financed distributions	See page 22
	Code AD. Interest expense on working interest in oil or gas	See page 22
	Code AE. Deductions—portfolio income	See page 22
	Codes AF through AJ. Reserved for future use	
	Code ZZ. Other	See page 22
14. Self-employment earnings (loss)		
	Note. If you have a section 179 deduction or any partner-level deductions, see page 22 before completing Schedule SE (Form 1040).	
	Code A. Net earnings (loss) from self-employment	Schedule SE (Form 1040)
	Code B. Gross farming or fishing income	See page 22
	Code C. Gross nonfarm income	See page 22
15. Credits		
	Code A. Zero-emission nuclear power production	See page 23
	Code B. Production from advanced nuclear power facilities credit	See page 23
	Code C. Low-income housing credit (section 42(j)(5)) from post-2007 buildings	See page 23
	Code D. Low-income housing credit (other) from post-2007 buildings	See page 23
	Code E. Qualified rehabilitation expenditures (rental real estate)	See page 23
	Code F. Other rental real estate credits	See page 23
	Code G. Other rental credits	See page 23
	Code H. Undistributed capital gains credit	Schedule 3 (Form 1040), line 13a
	Code I. Biofuel producer credit	See page 23
	Code J. Work opportunity credit	See page 23
	Code K. Disabled access credit	See page 23
	Code L. Empowerment zone employment credit	See page 23
	Code M. Credit for increasing research activities	See page 23
	Code N. Credit for employer social security and Medicare taxes	See page 23
	Code O. Backup withholding	See page 23
	Code P. Unused investment credit from the qualifying advanced coal project credit or qualifying gasification project credit allocated from cooperatives	See page 23
	Code Q. Unused investment credit from the qualifying advanced energy project credit allocated from cooperatives	See page 23
	Code R. Unused investment credit from the advanced manufacturing investment credit allocated from cooperatives	See page 23
	Code S. Reserved for future use	

Box Number / Item		Where to report or where to find further reporting information. Page numbers refer to these instructions.
	Code T. Unused investment credit from the energy credit allocated from cooperatives	See page 23
	Code U. Unused investment credit from the rehabilitation credit allocated from cooperatives	See page 24
	Code V. Advanced manufacturing production credit	See page 24
	Codes W and X. Reserved for future use	
	Code Y. Clean hydrogen production credit	See page 24
	Code Z. Orphan drug credit	See page 24
	Code AA. Enhanced oil recovery credit	See page 24
	Code AB. Renewable electricity production credit	See page 24
	Code AC. Biodiesel, renewable diesel, or sustainable aviation fuels credit	See page 24
	Code AD. New markets credit	See page 24
	Code AE. Credit for small employer pension plan startup costs	See page 24
	Code AF. Credit for small employer auto-enrollment	See page 24
	Code AG. Credit for small employer military spouse retirement plan eligibility	See page 24
	Code AH. Credit for employer-provided childcare facilities and services	See page 24
	Code AI. Low sulfur diesel fuel production credit	See page 24
	Code AJ. Qualified railroad track maintenance credit	See page 24
	Code AK. Credit for oil and gas production from marginal wells	See page 24
	Code AL. Distilled spirits credit	See page 24
	Code AM. Energy efficient home credit	See page 24
	Code AN. Alternative motor vehicle credit	See page 24
	Code AO. Alternative fuel vehicle refueling property credit	See page 24
	Code AP. Clean renewable energy bond credit	See page 24
	Code AQ. New clean renewable energy bond credit	See page 24
	Code AR. Qualified energy conservation bond credit	See page 24
	Code AS. Qualified zone academy bond credit	See page 24
	Code AT. Qualified school construction bond credit	See page 24
	Code AU. Build America bond credit	See page 24
	Code AV. Credit for employer differential wage payments	See page 24
	Code AW. Carbon oxide sequestration credit	See page 24
	Code AX. Carbon oxide sequestration credit recapture	See page 24
	Code AY. New clean vehicles credit	See page 24
	Code AZ. Qualified commercial clean vehicle credit	See page 24
	Code BA. Credit for small employer health insurance premiums	See page 24
	Code BB. Employer credit for paid family and medical leave	See page 24
	Code BC. Eligible credits from transferor(s) under section 6418	See page 24
	Codes BD through BG. Reserved for future use	
	Code ZZ. Other	See page 24
17. Alternative minimum tax (AMT) items		
	Code A. Post-1986 depreciation adjustment	See Instructions for Form 6251
	Code B. Adjusted gain or loss	See Instructions for Form 6251
	Code C. Depletion (other than oil & gas)	See Instructions for Form 6251
	Code D. Oil, gas, and geothermal—gross income	See Instructions for Form 6251
	Code E. Oil, gas, and geothermal—deductions	See Instructions for Form 6251
	Code F. Other AMT items	See Instructions for Form 6251
18. Tax-exempt income and nondeductible expenses		
	Code A. Tax-exempt interest income	Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 2a
	Code B. Other tax-exempt income	See page 25
	Code C. Nondeductible expenses	See page 25
19. Distributions		
	Code A. Cash and marketable securities	See page 25
	Code B. Distribution subject to section 737	See page 25
	Code C. Other property	See page 26
20. Other information		
	Code A. Investment income	Form 4952, line 4a
	Code B. Investment expenses	Form 4952, line 5

Box Number / Item		Where to report or where to find further reporting information. Page numbers refer to these instructions.
	Code C. Fuel tax credit information	Form 4136
	Code D. Qualified rehabilitation expenditures (other than rental real estate)	See page 26
	Code E. Basis of energy property	See page 26
	Code F. Recapture of low-income housing credit for section 42(j)(5) partnerships	See page 26
	Code G. Recapture of low-income housing credit for other partnerships	See page 26
	Code H. Recapture of investment credit	See Form 4255
	Code I. Recapture of other credits	See page 27
	Code J. Look-back interest—completed long-term contracts	See Form 8697
	Code K. Look-back interest—income forecast method	See Form 8866
	Code L. Dispositions of property with section 179 deductions	See page 27
	Code M. Recapture of section 179 deduction	See page 27
	Code N. Business interest expense (information item)	See page 27
	Code O. Section 453(l)(3) information	Schedule 2 (Form 1040), line 14
	Code P. Section 453A(c) information	Schedule 2 (Form 1040), line 15
	Code Q. Section 1260(b) information	Schedule 2 (Form 1040), line 17z
	Code R. Interest allocable to production expenditures	See Regulations sections 1.263A-8 through -15
	Code S. Capital construction fund (CCF) nonqualified withdrawals	Schedule 2 (Form 1040), line 17z
	Code T. Depletion deduction	See 2022 Pub. 535
	Code U. Section 743(b) basis adjustment	See page 28
	Code V. Unrelated business taxable income	See page 28
	Code W. Precontribution gain (loss)	Form 8949 and/or Schedule D (Form 1040); or Form 4797
	Code X. Payment obligations including guarantees and deficit obligations (DROs)	See page 28
	Code Y. Net investment income	See Instructions for Form 8960
	Code Z. Section 199A information	Form 8995 or Form 8995-A
	Code AA. Section 704(c) information	See page 29
	Code AB. Section 751 gain (loss)	See page 29
	Code AC. Section 1(h)(5) gain (loss)	See page 29
	Code AD. Deemed section 1250 unrecaptured gain	See page 29
	Code AE. Excess taxable income	See Instructions for Form 8990
	Code AF. Excess business interest income	See page 30
	Code AG. Gross receipts for section 448(c)	See page 30
	Code AH. Noncash charitable contributions	See page 30
	Code AI. Interest and tax on deferred compensation to partners	See page 30
	Code AJ. Excess business loss limitation	See page 30
	Code AK. Gain from mark-to-market election	See page 30
	Code AL. Section 721(c) partnership	See page 30
	Code AM. Section 1061 information	See page 30
	Code AN. Farming and fishing business	See page 30
	Code AO. PTP information	See page 30
	Code AP. Inversion gain	See page 30
	Code AQ. Conservation reserve program payments	See page 31
	Code AR. IRA disclosure	See page 31
	Code AS. Qualifying advanced coal project property and qualifying gasification project property	See page 31
	Code AT. Qualifying advanced energy project property	See page 31
	Code AU. Advanced manufacturing investment property	See page 31
	Code AV. Reserved for future use	
	Code AW. Reportable transactions	See page 31
	Code AX. Reserved for future use	
	Code AY. Foreign partners, Form 8990, Schedule A	See page 31
	Codes AZ through BD. Reserved for future use	
	Code ZZ. Other	See page 31
21. Foreign taxes paid or accrued		See page 31