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# 2014 Instructions for Form 1042-S



Department of the Treasury  
Internal Revenue Service


## Foreign Person's U.S. Source Income Subject to Withholding

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

### Future Developments

For the latest information about developments related to Form 1042-S, and its instructions, such as legislation enacted after they were published, go to [www.irs.gov/form1042](http://www.irs.gov/form1042).

### General Instructions

 *Except as otherwise provided in these instructions, use the 2014 Form 1042-S only for amounts paid during 2014. Do not use the 2014 Form 1042-S for amounts paid during 2013.*

### What's New

**Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA).** The Form 1042-S for 2014 has been modified to accommodate payments and amounts withheld under the provisions commonly known as FATCA or Chapter 4 of the Internal Revenue Code (chapter 4) in addition to those payments and amounts withheld required to be reported under Chapter 3 of the Internal Revenue Code (chapter 3). Form 1042-S requires the reporting of an applicable exemption to the extent withholding under chapter 4 did not apply to a payment of U.S. source fixed or determinable annual or periodical (FDAP) income (including deposit interest). Form 1042-S also requires, in certain cases, the reporting of additional information about a recipient of the payment such as the recipient's account number, date of birth, and foreign taxpayer identification number, if any. For withholding agents, intermediaries, flow-through entities, and recipients, Form 1042-S requires that the chapter 3 status (or classification) and chapter 4 status be reported on the form according to codes provided in these instructions. See these instructions for a description of any further changes to 2014 Form 1042-S. For the requirement of a withholding agent to file a Form 1042-S for chapter 4 purposes, see Regulations section 1.1474-1(d).

Publication 515 (cited in these instructions) has not been updated as of the date of publication of these instructions to include the withholding and reporting provisions of chapter 4.

**Electronic filing requirement for financial institutions.** Beginning January 1,

2014, financial institutions that are required to report payments made under chapter 4 must electronically file Forms 1042-S (regardless of the number of forms to file). See the instructions under [Electronic Reporting](#), later.

**Specified Federal procurement payments.** Specified Federal procurement payments (described under section 5000C(b)) paid to foreign persons that are subject to withholding under section 5000C must be reported on Form 1042-S. For more information, see [Specified Federal Procurement Payments Made to Foreign Persons](#), later.

**Interest on deposits.** Beginning January 1, 2013, deposit interest described in section 871(i)(2)(A) aggregating \$10 or more paid to certain nonresident alien individuals with respect to a deposit maintained at an office within the United States by a resident of certain countries must be reported on Form 1042-S. For more information, see [Interest on deposits](#), later.

### Special Transitional Rule

With respect to a payment of U.S. source FDAP income paid prior to the time in which the withholding agent (or an intermediary or flow-through entity) is required to identify the chapter 4 status of the payee or recipient (if other than the payee), the withholding agent is not required to include on Form 1042-S the information required to report the payment for chapter 4 purposes. For example, if a withholding agent makes a U.S. source dividend payment prior to June 30, 2014, to a qualified intermediary, the withholding agent is not required to determine the chapter 4 status of such intermediary and is not required to complete boxes 4, 4a, 4b, 13b, 16b, or any chapter 4 status code on Form 1042-S. If, however, the withholding agent makes another U.S. dividend payment after June 30, 2014, the withholding agent is required to complete a separate Form 1042-S for all such payments made after June 30, 2014, that includes the information required for reporting the payment for chapter 4 purposes.

### Reminders

**FIRE System.** For files submitted on the FIRE System, it is the responsibility of the filer to check the status within 5 business days to verify the results of the

transmission. The IRS will not mail error reports for files that are bad.


**Substitute forms.** Any substitute forms must comply with the rules set out in Pub. 1179, General Rules and Specifications for Substitute Forms 1096, 1098, 1099, 5498, W-2G, and 1042-S. A substitute of Form 1042-S, Copy A and C must be an exact copy of Form 1042-S, Copy A and C. If it is not, the form may be rejected as incorrect and the IRS may impose penalties. For more information, see [Substitute Forms](#), later.

### Purpose of Form

Use Form 1042-S to report income described under [Amounts Subject to Reporting on Form 1042-S](#), later, and to report amounts withheld under Chapter 3 or Chapter 4.

Use Form 1042-S to report specified Federal procurement payments paid to foreign persons that are subject to withholding under section 5000C.

Also use Form 1042-S to report distributions of effectively connected income by a publicly traded partnership or nominee. See [Publicly Traded Partnerships \(Section 1446 Withholding Tax\)](#), later.

 *Every person required to deduct and withhold any tax under chapter 3 or chapter 4 is liable for such tax. Every person required to deduct and withhold any tax on payments made to expatriates is liable for such tax.*

Do not use Form 1042-S to report an item required to be reported on any of the following forms.

- Form W-2 (wages and other compensation made to employees (other than compensation for dependent personal services for which the beneficial owner is claiming treaty benefits), including wages in the form of group-term life insurance).
- Form 1099.
- Form 8288-A, Statement of Withholding on Dispositions by Foreign Persons of U.S. Real Property Interests, or Form 8805, Foreign Partner's Information Statement of Section 1446 Withholding Tax. Withholding agents otherwise required to report a distribution partly on a Form 8288-A or Form 8805 and partly on a Form 1042-S may instead report the entire amount on Form 8288-A or Form 8805.

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- Form 8966, FATCA Report. Foreign financial institutions (FFIs) are required to report on Form 8966 certain account information regarding accounts held by recalcitrant account holders. An FFI that is a withholding agent however may be required to file Form 1042-S to report payments of U.S. FDAP income made to recalcitrant account holders and tax deducted and withheld.

## Who Must File

Every withholding agent (defined in *Definitions*, later) must file an information return on Form 1042-S to report amounts paid during the preceding calendar year that are described under [Amounts Subject to Reporting on Form 1042-S](#), later. However, withholding agents who are individuals are not required to report a payment on Form 1042-S if they are not making the payment as part of their trade or business and no withholding is required to be made on the payment. For example, an individual making a payment of interest that qualifies for the portfolio interest exception from withholding is not required to report the payment if the portfolio interest is paid on a loan that is not connected to the individual's trade or business. However, an individual who is a withholding agent paying an amount that actually has been subject to withholding is required to report the payment. Also, an individual paying an amount on which withholding is required must report the payment, whether or not the individual actually withholds. See [Multiple Withholding Agent Rule](#), later, for exceptions to reporting when another person has reported the same payment to the recipient. Also see [Publicly Traded Partnerships \(Section 1446 Withholding Tax\)](#), later.

Every payor of a specified Federal procurement payment must file a Form 1042-S for payments withheld upon under section 5000C.

You must otherwise file a Form 1042-S even if you did not withhold tax because the income was exempt from tax under a U.S. tax treaty or the Code, including the exemption for income that is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States, or you released the tax withheld to the recipient. For exceptions, see [Amounts That Are Not Subject to Reporting on Form 1042-S](#), later.

Amounts paid to an individual that is a bona fide resident of a U.S. possession or territory is not subject to reporting on Form 1042-S if the beneficial owner of the income is a U.S. citizen, national, or resident alien (such amounts may be subject to Form 1099 reporting).



*If you are required to file Form 1042-S, you also must file Form 1042, Annual Withholding Tax Return for U.S. Source Income of Foreign Persons. See Form 1042, and the instructions to the form, for more information.*

## Where, When, and How To File

Forms 1042-S, whether filed on paper or electronically, must be filed with the Internal Revenue Service by March 15, 2015. You also are required to furnish Form 1042-S to the recipient of the income by March 15, 2015.

Copy A is filed with the Internal Revenue Service. Send all paper Forms 1042-S with Form 1042-T, Annual Summary and Transmittal of Forms 1042-S, to the address in the Form 1042-T instructions. You must use Form 1042-T to transmit paper Forms 1042-S. Use a separate Form 1042-T to transmit each type of Form 1042-S. See [Payments by U.S. Withholding Agents](#), later, and the Form 1042-T instructions for more information. If you are a financial institution or have 250 or more Forms 1042-S to file, follow the instructions under *Electronic Reporting*, later.



*Attach only Copy A to Form 1042-T. Copies B, C, and D should be provided to the recipient of the income. Copy E should be retained by the withholding agent.*

**Extension of time to file.** To request an extension of time to file Forms 1042-S, file Form 8809, Application for Extension of Time To File Information Returns. See the Form 8809 instructions for where to file that form. You should request an extension as soon as you are aware that an extension is necessary, but no later than the due date for filing Form 1042-S. By filing Form 8809, you will get an automatic 30-day extension to file Form 1042-S. If you need more time, a second Form 8809 may be submitted before the end of the initial extended due date. See Form 8809 for more information.



*If you are requesting extensions of time to file for 2 or more withholding agents or payers, you must submit the extension requests electronically. See Pub. 1187, Specifications for Filing Form 1042-S, Foreign Person's U.S. Source Income Subject to Withholding, Electronically, for more information.*

**Recipient copies.** You may request an extension of time to provide the statements to recipients by sending a letter to:

Internal Revenue Service  
Information Returns Branch  
**Attn: Extension of Time Coordinator**  
240 Murall Drive Mail Stop 4360  
Kearneysville, WV 25430

See *Extension* to provide statements to recipients in Pub. 515, Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Entities.



*If you are requesting an extension of time to file for recipients of more than 10 withholding agents, you must submit the extension requests electronically. See Pub. 1187, Part D, Section 4, for more information.*

## Electronic Reporting

If you are either a financial institution, whether U.S. or foreign, or a person, including a corporation, partnership, individual, trust or estate, that is required to file 250 or more Forms 1042-S, you are required to submit them electronically.

Electronic submissions are filed using the Filing Information Returns Electronically (FIRE) System. The FIRE System operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, at [fire.irs.gov](http://fire.irs.gov). For more information, see Pub. 1187.

The electronic filing requirement applies separately to original and amended returns. For a withholding agent other than an financial institution, the filing requirement applies individually to each reporting entity as defined by its separate taxpayer identification number (TIN). This requirement applies separately to original and amended returns. For example, if you have 300 original Forms 1042-S, they must be filed electronically. However, if 200 of those forms contained erroneous information, the amended returns may be filed on paper forms because the number of amended Forms 1042-S is less than the 250-or-more filing requirement.



*If you file electronically, do not file the same returns on paper. Duplicate filing may cause penalty notices to be generated.*

**Note.** Even though as many as 249 Forms 1042-S may be submitted on paper to the IRS, the IRS encourages filers to transmit forms electronically.

**Hardship waiver.** For a withholding agent other than a participating FFI, QI, WP, or WT, to receive a hardship waiver from the required filing of Forms 1042-S electronically, submit Form 8508, Request for Waiver From Filing Information Returns Electronically. Waiver requests should be filed at least 45 days before the due date of the returns. See Form 8508 for more information.

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**Need assistance?** For additional information and instructions on filing Forms 1042-S electronically, extensions of time to file (Form 8809), and hardship waivers (Form 8508), see Pub. 1187. You also can call the Information Reporting Program at 866-455-7438 (toll free) or 304-263-8700 (not a toll-free number). Do not call the Information Reporting Program to answer tax law questions. See *Caution* below for additional information. The Information Reporting Program also can be reached by fax at 877-477-0572 (toll free) and international fax at 304-579-4105 (not a toll-free number).



*This call site does not answer tax law questions concerning the requirements for withholding of tax on payments of U.S. source income under chapter 3 or chapter 4 of the Code. If you need such assistance, you can call 267-941-1000 (not a toll-free number) from 6:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. Eastern time or write to:*

*Internal Revenue Service  
International Section  
Philadelphia, PA 19255-0725*

### Additional Information

For more information on the withholding of tax, see Pub. 515. To order this publication and other publications and forms, call 1-800-TAX-FORM (1-800-829-3676). You also can download forms and publications from IRS.gov.

### Record Retention

Withholding agents should retain a copy of the information returns filed with the IRS, or have the ability to reconstruct the data, for at least 3 years after the reporting due date.

### Substitute Forms

The official Form 1042-S is the standard for substitute forms. Because a substitute form is a variation from the official form, you should know the requirements of the official form for the year of use before you modify it to meet your needs. The IRS provides several means of obtaining the most frequently used tax forms. These include the Internet and DVD. For details on the requirements of substitute forms, see Pub. 1179.

**Penalty for filing incorrect substitute form.** Privately printed substitute Forms 1042-S must be exact copies of both the format and content of the official Form 1042-S. If you file a substitute for Form 1042-S, Copy A, with the IRS that is not an exact copy of the official Form 1042-S, Copy A, you may be subject to a penalty for failure to file a correct return. See [Penalties](#), later.

### Deposit Requirements

For information and rules concerning federal tax deposits, see *Depositing Withheld Taxes* in Pub. 515 or *Deposit Requirements* in the Instructions for Form 1042.

### Definitions

**Withholding agent.** A withholding agent is any person, U.S. or foreign, that has control, receipt, or custody of an amount subject to withholding under chapter 3, who can disburse or make payments of an amount subject to withholding, or who makes a withholdable payment. The withholding agent may be an individual, corporation, partnership, trust, association, or any other entity. The term withholding agent also includes, but is not limited to, a qualified intermediary (QI), a nonqualified intermediary (NQI), a withholding foreign partnership (WP), a withholding foreign trust (WT), a flow-through entity, a U.S. branch of a participating FFI or reporting Model 1 FFI that is treated as a U.S. person, a nominee under section 1446, a participating foreign financial institution (FFI), deemed-compliant FFI, and an authorized agent. A person may be a withholding agent even if there is no requirement to withhold from a payment or even if another person has already withheld the required amount from a payment.

In most cases, the U.S. person who pays (or causes to be paid) the item of U.S. source income to a foreign person (or to its agent) must withhold. However, other persons may be required to withhold. For example, if a payment is made by a QI (whether or not it assumes primary withholding responsibility) and the QI knows that withholding was not done by the person from which it received the payment, then that QI is required to do the appropriate withholding. In addition, withholding must be done by any QI that assumes primary withholding responsibility under chapters 3 and 4, a WP, a WT, a U.S. branch of a foreign financial institution or of a territory financial institution that agrees to be treated as a U.S. person, or an authorized foreign agent. Finally, if a payment is made by an NQI or a flow-through entity that knows, or has reason to know, that withholding was not done, that NQI or flow-through entity is required to withhold since it also falls within the definition of a withholding agent.

**Account holder.** Generally, the account holder is the person that holds the account. See Regulations section 1.1471-5(a).

**Authorized agent.** An agent is an authorized agent for purposes of acting as a reporting agent for filing Form 1042 or

making tax deposits and payments only if all five of the following conditions apply.

1. There is a written agreement between the withholding agent and the person acting as agent.
2. A Form 8655, Reporting Agent Authorization, is filed with the IRS.
3. The books and records and relevant personnel of the agent are available to the withholding agent.
4. The withholding agent remains fully liable for the acts of its agent and does not assert any of the defenses that otherwise may be available, and
5. If the agent is making deposits and tax payments or filing Forms 1042-S on behalf of its principal, the agent should be included as the payor on Form 1042-S, box 21.

For complete details on these conditions, see Regulations sections 1.1441-7(c) and 1.1474-1(a)(3)(ii).

**Beneficial owner.** For payments other than those for which a reduced rate of withholding is claimed under an income tax treaty, the beneficial owner of income in most cases is the person who is required under U.S. tax principles to include the income in gross income on a tax return. A person is not a beneficial owner of income, however, to the extent that person is receiving the income as a nominee, agent, or custodian, or to the extent the person is a conduit whose participation in a transaction is disregarded. In the case of amounts paid that do not constitute income, beneficial ownership is determined as if the payment were income.

Foreign partnerships, foreign simple trusts, and foreign grantor trusts are not the beneficial owners of income paid to the partnership or trust. The beneficial owners of income paid to a foreign partnership in most cases are the partners in the partnership, provided that the partner is not itself a partnership, foreign simple or grantor trust, nominee, or other agent. The beneficial owner of income paid to a foreign simple trust (a foreign trust that is described in section 651(a)) in most cases is the beneficiary of the trust, if the beneficiary is not a foreign partnership, foreign simple or grantor trust, nominee, or other agent. The beneficial owner of a foreign grantor trust (a foreign trust to the extent that all or a part of the income of the trust is treated as owned by the grantor or another person under sections 671 through 679) is the person treated as the owner of the trust. The beneficial owner of income paid to a foreign complex trust (a foreign trust that is not a foreign simple trust or foreign grantor trust) is the trust itself.

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The beneficial owner of income paid to a foreign estate is the estate itself.

A payment to a U.S. partnership, U.S. trust, or U.S. estate is not subject to withholding under chapter 3 or 4. A U.S. partnership, trust, or estate should provide the withholding agent with a Form W-9, Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification. In most cases, these beneficial owner rules apply for purposes of section 1446; however, there are exceptions.

**Disregarded entity.** A business entity that has a single owner and is not a corporation under Regulations section 301.7701-2(b) is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner.

**Dividend equivalent.** To the extent specified in section 871(m), and the regulations thereunder, a dividend equivalent is a payment that, directly or indirectly, is contingent on, or determined by reference to, the payment of a dividend from U.S. sources. Dividend equivalent payments include the following payments.

1. A substitute dividend made under a securities lending or sale-repurchase transaction involving a U.S. stock,
2. A payment made under a specified notional principal contract, and
3. Any payment determined by the IRS to be substantially similar to a payment in (1) or (2).

**Exempt recipient.** An exempt recipient is any payee that is exempt from the Form 1099 reporting requirements.

**Expatriate.** A person is considered an expatriate if he or she relinquishes U.S. citizenship or, in the case of a long-term resident of the United States, ceases to be a lawful permanent resident as defined in section 7701(b)(6).

**Fiscally transparent entity.** An entity is treated as fiscally transparent with respect to an item of income for which treaty benefits are claimed to the extent that the interest holders in the entity must, on a current basis, take into account separately their shares of an item of income paid to the entity, whether or not distributed, and must determine the character of the items of income as if they were realized directly from the sources from which realized by the entity. For example, partnerships, common trust funds, and simple trusts or grantor trusts in most cases are considered to be fiscally transparent with respect to items of income received by them.

**Flow-through entity.** A flow-through entity is a foreign partnership (other than a withholding foreign partnership), a foreign simple or grantor trust (other than a withholding foreign trust), or, for any payments for which a reduced rate of

withholding under an income tax treaty is claimed, any entity to the extent the entity is considered to be fiscally transparent under section 894 with respect to the payment by an interest holder's jurisdiction.

**Financial Institution.** A financial institution (FI) is an entity described in Regulations section 1.1471-5(e).

**Foreign Financial Institution.** A foreign financial institution (FFI) is an entity described in Regulations section 1.1471-5(e) or as a financial institution under an Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA).

**Deemed-Compliant FFI.** A deemed-compliant FFI is a foreign financial institution that is deemed to satisfy the requirements of section 1471(b) and is either a certified-deemed-compliant FFI or registered-deemed-compliant FFI (including a reporting Model 1 FFI). See Regulations sections 1.1471-1(b)(12), (105), and (107) for the definition of certified deemed-compliant FFI, registered-deemed-compliant FFI, and Reporting Model 1 FFI.

**Nonparticipating FFI.** A nonparticipating FFI is a foreign financial institution that is not a participating FFI, deemed-compliant FFI, or exempt beneficial owner.

**Participating FFI.** A participating FFI is a foreign financial institution that has agreed to satisfy the obligations of an FFI agreement under chapter 4, including an FFI described in a Model 2 IGA that has agreed to comply with the requirements of an FFI agreement. See Regulations section 1.1471-1(b)(73) for the definition of a Model 2 IGA.

**Foreign person.** A foreign person includes a nonresident alien individual, a foreign corporation, a foreign partnership, a foreign trust, a foreign estate, and any other person that is not a U.S. person. The term also includes a foreign branch or office of a U.S. financial institution or U.S. clearing organization if the foreign branch is a QI. A payment to a U.S. branch of a foreign person is treated as a payment to a foreign person for purposes of Form 1042-S.

**Global intermediary identification number.** The global intermediary identification number (GIIN) is the identification number that is assigned to a participating FFI or registered deemed-compliant FFI (including a Reporting Model 1 FFI).

**Intermediary.** An intermediary is a person that acts as a custodian, broker, nominee, or otherwise as an agent for another person, regardless of whether that other person is the beneficial owner of the

amount paid, a flow-through entity, or another intermediary.

**Qualified intermediary (QI).** A QI is an intermediary that is a party to a withholding agreement with the IRS. A QI that is a financial institution must also agree to the requirements of a participating FFI or registered deemed-compliant FFI for chapter 4 purposes. An entity must indicate its status as a QI on a Form W-8IMY submitted to a withholding agent. For information on a QI withholding agreement, see [www.irs.gov/Businesses/Corporations/Qualified-Intermediaries-\(QI\)](http://www.irs.gov/Businesses/Corporations/Qualified-Intermediaries-(QI)).

A branch of a financial institution may not act as a QI in a country that does not have approved know-your-customer (KYC) rules. Countries having approved KYC rules are listed on IRS.gov. Branches that operate in non-KYC approved jurisdictions as intermediaries are required to act as nonqualified intermediaries.

**Nonqualified intermediary (NQI).** An NQI is any intermediary that is not a U.S. person and that is not a QI.

**Private arrangement intermediary (PAI).** A QI may enter into a contractual agreement with another intermediary that is a registered deemed-compliant or certified deemed-compliant FFI under which the other intermediary generally agrees to perform all of the obligations of the QI with respect to the accounts maintained directly by the other intermediary. See the QI Agreement for the requirements of a PAI and a QI's agreement with a PAI.

**Nonfinancial foreign entity.** A nonfinancial foreign entity (NFFE) is a foreign entity or an entity incorporated or organized under the laws of any U.S. territory that is not a financial institution.

**Excepted Nonfinancial foreign entity.** The term excepted NFFE means an NFFE that is described in Regulations section 1.1472-1(c)(1) and generally includes a publicly traded corporation, certain affiliated entities related to a publicly traded corporation, certain territories entities, active NFFEs, and excluded FFIs described in Regulations section 1.1471-5(e)(5).

**Non-exempt recipient.** A non-exempt recipient is any person who is not an exempt recipient under chapter 61 of the Code.

**Nonresident alien individual.** Any individual who is not a citizen or resident of the United States is a nonresident alien individual. An alien individual meeting either the green card test or the substantial presence test for the calendar year is a resident alien. Any person not meeting either test is a nonresident alien

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individual. Additionally, an alien individual who is a resident of a foreign country under the residence article of an income tax treaty, or an alien individual who is a bona fide resident of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or American Samoa, is a nonresident alien individual. See Pub. 519, U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens, for more information on resident and nonresident alien status.



*Even though a nonresident alien individual married to a U.S. citizen or resident alien may choose to be treated as a resident alien for certain purposes (for example, filing a joint income tax return), such individual is still treated as a nonresident alien for withholding tax purposes.*

**Payer.** A payer is the person for whom the withholding agent acts as a paying agent pursuant to an agreement whereby the withholding agent agrees to withhold and report a payment.

**Payee.** Except as otherwise provided, the payee is the person to whom a payment is made, regardless of whether such person is the beneficial owner of the amount or treated as the recipient of the payment for purposes of reporting on Form 1042-S. See Regulations section 1.1471-3(a).

**Presumption rules.** For withholdable payments and for amounts subject to withholding under chapter 3, the presumption rules are those rules that a withholding agent must follow to determine the status of a beneficial owner or payee (for example, as a U.S. person or a foreign person) when it cannot reliably associate a payment with valid documentation. See, for example, Regulations sections 1.1441-1(b)(3), 1.1441-4(a), 1.1441-5(d) and (e), 1.1441-9(b)(3), 1.1446-1(c)(3), and 1.6049-5(d). Also see Pub. 515. For a withholdable payment (defined in Regulations section 1.1473-1(a)), the withholding agent must also follow the presumption rules under Regulations sections 1.1471-3(f) and, if applicable, for an FFI, 1.1471-4(c)(4)(i) to determine the chapter 4 status of the payee when it cannot reliably associate a payment with valid documentation.

**Publicly traded partnership (PTP).** A PTP is any partnership in which interests are regularly traded on an established securities market (regardless of the number of its partners). However, it does not include a PTP treated as a corporation under section 7704.

**Qualified securities lender (QSL).** A QSL is a foreign financial institution that satisfies **all** of the following.

- It is a bank, custodian, broker-dealer, or clearing organization that is regulated by

the government in its home jurisdiction and that regularly borrows and lends the securities of U.S. corporations to unrelated customers.

- It is subject to audit by the IRS under section 7602 or by an external auditor if it is a QI.
- It provides to the withholding agent an annual certification of its QSL status.
- It meets the requirements to qualify as a QSL provided in Notice 2010-46 for the transition period and until additional published guidance is issued. See Notice 2010-46, 2010-24 I.R.B. 757, available at [www.irs.gov/irb/2010-24\\_IRB/ar09.html](http://www.irs.gov/irb/2010-24_IRB/ar09.html).

**Recalcitrant account holder.** Generally, a recalcitrant account holder is an account holder of a participating or deemed-compliant FFI that failed to provide the documentation required under chapter 4 to determine the account holder's status or to report the account as a U.S. account. See Regulations section 1.1471-5(g).

**Recipient.** For chapter 3 purposes, a recipient includes any of the following.

- A beneficial owner of income.
- A QI.
- A WP or WT.
- A U.S. branch of a participating FFI or Reporting Model 1 FFI that is treated as a U.S. person.
- A foreign partnership or a foreign trust (other than a WP or WT), but only to the extent the income is effectively connected with its conduct of a trade or business in the United States.
- A payee who is not known to be the beneficial owner, but who is presumed to be a foreign person under the presumption rules.
- A PAI.
- A partner receiving a distribution of effectively connected income from a PTP or nominee.
- A QSL.

For chapter 3, a recipient does not include any of the following.

- An NQI.
- A nonwithholding foreign partnership, if the income is not effectively connected with its conduct of a trade or business in the United States.
- A disregarded entity, other than a hybrid entity.
- A foreign trust that is described in section 651(a) (a foreign simple trust) if the income is not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States.
- A foreign trust to the extent that all or a part of the trust is treated as owned by the grantor or other person under sections 671 through 679 (a foreign grantor trust).
- A U.S. branch that is not treated as a U.S. person unless the income is, or is treated as, effectively connected with the

conduct of a trade or business in the United States.

For chapter 4 purposes, a recipient includes any of the following.

- A recalcitrant account holder.
- A QI.
- A WP or WT.
- A PAI.
- A participating FFI.
- A registered deemed-compliant FFI.
- A certified deemed-compliant FFI that is the beneficial owner, including a nonreporting FFI under a Model 1 or 2 IGA
- A U.S. branch of a participating FFI or Reporting Model 1 FFI treated as a U.S. person.
- A territory FI treated as a U.S. person that is a flow-through entity or acting as an intermediary.
- An NFFE that is not a flow-through entity or acting as an intermediary.
- A foreign partnership or a foreign trust (other than a WP or WT), but only to the extent the income is effectively connected with its conduct of a trade or business in the United States.
- A partner or beneficiary of a flow-through entity that is an NFFE (other than a WP or WT).
- A nonparticipating FFI.
- An exempt beneficial owner.

For chapter 4 purposes, a recipient is generally the same person that is a recipient for chapter 3 purposes but does not include any of the following.

- An account holder, partner, beneficiary, owner, or payee of a nonparticipating FFI unless it is an exempt beneficial owner.
- A participating FFI or registered deemed-compliant FFI if the withholding agent issues a Form 1042-S to the FFI's account holder, partner, owner, or payee.

**Specified notional principal contract (SNPC).** An SNPC is any notional principal contract that satisfies **one** or more of the following.

- In connection with entering into the contract, any long party to the contract transfers the underlying security to any short party to the contract.
- In connection with the termination of the contract, any short party to the contract transfers the underlying security to any long party to the contract.
- The underlying security is not readily tradable on an established securities market.
- In connection with entering into the contract, the underlying security is posted as collateral by any short party to the contract with any long party to the contract.
- The IRS identifies the contract as an SNPC.

**Territory FI.** A territory FI is a financial institution that is incorporated or organized under the law of any U.S. territory and is

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not an investment entity. See Regulations section 1.1471-5(e)(1)(iii) for the definition of investment entity.

#### U.S. branch treated as a U.S. person.

A U.S. branch of a participating FFI or reporting Model 1 FFI may agree to be treated as a U.S. person if it meets the requirements described in the regulations under chapter 3. See Regulations section 1.1441-1(b)(2). Additionally, a territory FI may agree to be treated as a U.S. person.

The U.S. branch must provide a Form W-8IMY evidencing that it is agreeing to be treated as a U.S. person.



*A U.S. branch that is treated as a U.S. person is treated as such solely for purposes of determining whether a payment is subject to withholding. The branch is, for purposes of information reporting, a foreign person, and payments to such a branch must be reported on Form 1042-S.*

**Withholding certificate.** The term "withholding certificate" refers to Form W-8 or Form W-9 in most cases.

**Note.** Throughout these instructions, a reference to or mention of "Form W-8" is a reference to Forms W-8BEN, W-8BENE, W-8ECI, W-8EXP, and/or W-8IMY.

**Withholding foreign partnership (WP) or withholding foreign trust (WT).** A WP or WT is a foreign partnership or trust that has entered into a withholding agreement with the IRS in which it agrees to assume primary withholding responsibility for all payments that are made to it for its partners, beneficiaries, or owners under chapter 3 (except for sections 1445 and 1446) and under chapter 4. For information on these withholding agreements, see Regulations section 1.1441-5.

**Nonwithholding foreign partnership (NWP) or nonwithholding foreign trust (NWT).** An NWP or NWT is any partnership or trust (other than a complex trust) that is not a U.S. person and that is not a WP or WT.

## Amounts Subject to Reporting on Form 1042-S

Amounts subject to reporting on Form 1042-S are amounts paid to foreign persons (including persons presumed to be foreign) that are reportable amounts under chapters 3 and 4, even if no amount is deducted and withheld from the payment because of a treaty or Code exception to taxation or if any amount withheld was repaid to the payee. Amounts subject to reporting are amounts from sources within the United States that constitute (a) fixed or determinable annual or periodical (FDAP) income (including deposit interest); (b) certain gains from the

disposal of timber, coal, or domestic iron ore with a retained economic interest; and (c) gains relating to contingent payments received from the sale or exchange of patents, copyrights, and similar intangible property. Amounts subject to reporting also include distributions of effectively connected income by a publicly traded partnership. Amounts subject to reporting on form 1042-S include, but are not limited to, the following amounts to the extent from U.S. sources.

- **Interest on deposits.** Interest described in section 871(i)(2)(A) aggregating \$10 or more paid with respect to a deposit maintained at an office within the United States if such interest is paid to a nonresident alien individual who is a resident of a country identified, in Revenue Procedure 2012-24 (or a superseding Revenue Procedure) as of December 31, prior to the calendar year in which the interest is paid. A payor may elect to report interest described above paid to any nonresident alien individual by reporting all such interest. See Revenue Procedure 2012-24 (or superseding Revenue Procedure) for the current list of countries with which the United States has in effect an income tax or other convention or bilateral agreement relating to exchange information within the meaning of section 6103(k)(4).

When completing Form 1042-S, use income code 29 in box 1 and exemption code 02 in box 3a for chapter 3 purposes and the applicable chapter 4 exemption code in box 4a, if any, (see the instructions for box 3a and 3b later).

On the statements furnished to the recipient, you must include a statement that the information on the form is being furnished to the United States Internal Revenue Service.

- **Interest on deposits subject to chapter 4 withholding.** Interest on deposit from U.S. sources are withholdable payments and, therefore, may be subject to withholding under chapter 4 and, in such case, reporting is required.
- **Corporate distributions.** The entire amount of a corporate distribution (whether actual or deemed) must be reported, regardless of any estimate of the part of the distribution that represents a taxable dividend. Any distribution, however, that is treated as gain from the redemption of stock is not an amount subject to withholding. For information on dividends paid by a qualified investment entity (QIE), see Pub. 515.
- **Interest.** This includes the part of a notional principal contract payment that is characterized as interest.
- **Rents.**
- **Royalties.**

- **Compensation for independent personal services performed in the United States.**
- **Compensation for dependent personal services performed in the United States (but only if the beneficial owner is claiming treaty benefits).**
- **Annuities.**
- **Pension distributions and other deferred income.**
- **Most gambling winnings.** However, proceeds from a wager placed in blackjack, baccarat, craps, roulette, or big-6 wheel are not amounts subject to reporting.
- **Cancellation of indebtedness.** Income from the cancellation of indebtedness must be reported unless the withholding agent is unrelated to the debtor and does not have knowledge of the facts that give rise to the payment.
- **Effectively connected income (ECI).** ECI includes amounts that are (or are presumed to be) effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States even if no withholding certificate is required. Note that bank deposit interest is subject to Form 1042-S reporting if it is ECI or otherwise reportable on Form 1042-S (see interest on deposits, earlier). ECI of a PTP distributed to a foreign partner must be reported on Form 1042-S.
- **Notional principal contract income.** Income from notional principal contracts that the payer knows, or must presume, is effectively connected with the conduct of a U.S. trade or business is subject to reporting using income code 32. The amount to be reported is the amount of cash paid on the contract during the calendar year. Any amount of interest determined under the provisions of Regulations section 1.446-3(g)(4) (dealing with interest in the case of a significant non-periodic payment) is reportable as interest and not as notional principal contract income. See, however, the separate reporting for U.S.-source dividend equivalent payments.
- **Insurance premiums.** Insurance premiums for U.S. sources are withholdable payments and, therefore, may be subject to withholding under chapter 4 and, in such case, reporting is required.
- **REMIC excess inclusions.** Excess inclusions from REMICs (income code 02) and withheld tax must be reported on Form 1042-S. A domestic partnership must separately state a partner's allocable share of REMIC taxable income or net loss and the excess inclusion amount on Schedule K-1 (Form 1065). If the partnership allocates all or some part of its allocable share of REMIC taxable income to a foreign partner, the partner must include the partner's allocated amount in income as if that amount was received on

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the earliest to occur of (1) the date of distribution by the partnership; (2) the date the foreign partner disposes of its indirect interest in the REMIC residual interest; or (3) the last day of the partnership's tax year.

The partnership must withhold tax on the part of the REMIC amount that is an excess inclusion.

An excess inclusion allocated to the following foreign persons must be included in that person's income at the same time as other income from the entity is included in income.

- Shareholder of a real estate investment trust.
- Shareholder of a regulated investment company.
- Participant in a common trust fund.
- Patron of a subchapter T cooperative organization.
- **Students, teachers, and researchers.** Amounts paid to foreign students, trainees, teachers, or researchers as scholarship or fellowship income, and compensation for personal services (whether or not exempt from tax under an income tax treaty), must be reported. However, amounts that are exempt from tax under section 117 are not subject to reporting.
- **Amounts paid to foreign governments, foreign controlled banks of issue, and international organizations.** These amounts are subject to reporting even if they are exempt from chapter 3 withholding section 892 or 895.
- **Foreign targeted registered obligations.** Interest paid on registered obligations targeted to foreign markets paid by a U.S. person to a foreign person other than a financial institution or a member of a clearing organization is an amount subject to reporting.
- **Original Issue Discount (OID) from the redemption of an OID obligation.** The amount subject to reporting is the amount of OID actually includible in the gross income of the foreign beneficial owner of the income, if known. Otherwise, the withholding agent should report the entire amount of OID as if the recipient held the instrument from the date of original issuance. See Pub. 1212, Guide to Original Issue Discount (OID) Instruments.
- **Certain dispositions of U.S. real property interests.** See [Withholding on Dispositions of U.S. Real Property Interests by Publicly Traded Trusts and Qualified Investment Entities \(QIEs\)](#), later.
- **Other U.S.-source dividend equivalent payments.** Other U.S.-source dividend equivalent payments are payments other than substitute dividends that qualify as U.S.-source dividends under section 871(m) and the regulations

thereunder. Report these amounts using income code 40.

- **Guarantee of indebtedness.** This includes amounts paid, directly or indirectly, for the provision of a guarantee of indebtedness issued after September 27, 2010. They must be paid by a non-corporate resident or U.S. corporation or by any foreign person if the amounts are effectively connected with the conduct of a U.S. trade or business. Report these amounts using income code 41.
- **Specified Federal procurement payments.** Specified Federal procurement payments subject to withholding under section 5000C.

## Amounts That Are Not Subject to Reporting on Form 1042-S

**Interest and OID from short-term obligations.** Interest and OID from any obligation payable 183 days or less from the date of original issue should not be reported on Form 1042-S. See, however, the reporting requirements for deposit interest described earlier.

**Registered obligations targeted to foreign markets.** Interest on a registered obligation that is targeted to foreign markets and that qualifies as portfolio interest is not subject to reporting if it is paid to a registered owner that is a financial institution or member of a clearing organization and you have received the required certifications.



*Reporting is required on interest paid on any registered obligation (regardless of whether targeted to foreign markets) if the registered obligation is issued after March 18, 2012. You must file Form 1042-S to report this interest.*

**Bearer obligations targeted to foreign markets.** Do not file Form 1042-S to report interest not subject to withholding on bearer obligations if a Form W-8 is not required.



*Withholding is required on interest paid on any bearer obligations targeted to foreign markets even if the obligation is issued after March 18, 2012. You must file Form 1042-S to report this interest.*

**Notional principal contract payments that are not ECI.** Amounts paid on a notional principal contract other than a specified notional principal contract (SNPC) other than income that is not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States should not be reported on Form 1042-S. All amounts paid on an SNPC that are treated as dividend equivalent payments

should be reported as such on Form 1042-S.

**Accrued interest and OID.** Interest paid on obligations sold between interest payment dates and the part of the purchase price of an OID obligation that is sold or exchanged in a transaction other than a redemption is not subject to reporting unless the sale or exchange is part of a plan, the principal purpose of which is to avoid tax, and the withholding agent has actual knowledge or reason to know of such plan.

**Escrowed Amounts.** Amounts withheld but not deposited under an escrow procedure permitted under chapter 3 and 4 when the withholding agent is not required to deposit the tax withheld during the calendar year. A withholding agent should also report on Form 1042-S the gross income paid and amounts withheld but determined not to be due under an escrow procedure applied in a prior year when the deposit becomes due or is determined not to be due during the current calendar year. See Regulations sections 1.1471-2(a)(5)(ii) or 1.1471-4(b)(6). See the instructions for box 2 and box 7.

## Withholding on Dispositions of U.S. Real Property Interests by Publicly Traded Trusts and Qualified Investment Entities (QIEs)

In general, when a publicly traded trust makes a distribution to a foreign person attributable to the disposition of a U.S. real property interest, it must withhold tax under section 1445. However, this withholding liability is shifted to the person who pays the distribution to a foreign person (or to the account of the foreign person) if the special notice requirement of Regulations section 1.1445-8(f) and other requirements of Regulations section 1.1445-8(b)(1) are satisfied.

The amount subject to withholding for a distribution by a publicly traded trust is determined under the large trust rules of Regulations section 1.1445-5(c)(3).

The rate of withholding is as follows:

1. Distribution by a publicly traded trust that makes recurring sales of growing crops and timber—10%.
2. Distribution by a publicly traded trust not described in (1) above—35%.

Special rules apply to qualified investment entities (QIEs). A QIE is one of the following.

- A real estate investment trust (REIT).
- A regulated investment company (RIC) that is a U.S. real property holding

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corporation. The special rule for a RIC applies only for distributions by the RIC that are directly or indirectly attributable to distributions the RIC received from a REIT.

In most cases, any distribution from a QIE attributable to gain from the sale or exchange of a U.S. real property interest is treated as such gain by the nonresident alien, foreign corporation, or other QIE receiving the distribution.

A distribution by a QIE to a nonresident alien or foreign corporation that is treated as gain from the sale or exchange of a U.S. real property interest by the shareholder is subject to withholding at 35%.

Any distribution by a QIE on stock regularly traded on a securities market in the United States is not treated as gain from the sale or exchange of a U.S. real property interest if the shareholder did not own more than 5% of that stock at any time during the 1-year period ending on the date of the distribution. These distributions are included in the shareholder's gross income as a dividend (income code 06) from the QIE, not as long-term capital gain.

Use Forms 1042-S and 1042 to report and pay over the withheld amounts. All other withholding required under section 1445 is reported and paid over using Form 8288, U.S. Withholding Tax Return for Dispositions by Foreign Persons of U.S. Real Property Interests, and Form 8288-A, Statement of Withholding on Dispositions by Foreign Persons of U.S. Real Property Interests.

For more information on reporting income from real property interests, see *U.S. Real Property Interest* in Pub. 515.

## Publicly Traded Partnerships (Section 1446 Withholding Tax)

A publicly traded partnership (PTP) (defined earlier in *Definitions*) that has effectively connected income, gain, or loss must pay a withholding tax on distributions of that income made to its foreign partners and file Form 1042-S using income code 27. A nominee that receives a distribution of effectively connected income from a PTP is treated as the withholding agent to the extent of the amount specified in the qualified notice received by the nominee. For this purpose, a nominee is a domestic person that holds an interest in a PTP on behalf of a foreign person. See Regulations section 1.1446-4 and Pub. 515 for details.



*If you are a nominee that is the withholding agent under section 1446, enter the PTP's name and other required information in boxes 15 through 16f on Form 1042-S.*

Other partnerships that have effectively connected gross income allocable to foreign partners must pay a withholding tax under section 1446. These amounts are reported on Form 8804, Annual Return for Partnership Withholding Tax (Section 1446), and Form 8805, Foreign Partner's Information Statement of Section 1446 Withholding Tax.

## Payments by U.S. Withholding Agents

**In general.** U.S. withholding agents making payments described under *Amounts Subject to Reporting on Form 1042-S*, earlier, must file a separate Form 1042-S for each recipient who receives the income. Furthermore, withholding agents filing paper Forms 1042-S are not permitted to report multiple types of income on copy A filed with the IRS. These filers must use a separate Form 1042-S for information reportable on a single type of income.



*These filers cannot use a single Form 1042-S to report income if that income is reportable under different income, recipient, or exemption codes, or is subject to different rates of withholding.*

See [Payments Made to Persons Who Are Not Recipients](#), later, if the payment is made to a foreign person that is not a recipient.

## Payments to Recipients

**Payments directly to beneficial owners.** A U.S. withholding agent making a payment directly to a beneficial owner must complete Form 1042-S and treat the beneficial owner as the recipient. Boxes 15 through 16f should be left blank. The Form 1042-S must also include the appropriate chapter 4 and chapter 3 exemption codes, if applicable, in boxes 3a and 4a as well as the appropriate recipient codes for the chapter 4 and chapter 3 status codes for a payment that is a withholdable payment and an amount subject to chapter 3 withholding. U.S. withholding agent should complete box 21 only if it is completing Form 1042-S as a paying agent acting pursuant to an agreement to act as an authorized agent for filing and reporting Form 1042 and 1042-S.

Under a grace period rule, a U.S. withholding agent may, under certain circumstances, escrow amounts withheld under chapter 3 or 4 while the withholding agent waits for a payee and/or the

beneficial owner to provide a valid withholding certificate. A U.S. withholding agent who relies on the grace period rule must file Form 1042-S to report all payments during the period and any amounts withheld, regardless of whether the withholding agent was required to deposit such amounts during the calendar year under the applicable escrow procedure, and even if that person is later determined to be a U.S. person based on appropriate documentation after the grace period ends. See Regulations sections 1.1441-1(b)(3)(iv) and 1.1471-2(a).

In the case of foreign joint owners, you may provide a single Form 1042-S made out to the owner whose status you relied upon to determine the applicable rate of withholding (the owner subject to the highest rate of withholding). If, however, any one of the owners requests its own Form 1042-S, you must furnish a Form 1042-S to the person who requests it, and you should amend the originally filed Form 1042-S. If more than one Form 1042-S is issued for a single payment, the aggregate amount paid and tax withheld that is reported on all Forms 1042-S cannot exceed the total amounts paid to joint owners and the tax withheld on those payments.

**Payments to a qualified intermediary, withholding foreign partnership, or withholding foreign trust.** A U.S. withholding agent that makes payments to a QI (whether or not the QI assumes primary withholding responsibility), a withholding foreign partnership (WP), or a withholding foreign trust (WT) should complete Form 1042-S in most cases, treating the QI, WP, or WT as the recipient. However, see [Payments allocated, or presumed made, to U.S. non-exempt recipients](#), later for exceptions. A QI that does not assume primary withholding responsibility is required to provide information regarding the proportions of income subject to a particular withholding rate to the withholding agent on the withholding statement associated with its Form W-8IMY. In such a case, the U.S. withholding agent must complete a separate Form 1042-S for each withholding rate pool of the QI. For purposes of chapter 4, the withholding agent must complete a Form 1042-S for payments withheld upon under chapter 4 determined in accordance with the income codes used to file Form 1042-S. For chapter 3 purposes, a withholding rate pool is a payment of a single type of income, determined in accordance with the income codes used to file Form 1042-S, that is subject to a single rate of withholding. A QI that assumes primary withholding responsibility, a WP, or a WT is not required to provide withholding rate pool information.



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A U.S. withholding agent making payments to a QI (whether or not the QI assumes primary withholding responsibility), a WP, or a WT must use recipient code 12 (qualified intermediary), 13 (qualified Intermediary- Branch under Qualified Intermediary Agreement), 09 (withholding foreign partnership), or 11 (withholding foreign trust) as the chapter 3 status code and must use recipient code 08 (participating FFI- Other), 09 (participating FFI- Reporting Model 2 FFI), 10 (registered Deemed-Compliant FFI- Reporting Model 1 FFI), 11 (registered Deemed-Compliant FFI- Sponsoring Entity), or 12 (registered Deemed-Compliant FFI- Other) as the chapter 4 status code if the entity is an FFI. A U.S. withholding agent must not use any chapter 3 pooled reporting code (code 15 or 16) or any chapter 4 pooled reporting code (code 35-42). Use of an inappropriate recipient code may cause a notice to be generated.



**CAUTION** A QI, WP, or WT is required to act in such capacity only for designated accounts. Therefore, such an entity also may provide a Form W-8IMY in which it certifies that it is acting as an NQI or flow-through entity for other accounts and, if it's an FFI, that it's a participating FFI or registered deemed-compliant FFI. A U.S. withholding agent that receives a Form W-8IMY on which the foreign person providing the form indicates that it is not acting as a QI, WP, or WT may not treat the foreign person as a recipient except as otherwise provided in these instructions. A withholding agent must not use the EIN that a QI, WP, or WT provides in its capacity as such to report payments that are treated as made to an entity in its capacity as an NQI or flow-through entity. In that case, use the GIIN, or EIN, if any, that is provided by the entity on its Form W-8IMY in which it claims that it is acting as an NQI or flow-through entity.

**Note.** A withholding agent is required to use the chapter 4 reporting pool codes as the chapter 4 status code in the case of payments made to a QI with respect to its non-designated QI accounts and in the case of payments made to a participating FFI or registered deemed-compliant FFI that is an NQI, NWP, or NWT provided such QI, NQI, NWP, or NWT provides chapter 4 reporting pool information in the withholding statement associated with its Form W-8IMY. See the presumption rules under Regulations section 1.1471-3(f)(5) if such information is not provided.

**Example 1.** WA, a U.S. withholding agent, makes a payment of U.S. source dividends to QI, a qualified intermediary that does not assume primary withholding responsibility and that is a participating

FFI. QI provides WA with a valid Form W-8IMY with which it associates a withholding statement that allocates 95% of the payment to a chapter 3, 15% withholding rate pool and 5% of the payment to a chapter 4, 30% withholding rate pool. WA must complete a Form 1042-S, for the dividends allocated to the chapter 3, 15% withholding rate pool, showing "15.00" in box 3b (chapter 3 tax rate), "00" in box 3a (chapter 3 exemption code), chapter 4 exemption code 15 (payee not subject to chapter 4 withholding) in box 4a, "00.00" in box 4b (chapter 4 tax rate) and QI as the recipient in box 14a along with recipient code 12 (qualified intermediary) as the chapter 3 status code and recipient code 08 (participating FFI- other) as the chapter 4 status code. WA must also complete a Form 1042-S, for the dividends allocated to the chapter 4, 30% withholding rate pool, showing chapter 3 exemption code 12 (payee subjected to chapter 4 withholding) in box 3a, "00.00" in box 3b (chapter 3 tax rate), "00" in box 4a) (chapter 4 exemption code), and "30.00" in box 4b with QI as the recipient in box 13a and recipient code 12 (qualified intermediary) as the chapter 3 status code and recipient code 08 (participating FFI-other) as the chapter 4 status code.

**Payments allocated, or presumed made, to U.S. non-exempt recipients.**

A QI may provide Forms W-9 or other information regarding U.S. non-exempt recipients that the QI (or other entity maintaining the account) is not required to report as U.S. accounts under chapter 4 and for which the QI does not assume primary Form 1099 reporting responsibility. QI may also provide information regarding U.S. non-exempt recipients that QI elects to backup withhold under section 3406 instead of withholding under chapter 4 on payments made to an account holder. If Forms W-9 or other information is provided together with information allocating all or a part of the payment to U.S. non-exempt recipients, you must report income allocable to a U.S. non-exempt recipient unless included in a pool of U.S. payees, on the appropriate Form 1099 and not on Form 1042-S even though you are paying that income to a QI.

You also may be required under the presumption rules to treat a payment made to a QI as made to a payee that is a U.S. non-exempt recipient from which you must withhold on the payment under the backup withholding provisions of the Code. In this case, you must report the payment on the appropriate Form 1099. See the *General Instructions for Certain Information Returns*.

**Example 2.** WA, a U.S. withholding agent, makes a payment of U.S. source

dividends to QI, a qualified intermediary and registered deemed-compliant FFI that is a local FFI described in Regulations section 1.1471-5(f)(1)(i)(A). QI provides WA with a valid Form W-8IMY certifying that it is transmitting Forms W-9 for U.S. non-exempt recipients and with which it associates a withholding statement that allocates 95% of the payment to a chapter 3 15% withholding rate pool and 5% of the payment to C, a U.S. individual. QI also provides WA with C's Form W-9. C is an account holder of the QI and a U.S. citizen, resident in the QI's local jurisdiction that QI is not required under chapter 4 (see Regulations section 1.1471-5(f)(1)(i)(A)). WA must complete a Form 1042-S, showing QI as the recipient in box 14a and recipient code 12 (qualified intermediary), for the dividends allocated to the 15% withholding rate pool. WA also must complete a Form 1099-DIV issued to C reporting the part of the dividend allocated to C.

**Example 3.** WA, a withholding agent, makes a payment of U.S. source dividends to QI, a qualified intermediary that is a reporting Model 1 FFI. QI provides WA with a valid Form W-8IMY with which it associates a withholding statement that allocates 40% of the payment to a chapter 3, 15% withholding rate pool and 40% to a chapter 3, 30% withholding rate pool. QI does not provide any withholding rate pool information regarding the remaining 20% of the payment. WA must apply the presumption rule to the part of the payment (20%) that has not been allocated. Under the presumption rules of Regulations section 1.1471-3(f)(5), 20% of the payment is treated as paid to a nonparticipating FFI. WA must complete three Forms 1042-S. First, a Form 1042-S for dividends subject to 15% withholding, showing "00" in box 3a (chapter 3 exemption code), chapter 4 exemption code 15 (payee not subject to chapter 4 withholding) in box 4a, QI as the recipient in box 14a, recipient code 12 (qualified intermediary) as the chapter 3 status code, and recipient code 08 (participating FFI-other) as the chapter 4 status code. Second, a Form 1042-S for dividends subject to 30% withholding, showing "00" in box 3a (chapter 3 exemption code), chapter 4 exemption code 15 (payee not subject to chapter 4 withholding) in box 4a, QI as the recipient in box 14a, recipient code 12 (qualified intermediary) as the chapter 3 status code, and recipient code 08 (participating FFI-other) as the chapter 4 status code. Third, a Form 1042-S for dividends subject to 30% withholding, showing chapter 3 exemption code 12 (payee subjected to chapter 4 withholding), "00" in box 4a (chapter 4 exemption code), QI as the recipient in box 14a, and recipient code 40

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(nonparticipating FFI pool) as the chapter 4 status code.

**Amounts paid to qualified securities lenders.** A withholding agent that makes payments of substitute dividends to a qualified securities lender (QSL) should complete Form 1042-S treating the QSL as the recipient. Use income code 34. Use recipient code 16 or 17 (qualified securities lender- qualified intermediary or qualified securities lender-other) as the chapter 3 status code.

The withholding agent is not required to withhold on a substitute dividend payment that is part of a series of dividend equivalent payments if it receives, at least annually, a certificate from the QSL that includes a statement with the following information.

- The recipient of the substitute dividend is a QSL, and
- With respect to the substitute dividend it receives from the withholding agent, the QSL states that it will withhold and remit or pay the proper amount of U.S. gross-basis tax. Use exemption code 11.

If the QSL is also a QI with primary withholding responsibility, use exemption code 11 and not exemption code 06 for chapter 3 purposes.

**Amounts paid to certain U.S. branches.** A U.S. withholding agent making a payment to a "U.S. branch of participating FFI or reporting model 1 FFI" (defined in *Definitions*, earlier) completes Form 1042-S as follows:

- If a withholding agent makes a payment to a U.S. branch of a participating FFI or reporting model 1 FFI that has provided the withholding agent with a Form W-8IMY stating that it has agreed to be treated as a U.S. person, the U.S. withholding agent treats the U.S. branch as the recipient.
- If a withholding agent makes a payment to a U.S. branch of a participating FFI that has provided a Form W-8IMY to transmit information regarding its chapter 4 reporting pools and, to the extent applicable, recipient specific information for chapter 3 purposes, the U.S. withholding agent must complete a separate Form 1042-S for each chapter 4 reporting pool treating the U.S. branch as the recipient or, for chapter 3 purposes, for each recipient that is a foreign person whose documentation is associated with the U.S. branch's Form W-8IMY. If a payment cannot be reliably associated with recipient documentation, the U.S. withholding agent must complete Form 1042-S in accordance with the presumption rules.
- If a withholding agent cannot reliably associate a payment with a Form W-8IMY from a U.S. branch, and if a withholding agent has both an EIN for the branch and a valid GIIN for the home office establishing that the U.S. branch is a

branch of a participating FFI or reporting model 1 FFI, then the payment may be reported on a single Form 1042-S treating the U.S. branch as the recipient and reporting the income as effectively connected income.

**Amounts paid to a foreign estate.** If a U.S. withholding agent makes a payment to a foreign estate, a Form 1042-S must be completed showing the estate as the recipient. Use recipient code 20 (estate), as the chapter 3 status code and the applicable recipient code for the chapter 4 status code.

**Dual claims.** A U.S. withholding agent may make a payment to a foreign entity (for example, a hybrid entity) that is simultaneously claiming an exemption from chapter 4 withholding and a reduced rate of tax under chapter 3 on its own behalf for a part of the payment and an exemption from chapter 4 withholding and a reduced rate of tax under chapter 3 on behalf of persons in their capacity as interest holders in that entity on the remaining part. If the claims are consistent and the withholding agent has accepted the multiple claims, a separate Form 1042-S must be filed for the entity for those payments for which the entity is treated as claiming a reduced rate of withholding and separate Forms 1042-S must be filed for each of the interest holders for those payments for which the interest holders are claiming a reduced rate of withholding. The Forms 1042-S must include the chapter 4 status of the payee (including the applicable chapter 4 exemption). If the claims are consistent but the withholding agent has not chosen to accept the multiple claims, or if the claims are inconsistent, a separate Form 1042-S must be filed for the person(s) being treated as the recipient(s).

**Special instructions for U.S. trusts and estates.** Report the entire amount of income subject to reporting, regardless of estimates of distributable net income.

### Payments Made to Persons Who Are Not Recipients

**Disregarded entities.** If a U.S. withholding agent makes a payment to a disregarded entity other than an FFI, that is not a hybrid entity making a treaty claim and receives a valid Form W-8BEN or W-8ECI from a foreign person that is the single owner of the disregarded entity, the withholding agent must file a Form 1042-S in the name of the foreign single owner. The taxpayer identifying number (TIN) on the Form 1042-S, if required, must be the foreign single owner's TIN.

**Example.** WA, a withholding agent, makes a payment of interest to LLC, a foreign limited liability company that is not an FFI. LLC is wholly-owned by FC, a

foreign corporation that is an excepted non-financial foreign entity. LLC is treated as a disregarded entity. WA has a Form W-8BENE from FC on which it states that it is the beneficial owner of the income paid to LLC. WA reports the interest payment on Form 1042-S showing FC as the recipient. The result would be the same if LLC was a domestic entity.

A disregarded entity can, however, claim to be the beneficial owner of a payment if it is a hybrid entity claiming treaty benefits. See *Form W-8BENE* and its instructions for more information. If a disregarded entity claims on a valid Form W-8BEN to be the beneficial owner, the U.S. withholding agent must complete a Form 1042-S treating the disregarded entity as a recipient and using recipient code 02 (corporation) as the chapter 3 status code and the applicable recipient code for the chapter 4 status code of the payee.

**Amounts paid to a nonqualified intermediary or flow-through entity.** If a U.S. withholding agent makes a payment to an NQI or a flow-through entity, (other than a nonparticipating FFI), it must complete a separate Form 1042-S for each recipient on whose behalf the NQI or flow-through entity acts as indicated by its withholding statement and the documentation associated with its Form W-8IMY. If a payment is made through tiers of NQIs or flow-through entities, the withholding agent must nevertheless complete Form 1042-S for the recipients to which the payments are remitted. A withholding agent completing Form 1042-S for a recipient that receives a payment through an NQI or a flow-through entity must include in boxes 15 through 16f of Form 1042-S the name, country code, address, and TIN, if any, and GIIN of the NQI or flow-through entity from whom the recipient directly receives the payment.

If, however, a U.S. withholding agent makes payments to a NQI or a flow-through entity that is a participating FFI or registered deemed-compliant FFI that is allocable to a chapter 4 reporting pool as indicated by the FFI's withholding statement, the U.S. withholding agent should complete a separate Form 1042-S for each chapter 4 reporting pool (i.e., pool of recalcitrant account holders, pool of nonparticipating FFIs, pool of payees that are U.S. persons) treating the participating FFI or registered deemed-compliant FFI as the recipient and must include the applicable chapter 4 reporting pool code as the chapter 4 status code. If a payment is made through tiers of NQIs or flow-through entities that are participating FFIs or registered deemed-compliant FFIs, the withholding agent must nevertheless complete Form 1042-S for

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each chapter 4 reporting pool to which the payments are allocated.

If a U.S. withholding agent makes payments to an NQI or flow-through entity that is a participating FFI or deemed-compliant FFI, and cannot reliably associate the payment, or any part of the payment, with a valid withholding certificate (Forms W-8 or W-9) or other valid appropriate documentation from a recipient (either because a recipient withholding certificate has not been provided or because the NQI or flow-through entity has failed to provide the information required on a withholding statement), the withholding agent must follow the appropriate presumption rules for that payment. For this purpose, if the allocation information provided to the withholding agent indicates an allocation of more than 100% of the payment, then no part of the payment should be considered to be associated with a Form W-8, Form W-9, or other appropriate documentation. The Form 1042-S should be completed treating participating FFI or registered deemed-compliant FFI as the recipient in box 14a and recipient code 40 (nonparticipating FFI pool) as the chapter 4 status code. Alternatively, in the case of a certified deemed-compliant FFI, Form 1042-S should be completed by entering "Unknown Recipient" in box 14a and recipient code 33 (unknown recipient) as the chapter 3 status code and recipient code 17 (nonparticipating FFI) as the chapter 4 status code. Also, the name, country code, address, TIN, if any, of the certified deemed-compliant FFI should be entered in box 15 through 16f.

If a U.S. withholding agent makes payments to an NQI or flow-through entity that is a nonparticipating FFI, the withholding agent must treat the payment as made to an unknown recipient regardless of whether it can reliably associate the payment, or any part of the payment, with a valid withholding certificate (Forms W-8 or W-9) or other valid appropriate documentation from a recipient (See Regulations section 1.1471-3(d)(8)). The withholding agent should complete a Form 1042-S showing "Unknown Recipient" in box 14a and recipient code 24 (unknown recipient) as the chapter 3 status code and recipient code 31 (unknown recipient) as the chapter 4 status code. Also, the name, country code, address, TIN, if any, of the nonparticipating FFI should be entered on Form 1042-S in box 15 through 16f.

If, however, an NQI or flow-through entity that is a nonparticipating FFI provides documentation described in Regulations section 1.1471-3(d)(8)(ii) to establish that the payment or a portion of the payment is beneficially owned by an exempt beneficial owner, then the withholding agent should complete a Form

1042-S for each exempt beneficial owner showing the chapter 4 exemption code 15 (payee not subject to chapter 4 withholding), the exempt beneficial owner as the recipient in box 14a, and the name, country code, address, TIN, if any, of the nonparticipating FFI in box 15 through 16f. For any remaining portion of the payment, the withholding agent should complete a Form 1042-S to an unknown recipient as described directly above.

**Pro-rata reporting.** If the withholding agent has agreed that an NQI (other than a nonparticipating FFI), may provide information allocating a payment to its account holders under the alternative procedure of Regulations section 1.1441-1(e)(3)(iv)(D) (no later than February 14, 2015) and the NQI fails to allocate more than 10% of the payment in a withholding rate pool to the specific recipients in the pool, the withholding agent must file Forms 1042-S for each recipient in the pool on a pro-rata basis. If, however, the NQI fails to timely allocate 10% or less of the payment in a withholding rate pool to the specific recipients in the pool, the withholding agent must file Forms 1042-S for each recipient for which it has allocation information and report the unallocated part of the payment on a Form 1042-S.

**Payments allocated, or presumed made, to U.S. non-exempt recipients.** You may be given Forms W-9 or other information regarding U.S. non-exempt recipients from an NQI or flow-through entity together with information allocating all or a part of the payment to U.S. non-exempt recipients. You must report income allocable to a U.S. non-exempt recipient on the appropriate Form 1099 and not on Form 1042-S, even though you are paying that income to an NQI or a flow-through entity. If, however, a participating FFI or registered deemed-compliant FFI provides a withholding statement allocating all or part of the payment to a pool of U.S. payees along with a statement that it is reporting its U.S. accounts under chapter 4, you must report the income allocable to such pool on Form 1042-S.

**Example 4.** FP is a nonwithholding foreign partnership (flow-through entity) that is a certified deemed-compliant FFI. FP receives from WA a U.S. withholding agent, a payment of interest described by income code 01 (interest paid by U.S. obligors—general). FP has three partners, A, B, and C, all of whom are individuals. FP provides WA with a Form W-8IMY certifying that it is transmitting Forms W-9 for U.S. non-exempt recipients and Forms W-8BEN from A and B and a Form W-9 from C, a U.S. non-exempt recipient. In addition, FP provides a complete withholding statement in association with

its Form W-8IMY that allocates the interest payments among A, B, and C. WA must file two Forms 1042-S, one each for A and B, and a Form 1099-INT for C.

**Example 5.** The facts are the same as in Example 4, except that FP does not provide any documentation from its partners. Because WA cannot reliably associate the interest with documentation from a payee, it must apply the presumption rules. Under the presumption rules of Regulations section 1.1471-3(f)(5), the interest is deemed paid to a nonparticipating FFI. A Form 1042-S should be completed by entering "Unknown Recipient" in box 14a and recipient code 24 (unknown recipient) as the chapter 3 status code and recipient code 17 (nonparticipating FFI) as the chapter 4 status code. Also, the name, country code, address, TIN, if any, of the certified deemed-compliant FFI should be entered in box 15 through 16f.

### Specified Federal Procurement Payments Made to Foreign Persons

For purposes of section 5000C, a payor of a specified Federal procurement payment to a foreign person must complete a Form 1042-S for payments withheld upon in the name of the foreign person. Use the income code 44 to report payments subject to withholding under section 5000C. Box 2 should include the amount of the specified Federal procurement payments subject to withholding and Box 7 should include the amount of tax withheld under section 5000C.

### Amounts Paid by Qualified Intermediaries

**In general.** For purposes of chapter 4, the QI must complete a Form 1042-S for payments withheld under chapter 4 determined in accordance with the income codes used to file Form 1042-S. A QI that is a participating FFI or registered deemed-compliant FFI may use the chapter 4 pooled reporting codes 35 through 41 to allocate payments made to its recalcitrant account holders, payees that are nonparticipating FFIs, and payees that are U.S. persons. For payments that are exempt from chapter 4 withholding, and made by the QI directly to foreign beneficial owners (or that are treated as paid directly to beneficial owners), the QI may report on the basis of reporting pools, in most cases. A QI may not report on the basis of reporting pools in the circumstances described in Recipient-by-Recipient Reporting, later. A reporting pool consists of income that falls within a particular withholding rate and within a particular income code, chapter 4 exemption code, chapter 3 exemption code (if applicable) or recipient code as

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determined on Form 1042-S. For payments not subject to chapter 4 withholding, a QI may use a single chapter 4 exemption code 15 (payees not subject to chapter 4 withholding) and a single chapter 3 reporting pool code 31 (Withholding rate pool--general) as the chapter 3 status code for all reporting pools, except for amounts paid to foreign tax-exempt recipients for which chapter 3 reporting pool code 32 should be used. Note, however, that a QI should use recipient code 32 only for pooled account holders that have claimed an exemption based on their tax-exempt status and not some other exemption (tax treaty or other Code).

**Example 6.** QI, a qualified intermediary, has four direct account holders, A and B, foreign individuals, and X and Y, foreign corporations. The payments made to these direct account holders are exempt from chapter 4 withholding. A and X are residents of a country with which the United States has an income tax treaty and have provided documentation that establishes that they are entitled to a lower treaty rate of 15% on withholding of dividends from U.S. sources. B and Y are not residents of a treaty country and are subject to 30% withholding on dividends. QI receives U.S. source dividends on behalf of its four customers. QI must file one Form 1042-S for the 15% withholding rate pool. This Form 1042-S must show income code 06 (dividends paid by U.S. corporations—general) in box 1, “15.00” in box 3b (chapter 3 tax rate), chapter 4 exemption code 15 (payee not subject to chapter 4 withholding) in box 4a, “00.00” in box 4b (chapter 4 tax rate), “Withholding rate pool” in box 14a (recipient’s name), and chapter 3 reporting pool code 31 (withholding rate pool—general) as the chapter 3 status code. QI also must file one Form 1042-S for the 30% withholding rate pool that contains the same information as the Form 1042-S filed for the 15% withholding rate pool, except that it will show “30.00” in box 3b (chapter 3) (tax rate).

**Example 7.** The facts are the same as in Example 6, except that Y is an organization that has tax-exempt status in the United States and in the country in which it is located, and A is a recalcitrant account holder with U.S. indicia. QI must file three Forms 1042-S. One Form 1042-S (for amounts allocable for B and Y) will contain the same information as in Example 6. The third Form 1042-S (for amounts allocable to B and Y) will contain information for the withholding rate pool consisting of the amounts paid to X. This Form 1042-S will show income code 06 (dividends paid by U.S. corporations—general) in box 1, exemption code 02 (exempt under an

Internal Revenue Code section (income other than portfolio interest)) in box 3a, “00.00” in box 3b (chapter 3 tax rate), chapter 4 exemption code 15 (payee not subject to chapter 4 withholding) in box 4a, “00.00” in box 4b (chapter 4 tax rate), “Zero rate withholding pool—exempt organizations,” or similar designation, in box 14a (recipient’s name), and chapter 3 code 32, (withholding rate pool—exempt organizations). The fourth Form 1042-S will contain information for the recalcitrant pool consisting of amounts paid to A. This Form 1042-S will show income code 06 (dividends paid by U.S. corporations -- general) in box 1, exemption code 12 (payee subjected to chapter 4 withholding) in box 3a, “00.00” in box 3b (tax rate), “00.00” in box 4a (chapter 4 exemption code), “30.00” in box 4b (tax rate), “recalcitrant pool-U.S. Indicia” or similar designation, in box 14a (recipient’s name), and chapter 4 recipient code 36 (Recalcitrant pool-U.S. indicia) as the chapter 4 status code.



*Under the terms of its Qualified Intermediary (or QI) agreement with the IRS, the QI may be required to report the amounts paid to U.S. non-exempt recipients on Form 1099 or Form 8966 using the name, address, and TIN of the payee to the extent those items of information are known. These amounts must not be reported on Form 1042-S. In addition, amounts paid to U.S. exempt recipients are not subject to reporting on Form 1042-S or Form 1099.*

### Amounts Paid to Private Arrangement Intermediaries

In most cases, a QI must report payments made to each private arrangement intermediary (PAI) (defined earlier in *Definitions*) as if the PAI’s direct account holders were its own. For purposes of chapter 4, if the PAI is a participating FFI or deemed-compliant FFI, a QI that is a participating FFI or registered deemed-compliant FFI may use the chapter 4 reporting pool codes 35 through 41 to allocate payments made to the PAI’s recalcitrant account holders, payees that are nonparticipating FFIs, and payees that are U.S. persons and may treat the PAI as the recipient on Form 1042-S. The QI may only use chapter 4 reporting pool code 41 (U.S. payees pool), however, if the PAI reports its U.S. accounts under chapter 4. Otherwise, see the conditions specified in the QI agreement. For chapter 3 purposes, if the payment is made directly by the PAI to the recipient, the QI may report the payment on a pooled basis. A separate Form 1042-S is required for each withholding rate pool of each PAI. However, the QI must include the name and address of the PAI and use reporting pool code 33 or 34 (PAI- withholding rate

pool- general and PAI-withholding rate pool-exempt organization) as the chapter 3 status code. If the PAI is providing recipient information from an NQI or flow-through entity, the QI may not report the payments on a pooled basis. Instead, it must follow the same procedures as a U.S. withholding agent making a payment to an NQI or flow-through entity.

**Example.** QI, a qualified intermediary, pays U.S. source dividends to direct account holders that are foreign persons and beneficial owners. It also pays a part of the U.S. source dividends to two private arrangement intermediaries, PAI1 and PAI2. The private arrangement intermediaries pay the dividends they receive from QI to foreign persons that are beneficial owners and direct account holders of PAI1 or PAI2. All payees are exempt from chapter 4 withholding and the dividends paid are subject to a 15% rate of withholding. QI must file a Form 1042-S for the dividends paid to its own direct account holders that are beneficial owners. QI also must file two Forms 1042-S, one for the dividends paid to the direct account holders of each of PAI1 and PAI2. Each of the Forms 1042-S that QI files for payments made to PAI1 and PAI2 must contain the name and address of PAI1 or PAI2 and recipient code 33 (private arrangement intermediary withholding rate pool—general) as the chapter 3 status code.

### Amounts Paid to Certain Partnerships and Trusts

A QI that is applying the special pool reporting allowance provided in the QI agreement for certain partnerships or trusts must file separate Forms 1042-S reflecting reporting pools for each partnership or trust that has provided reporting pool information in its withholding statement. For purposes of chapter 4, if the PAI is a deemed-compliant FFI, a QI that is a participating FFI or registered deemed-compliant FFI may use the chapter 4 reporting pool codes 35 through 41 to allocate payments made to the partnership or trust’s recalcitrant account holders, payees that are nonparticipating FFIs, and payees that are U.S. persons, to the extent applicable, and may treat the partnership or trust as the recipient on Form 1042-S. The QI may only use chapter 4 reporting pool code 41 (U.S. payees pool), however, if the partnership or trust reports its U.S. accounts under chapter 4. Otherwise, see the conditions specified in the QI agreement. For chapter 3 purposes, if the payment is made directly by the partnership or trust to the recipient, the QI may use reporting pool code 35 or 36 (Agent-withholding rate

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pool-general and Agent- withholding rate pool-exempt organization) as the chapter 3 status code. However, to the extent required in the QI agreement, the QI must file separate Forms 1042-S for partners, beneficiaries, or owners of such partnership or trust that are indirect partners, beneficiaries, or owners, and for direct partners, beneficiaries, or owners of such partnership or trust that are intermediaries or flow-through entities.

### Recipient-by-Recipient Reporting

If a QI is not permitted to report on the basis of reporting pools, it must follow the same rules that apply to a U.S. withholding agent. For chapter 3 purposes, Aa QI may not report the following payments on a reporting pool basis, but rather must complete Form 1042-S for each appropriate recipient and must provide the applicable chapter 4 exemption code.

**Payments made to another QI, QSL, WP, or WT.** The QI must complete a Form 1042-S treating the other QI, QSL, WP, or WT as the recipient.

**Payments made to an NQI (including an NQI that is an account holder of a PAI).** For chapter 3 purposes, the QI must complete a Form 1042-S for each recipient who receives the payment from the NQI. A QI that is completing Form 1042-S for a recipient that receives a payment through an NQI must include in boxes 15 through 16f the name, country code, address, TIN, and GIIN, if any, of the NQI from whom the recipient directly receives the payment. In the case of an NQI that is a participating FFI or registered deemed-compliant FFI, the QI must complete a Form 1042-S for each pool of recalcitrant account holders, nonparticipating FFIs, and payees that are U.S. persons. In such a case, the QI must include the name and address of the NQI as the recipient and use chapter 4 pool reporting codes 35 through 41 as the chapter 4 status code.

**Example.** QI, a qualified intermediary, has NQI, a nonqualified intermediary that is a participating FFI, as an account holder. NQI has two account holders, A and B, both recalcitrant account holders with U.S. indicia who receive U.S. source dividends from QI. NQI provides QI with a valid Form W-8IMY and a complete withholding statement that allocates the dividends paid to NQI to recalcitrant pool-U.S. indicia for both A and B. QI must complete one Form 1042-S reporting NQI as the recipient and using reporting pool code 36 (recalcitrant pool-U.S. indicia) as the chapter 4 status code.

**Payments made to a flow-through entity.** The QI must complete a Form 1042-S for each recipient who receives the payment from the flow-through entity. A QI

that is completing a Form 1042-S for a recipient that receives a payment through a flow-through entity must include in boxes 15 through 16f the name, country code, address, and TIN, if any, of the flow-through entity from which the recipient directly receives the payment.

For chapter 4 purposes and in the case of a flow-through entity that is a participating FFI or registered deemed-compliant FFI (other than a WP or WT), the QI must complete a Form 1042-S for each pool of recalcitrant account holders, nonparticipating FFIs, and payees that are U.S. persons provided in the withholding statement associated with the Form W-8IMY of the flow-through entity. The QI must include the name and address of the flow-through entity as the recipient and use pooled reporting codes 35 through 41 as the chapter 4 status code.

**Example.** QI, a qualified intermediary, has FP, a nonwithholding foreign partnership that is a registered deemed-compliant FFI, as an account holder. QI pays interest described by income code 01 (interest paid by U.S. obligors—general) to FP. FP has three partners, A, B, and C, all of whom are exempt from withholding under chapter 4. FP provides QI with a Form W-8IMY with which it associates the Forms W-8BEN from each of A, B, and C. In addition, FP provides a complete withholding statement in association with its Form W-8IMY that allocates the interest payments among A, B, and C. QI must file three Forms 1042-S, one each for A, B, and C. The Forms 1042-S must show information relating to FP in boxes 15 through 16f.

### Amounts Paid by Withholding Foreign Partnerships and Trusts

**In general.** For chapter 4 purposes, payments that are made by a withholding foreign partnership (WP) or withholding foreign trust (WT) that are FFIs directly to its recalcitrant account holders, payees that are nonparticipating FFIs, and payees that are U.S. persons may be reported on the basis of reporting pools. In most cases, for chapter 3 purposes, a withholding foreign partnership (WP) or withholding foreign trust (WT) must file a separate Form 1042-S for each direct partner, beneficiary, or owner that is exempt from chapter 4 withholding and to whom the WP or WT distributes, or in whose distributive share is included, an amount subject to withholding under chapter 3, in the same manner as a U.S. withholding agent. However, if the WP or WT has made a pooled reporting election in its WP or WT agreement, the WP or WT may instead report payments to such

direct partners, beneficiaries, or owners on the basis of reporting pools and file a separate Form 1042-S for each reporting pool. A reporting pool consists of income that falls within a particular withholding rate and within a particular income code, chapter 4 exemption code (if applicable) and recipient code, as determined on Form 1042-S. For payments not subject to chapter 4 withholding, a WP or WT may use a single chapter 4 exemption code 15 (payees not subject to chapter 4 withholding) and a single chapter 3 reporting pool code 31 (withholding rate pool—general) as the chapter 3 status code for all chapter 3 reporting pools, except for amounts paid to foreign tax-exempt recipients for which a separate recipient code 32 must be used. For this purpose, a foreign tax-exempt recipient includes any organization that is not subject to withholding and is not liable to tax in its country of residence because it is a charitable organization, pension fund, or foreign government.

### Amounts Paid by Nonqualified Intermediaries and Flow-Through Entities

An NQI and a flow-through entity are withholding agents and must file Forms 1042-S for amounts paid to recipients. However, an NQI or flow-through entity is not required to file Form 1042-S if it is not required to file Form 1042-S under the *Multiple Withholding Agent Rule*, later. An NQI or flow-through entity may report payments made to recipients to the extent it has failed to provide to another withholding agent the appropriate documentation and complete withholding statement. If the NQI or flow-through entity chooses to or must file Form 1042-S, as described above, the NQI or flow-through entity must also file Form 1042 and, if applicable, attach the Form 1042-S it received from withholding agent to establish any credit for amounts withheld by the withholding agent. See *Instructions for Form 1042*.

If another withholding agent has withheld tax on an amount that should have been exempt (for example, where the withholding agent applied the presumption rules because it did not receive proper documentation or other required information from the NQI or flow-through entity), and the payee or beneficial owner will make a claim for refund, the NQI or flow-through entity should report on Form 1042-S the correct tax rate and the combined amount of U.S. federal tax withheld with respect to the recipient and should enter the applicable chapter 3 and 4 exemption codes.

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If another withholding agent underwithholds, even though it received proper documentation from the NQI or flow-through entity, the NQI or flow-through entity must withhold additional amounts to bring the total withholding to the correct amount.

**Example 1.** NQI, a foreign bank that is a participating FFI acts as a nonqualified intermediary for four different foreign persons (A, B, C, and D) who own securities from which they receive interest. The interest is paid by a U.S. withholding agent (WA) as custodian of the securities for NQI. A, B, C, and D each own a 25% interest in the securities. NQI has furnished WA a Form W-8IMY to which it has attached Forms W-8BEN from A and B. NQI's Form W-8IMY contains an attachment stating that 25% of the securities are allocable to each of A and B, and 50% a pool of recalcitrant account holders. WA pays \$100 of interest during the calendar year. WA treats the \$25 of interest allocable to A and the \$25 of interest allocable to B as portfolio interest and completes a Form 1042-S for A and for B as the recipients. WA includes information relating to NQI in boxes 15 through 16f on the Forms 1042-S for A and B. WA subjects the remaining \$50 of interest to 30% withholding under chapter 4 and reports the interest on a Form 1042-S by treating NQI as the recipient in box 14a (using reporting pool code 36 (recalcitrant pool-U.S. indicia) as the chapter 4 status code, "30.00" in box 4b (tax rate), and \$15 as the amount withheld in box 7 and box 10. Under the multiple withholding agent rule, NQI is not required to file a Form 1042-S but may file a Form 1042-S, if, for example, C and D make a claim for refund and NQI has not filed a collective refund claim permissible (see Regulations section 1.1471-4(f)).

**Example 2.** WA a U.S. withholding agent makes a \$100 dividend payment to a foreign bank (NQI) that is a participating FFI, and acts as a nonqualified intermediary. NQI receives the payment on behalf of A, documented as a foreign individual exempt from chapter 4 withholding and a resident of a treaty country who is entitled to a 15% rate of withholding, under chapter 3 and B, documented as a foreign individual exempt from chapter 4 withholding and a resident of a country that does not have a tax treaty with the United States and who is subject to 30% withholding under chapter 3. NQI provides WA with its Form W-8IMY to which it associates the Forms W-8BEN from both A and B and a complete withholding statement that allocates 50% of the dividend to A and 50% to B. A's Form W-8BEN claims a 15% treaty rate of withholding. B's Form W-8BEN does not claim a reduced rate of withholding. WA, however, mistakenly

withholds only 15%, \$15, from the entire \$100 payment. WA completes a Form 1042-S for each A and B as the recipients, showing on each form \$50 of dividends in box 2, a withholding rate of "15.00" in box 3b (chapter 3 tax rate), and \$7.50 as the amount withheld in boxes 7 and 10. Under the multiple withholding agent rule, NQI is not required to file a Form 1042-S for A. However, because NQI knows (or should know) that B is subject to a 30% rate of withholding, and assuming it knows that WA only withheld 15%, the multiple withholding agent rule does not apply to the dividend paid to B, and NQI must withhold an additional 15% from the payment to B. NQI then must file a Form 1042-S for B showing \$50 of dividends in box 2, enter "00" in box 3a (chapter 3 exemption code), "30.00" in box 2b (the correct chapter 3 tax rate), and \$7.50 withheld by NQI in box 7, \$7.50 withheld by WA in box 8, and \$15 in box 9 (the combined amount withheld). NQI also must enter chapter 4 exemption code 15 (payee not subject to chapter 4 withholding) in box 4a and "00.00" in box 4b (chapter 4 tax rate). See the instructions for box 3a, later.

## Multiple Withholding Agent Rule

A withholding agent is not required to file Form 1042-S if a return is filed by another withholding agent reporting the same amount and the withholding agent has withheld correctly.

The multiple withholding agent rule does not relieve withholding agents from Form 1042-S reporting responsibility in the following circumstances.

- Any withholding agent making a payment to a QI, QSL, WP, or WT must report that payment as made to the QI, QSL, WP, or WT.
- Any withholding agent making a payment to a U.S. branch treated as a U.S. person must report the payment as made to that branch.
- Any withholding agent that withholds an amount from a payment under chapters 3 or 4 must report that amount to the recipient from whom it was withheld, unless the payment is reportable on another IRS form.

Furthermore, the multiple withholding agent rule does not relieve the following from Form 1042-S reporting responsibility.

- Any QI, WP, or WT required to report an amount to chapter 4 reporting pool or chapter 3 withholding rate pool.
- An NQI or flow-through entity that knows, or has reason to know, that the correct amount has not been withheld by another withholding agent.

## Penalties

The following penalties apply to the person required to file Form 1042-S. The penalties apply to both paper filers and electronic filers.

**Late filing of correct Form 1042-S.** A penalty may be imposed for failure to file each correct and complete Form 1042-S when due (including extensions), unless you can show that the failure was due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect. The penalty, based on when you file a correct Form 1042-S, is:

- \$30 per Form 1042-S if you correctly file within 30 days after the required filing date; the maximum penalty is \$250,000 per year (\$75,000 for a small business). A small business, for this purpose, is defined as having average annual gross receipts of \$5 million or less for the 3 most recent tax years (or for the period of its existence, if shorter) ending before the calendar year in which the Forms 1042-S are due.
- \$60 per Form 1042-S if you correctly file more than 30 days after the due date but by August 1; the maximum penalty is \$500,000 per year (\$200,000 for a small business).
- \$100 per Form 1042-S if you file after August 1 or you do not file correct Forms 1042-S; the maximum penalty is \$1,500,000 per year (\$500,000 for a small business).

If you intentionally disregard the requirement to report correct information, the penalty per Form 1042-S is increased to the greater of \$250 or 10% of the total amount of items required to be reported, with no maximum penalty.

**Failure to furnish correct Form 1042-S to recipient.** If you fail to provide statements to recipients and cannot show reasonable cause, a penalty of up to \$100 may be imposed for each failure to furnish Form 1042-S to the recipient when due. The penalty also may be imposed for failure to include all required information or for furnishing incorrect information on Form 1042-S. The maximum penalty is \$1,500,000 for all failures to furnish correct recipient statements during a calendar year. If you provide the correct statement on or before August 1, reduced penalties similar to those for failing to file a correct Form 1042-S with the IRS may be imposed. See [Late filing of correct Form 1042-S](#), earlier. If you intentionally disregard the requirement to report correct information, each \$100 penalty is increased to the greater of \$250 or 10% of the total amount of items required to be reported, with no maximum penalty.

**Failure to file electronically.** If you are required to file electronically but fail to do so, and you do not have an approved waiver on record, you may be subject to a \$50 penalty per return unless you

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establish reasonable cause. The penalty applies separately to original returns and amended returns. The maximum penalty is \$100,000.

## Avoid Common Errors

To ensure that your Forms 1042-S can be correctly processed, be sure that you:

- Carefully read the information provided in Pub. 515 and these instructions.
- Comply with the requirements in Pub. 1187 if you are an electronic filer.
- Complete all required fields. At a minimum, you must enter information in boxes 1, 2, 3a, 3b, 4a, 4b, 7, 10, 12 through 13f, 14a, 14c, 14d, 17, and chapters 3 and 4 status code boxes for the withholding agent and recipient (except in the case of pool reporting in which case only a chapter 3 or 4 status code box for the recipient is required). Other boxes must be completed if the nature of the payment requires it.

**Note.** You may leave box 5 blank if you are reporting a payment to an artist or athlete and there is a central withholding agreement. See *Exception for central withholding agreements* in the instructions for box 5. You may leave box 6 blank if you are applying backup withholding to the payment being reported.

- Use only income, recipient, exemption, and country codes specifically listed in these instructions.
- Use only tax rates that are allowed by statute, regulations, or treaty. Do not attempt to “blend” rates. Instead, if necessary, submit multiple Forms 1042-S to show changes in tax rate. See the *Valid Tax Rate Table*, later.

All information you enter when reporting the payment must correctly reflect the intent of the statute and regulations. In most cases, you should rely on the withholding documentation you have collected (Form W-8 series, Form 8233, etc.) to complete your Form 1042-S submissions.

Also note the following:

- The gross income you report in box 2 cannot be zero.
- The income code you report in box 1 must correctly reflect the type of income you pay to the recipient.
- The withholding agent's name, address, and EIN, QI-EIN, WP-EIN, or WT-EIN, or GIIN must be reported in boxes 12a, 12b, 12c, and 12f in all cases.
- The recipient's name, chapters 3 and 4 status code, (chapter 3 or 4 status code in the case of pooled reporting), address, and U.S. TIN, if any, and country code must be reported in boxes 13a through 13d and 14. In most cases, you must report a foreign address. See the instructions for box 13, later.

- The recipient's country code that you report in box 16 must be present and correctly coded and cannot be “US.” Additionally, do not use “OC” or “UC” except as specifically allowed in these instructions.
- For direct account holders, you must report the recipient's account number in box 19.
- The exemption code you report in box 3a must correctly identify the proper tax status for the type of income you pay to the recipient. The exemption code you report in box 4a must correctly identify the proper tax status for the type of income you pay to the recipient or exemption code 15 is used (payee not subject to chapter 4 withholding), then the chapter 4 status code of the recipient must correctly reflect this exemption.

**Note.** If you use exemption code 04 (exempt under tax treaty), the country code that you report in box 16 must be a valid treaty country. Countries with which the United States has a tax treaty are shown in bold italics in the country code list, later.



*You, the withholding agent, are liable for the tax if you know, or should have known, that underwithholding on a payment has occurred.*

## Specific Instructions for Withholding Agents



*All amounts must be reported in U.S. dollars.*

## Rounding Off to Whole Dollars

You may round off cents to whole dollars. If you do round to whole dollars, you must round all amounts. To round off amounts to the nearest whole dollar, drop amounts under 50 cents and increase amounts from 50 to 99 cents to the next dollar. For example, \$1.39 becomes \$1 and \$2.50 becomes \$3. If you have to add two or more amounts to figure the amount to enter on a line, include cents when adding and only round off the total.

## AMENDED Checkbox

See [Amended Returns](#), later.

## PRO-RATA BASIS REPORTING Checkbox

Withholding agents must check this box to notify the IRS that an NQI that used the alternative procedures of Regulations section 1.1441-1(e)(3)(iv)(D) failed to properly comply with those procedures.

See [Pro-rata reporting](#), earlier, for additional information.

## Box 1, Income Code

All filers must enter the appropriate 2-digit income code from the list, earlier. Use the income code that is the most specific. See Pub. 515 for further explanation of the income codes. Below are examples on how to use some of the income codes.

1. Use code 09 for the following types of capital gain:

a. Gains on disposal of timber, coal, or domestic iron ore with a retained economic interest, unless an election is made to treat those gains as income effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business;

b. Gains on contingent payments received from the sale or exchange after October 4, 1966, of patents, copyrights, secret processes and formulas, goodwill, trademarks, trade brands, franchises, and other like property;

c. Gains on certain transfers of all substantial rights to, or an undivided interest in, patents if the transfers were made before October 5, 1966; and

d. Certain gains from the sale or exchange of original issue discount obligations issued after March 31, 1972.

2. Use code 16 for payments for personal services performed by an independent contractor as contrasted with those performed by an employee. This includes payments that are subject to the business profits article of a treaty.

3. Use code 29 (deposit interest) if you are paying bank deposit interest, not code 01 (interest paid by U.S. obligors—general).

4. Use code 24 (real estate investment trust (REIT)) for distributions of capital gains from a real estate investment trust (REIT). Use code 36 (capital gains distribution) for capital gain distributions (dividends) paid or credited by mutual funds (or other regulated investment companies). Include short-term capital gain dividends (use exemption code 02 (exempt under IRC) in box 6).

**Note.** Exempt-interest dividends should be reported under income code 01 (interest paid by U.S. obligors-general) (use exemption code 02 (exempt under IRC) in box 6).

5. Use code 28 for gambling winnings. These are proceeds from a game other than blackjack, baccarat, craps, roulette, or big-6 wheel. For more information, see Pub. 515.

6. Use code 33, 34, or 35 for all substitute payment transactions. For more information, see Regulations sections

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## Income Codes and Exemption Codes

Box 1.		Enter the appropriate income code.	
<b>Code</b>	<b>Interest Income</b>	<b>15</b>	Scholarship or fellowship grants
<b>01</b>	Interest paid by U.S. obligors—general	<b>16</b>	Compensation for independent personal services <sup>1</sup>
<b>02</b>	Interest paid on real property mortgages	<b>17</b>	Compensation for dependent personal services <sup>1</sup>
<b>03</b>	Interest paid to controlling foreign corporations	<b>18</b>	Compensation for teaching <sup>1</sup>
<b>04</b>	Interest paid by foreign corporations	<b>19</b>	Compensation during studying and training <sup>1</sup>
<b>05</b>	Interest on tax-free covenant bonds	<b>20</b>	Gross income—Other
<b>22</b>	Interest paid on deposit with a foreign branch of a domestic corporation or partnership	<b>24</b>	Real estate investment trust (REIT) distributions of capital gains
<b>29</b>	Deposit interest	<b>25</b>	Trust distributions subject to IRC section 1445
<b>30</b>	Original issue discount (OID)	<b>26</b>	Unsevered growing crops and timber distributions by a trust subject to IRC section 1445
<b>31</b>	Short-term OID	<b>27</b>	Publicly traded partnership distributions subject to IRC section 1446
<b>33</b>	Substitute payment—interest	<b>28</b>	Gambling winnings <sup>2</sup>
<b>Code</b>	<b>Dividend Income</b>	<b>32</b>	Notional principal contract income <sup>3</sup>
<b>06</b>	Dividends paid by U.S. corporations—general	<b>35</b>	Substitute payment—other
<b>07</b>	Dividends qualifying for direct dividend rate	<b>36</b>	Capital gains distributions
<b>08</b>	Dividends paid by foreign corporations	<b>37</b>	Return of capital
<b>21</b>	Gross income—Capital Gain dividend	<b>38</b>	Eligible deferred compensation items subject to IRC section 877A(d)(1)
<b>34</b>	Substitute payment—dividends	<b>39</b>	Distributions from a nongrantor trust subject to IRC section 877A(f)(1)
<b>40</b>	Other U.S.-source dividend equivalents under IRC section 871(m) (formerly 871(l))	<b>41</b>	Guarantee of indebtedness
<b>Code</b>	<b>Other Income</b>	<b>42</b>	Earnings as an artist or athlete—no central withholding agreement <sup>4</sup>
<b>09</b>	Capital gains	<b>43</b>	Earnings as an artist or athlete—central withholding agreement <sup>4</sup>
<b>10</b>	Industrial royalties	<b>50</b>	Income previously reported under escrow procedure <sup>5</sup>
<b>11</b>	Motion picture or television copyright royalties	<b>51</b>	Other income
<b>12</b>	Other royalties (for example, copyright, recording, publishing)		
<b>13</b>	Real property income and natural resources royalties		
<b>14</b>	Pensions, annuities, alimony, and/or insurance premiums		

See back of Copy D for additional codes

<sup>1</sup> If compensation that otherwise would be covered under Income Codes 16 through 19 is directly attributable to the recipient's occupation as an artist or athlete, use Income Code 42 or 43 instead.

<sup>2</sup> Subject to 30% withholding rate unless the recipient is from one of the treaty countries listed under *Gambling winnings (Income Code 28)* in Pub. 515.

<sup>3</sup> Use appropriate Interest Income Code for embedded interest in a notional principal contract.

<sup>4</sup> If Income Code 42 or 43 is used, Recipient Code 09 (artist or athlete) should be used instead of Recipient Code 01 (individual), 02 (corporation), or 03 (partnership other than withholding foreign partnership).

<sup>5</sup> Use only to report gross income the tax for which is being deposited in the current year because such tax was previously escrowed for chapters 3 and 4 and the withholding agent previously reported the gross income in a prior year and checked the box to report the tax as not deposited under the escrow procedure.



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<b>Boxes 3a and 4a.</b> Exemption code (applies if the tax rate entered in boxes 3a and 4a is 00.00).		<b>04</b>	Territory FI—not treated as U.S. Person
<b>Code</b>	<b>Authority for Exemption</b>	<b>05</b>	U.S. branch of Participating FFI—treated as U.S. Person
<b>Chapter 3</b>			
<b>01</b>	Effectively connected income 02 Exempt under IRC (other than portfolio interest)	<b>06</b>	U.S. branch of Participating FFI—not treated as U.S. Person
<b>02</b>	Exempt under IRC (other than portfolio interest)	<b>07</b>	U.S. branch of Registered Deemed-Compliant FFI—treated as U.S. Person
<b>03</b>	Income is not from U.S. sources	<b>08</b>	Partnership other than Withholding Foreign Partnership
<b>04</b>	Exempt under tax treaty	<b>09</b>	Withholding Foreign Partnership
<b>05</b>	Portfolio interest exempt under IRC	<b>10</b>	Trust other than Withholding Foreign Trust
<b>06</b>	QI that assumes primary withholding responsibility	<b>11</b>	Withholding Foreign Trust
<b>07</b>	WFP or WFT	<b>12</b>	Qualified Intermediary
<b>08</b>	U.S. branch treated as U.S. Person	<b>13</b>	Qualified Intermediary—Branch under Qualified Intermediary Agreement
<b>09</b>	Territory FI treated as U.S. Person	<b>14</b>	Qualified Intermediary—Branch not under Qualified Intermediary Agreement
<b>10</b>	QI represents that income is exempt	<b>15</b>	Qualified Intermediary—Foreign Branch of U.S. FI
<b>11</b>	QSL that assumes primary withholding responsibility	<b>16</b>	Qualified Securities Lender—Qualified Intermediary
<b>12</b>	Payee subjected to chapter 4 withholding	<b>17</b>	Qualified Securities Lender—Other
<b>Chapter 4</b>			
<b>13</b>	Grandfathered payment	<b>18</b>	Corporation
<b>14</b>	Effectively connected income	<b>19</b>	Individual
<b>15</b>	Payee not subject to chapter 4 withholding	<b>20</b>	Estate
<b>16</b>	Excluded nonfinancial payment	<b>21</b>	Private Foundation
<b>17</b>	Foreign reportable amounts	<b>22</b>	International Organization
<b>18</b>	Foreign Entity that assumes primary withholding responsibility	<b>23</b>	Tax Exempt Organization (Section 501(c) entities)
<b>19</b>	U.S. Payees—of participating FFI or registered deemed-compliant FFI	<b>24</b>	Unknown Recipient
<b>21</b>	Dormant account <sup>6</sup>	<b>25</b>	Artist or Athlete
<b>Code</b>	<b>Type of Recipient, Withholding Agent, or Intermediary</b>	<b>26</b>	Pension
<b>Chapter 3 Status Codes</b>			
<b>01</b>	U.S. Withholding Agent—FI	<b>27</b>	Foreign Government—Integral Part
<b>02</b>	U.S. Withholding Agent—Other	<b>28</b>	Foreign Government—Controlled Entity
<b>03</b>	Territory FI treated as U.S. Person	<b>29</b>	Government of U.S. territory
<b>Pooled Reporting Codes</b>			
		<b>30</b>	Foreign Central Bank of Issue
		<b>31</b>	Withholding Rate Pool—General
		<b>32</b>	Withholding Rate Pool—Exempt Organization

<sup>6</sup> Use only when tax not withheld under chapter 4 because escrow procedure for dormant accounts applied under chapter 4 but tax withheld under chapter 3.

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## Recipient Codes

Code	Type of Recipient, Withholding Agent, or Intermediary		
<b>Chapter 4 Status Codes</b>		<b>24</b>	Active NFFE
<b>01</b>	U.S. Withholding Agent—FI	<b>25</b>	Excepted NFFE—Other
<b>02</b>	U.S. Withholding Agent—Other	<b>26</b>	Individual
<b>03</b>	Territory FI—not treated as U.S. Person	<b>27</b>	Section 501(c) Entities
<b>04</b>	Territory FI—treated as U.S. Person	<b>28</b>	Excepted Territory NFFE
<b>05</b>	U.S. branch of Participating FFI—treated as U.S. Person	<b>29</b>	Exempt Beneficial Owner
<b>06</b>	U.S. branch of Participating FFI—not treated as U.S. Person	<b>30</b>	Entity Wholly Owned By Exempt Beneficial Owners
<b>07</b>	U.S. branch of Registered Deemed-Compliant FFI—treated as U.S. Person	<b>31</b>	Unknown Recipient
<b>08</b>	Participating FFI—Other	<b>32</b>	Recalcitrant Account Holder
<b>09</b>	Participating FFI—Reporting Model 2 FFI	<b>33</b>	NFFE—WP or WT
<b>10</b>	Registered Deemed-Compliant FFI—Reporting Model 1 FFI	<b>34</b>	Nonreporting IGA FFI
<b>11</b>	Registered Deemed-Compliant FFI—Sponsored Entity	<b>Pooled Reporting Codes</b>	
<b>12</b>	Registered Deemed-Compliant FFI—Other	<b>35</b>	Recalcitrant Pool—No U.S. Indicia
<b>13</b>	Certified Deemed-Compliant FFI—Other	<b>36</b>	Recalcitrant Pool—U.S. Indicia
<b>14</b>	Certified Deemed-Compliant FFI—FFI with Low Value Accounts	<b>37</b>	Recalcitrant Pool—Dormant Account
<b>15</b>	Certified Deemed-Compliant FFI—Non-Registering Local Bank	<b>38</b>	Recalcitrant Pool—U.S. Persons
<b>16</b>	Certified Deemed-Compliant FFI—Sponsored Entity	<b>39</b>	Recalcitrant Pool—Passive NFFEs
<b>17</b>	Nonparticipating FFI	<b>40</b>	Nonparticipating FFI Pool
<b>18</b>	Owner-Documented FFI	<b>41</b>	QI—Exempt from Chapter 4 Withholding Pool
<b>19</b>	Limited Branch treated as Nonparticipating FFI	<b>42</b>	U.S. Payees Pool
<b>20</b>	Limited FFI treated as Nonparticipating FFI		
<b>21</b>	Passive NFFE identifying Substantial U.S. Owners		
<b>22</b>	Passive NFFE with no Substantial U.S. Owners		
<b>23</b>	Publicly Traded Corporation or Affiliate of Publicly Traded Corporation		

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1.861-2(a)(7) and 1.861-3(a)(6) and Notice 2010-46.

7. Use code 37 (return of capital) for a nondividend distribution. This is a distribution that is not paid out of the earnings and profits of a corporation. It represents a distribution in part or full payment in exchange for stock.

8. Use code 40 (other dividend equivalents under IRS section 871(m)) for other U.S.-source dividend equivalents. These are dividend equivalent payments under section 871(m) that are not substitute dividend payments identified with income code 34.

9. Use code 41 (guarantee of indebtedness) for certain guarantee of indebtedness payments. These are amounts paid for the provision of a guarantee of indebtedness that was issued after September 27, 2010.

10. Use either code 42 (earnings as an artist or athlete—no central withholding agreement) or 43 (earnings as an artist or athlete—central withholding agreement) for payments to an artist or athlete. A central withholding agreement is Form 13930, Application for Central Withholding Agreement, plus additional information specified in the instructions to such form, that is entered into by the artist or athlete, a designated withholding agent, and the IRS. For more details, see Pub. 515.

If you paid more than one type of income to or on behalf of the same recipient, you must complete a separate Form 1042-S, Copy A, for each income type.

Use code 50 (income previously reported under escrow procedure) for income that was reported on Form 1042-S in a prior calendar year but for which the withholding agent was not required to deposit the tax withheld or determined that withholding was not required until the current calendar year under an applicable escrow procedure.

**Note.** Although income codes are provided for short-term OID, and notional principal contract income, those items are not always subject to reporting on Form 1042-S. For example, short-term OID may need to be reported by an NQI or flow-through entity if those amounts are paid to foreign persons and another withholding agent backup withheld on those amounts under the presumption rules. Notional principal contract income is reportable if it is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States or results in the payment of interest under Regulations section 1.446-3(g)(4) or a dividend equivalent under section 871(m)) and the regulations thereunder. For more information, see the regulations under chapter 3 and Pub. 515.

## Box 2, Gross Income

For each income type, enter the gross amount you paid to or on behalf of the recipient during calendar year 2014, including withheld tax. The following special procedures apply to the reporting of gross income.

- You must report the entire amount of a corporate distribution made with respect to stock even if you elect to reduce the amount of withholding on the distribution because all or a part of the distribution is nontaxable or represents a capital gain dividend.
- You must report the entire amount of a payment if you do not know at the time of payment the amount that is subject to withholding because the determination of the source of the income or the calculation of the amount of income subject to tax depends upon facts that are not known at the time of payment regardless of whether you are applying the escrow procedure described in Regulations sections 1.1441-3(d) and 1.1471-2(a)(5)(ii).
- You must also report the entire amounts of a payment that you previously reported in a prior calendar year for which you withheld tax but not deposit such tax under an applicable escrow procedure if the liability is due or determined not to be due in the current calendar year.
- You must report the entire amount of gains relating to the disposal of timber, coal, or domestic iron ore with a retained economic interest and gains relating to contingent payments received from the sale or exchange of patents, copyrights, and similar intangible property.
- You must report only the amount of cash paid on notional principal contracts.

## Box 3 and 4

If you are reporting amounts in box 7 through 9, check box 3 or box 4 to indicate whether the amounts were withheld (or assumed by the withholding agent) pursuant to chapter 3 (box 3) or chapter 4 (box 4). If you are not reporting amounts in box 7 through 9, do not check box 3 or 4.

**Note.** Only one box should be checked, if any.

**Box 3a and 4a, Exemption Code.** In most cases, if the tax rate you entered in box 3a or 4a is 00.00, you should enter the appropriate exemption code (01 through 21) from *Income Codes, Exemption Codes, and Recipient, Withholding Agent, or Intermediary Codes*, earlier, as applicable for chapter 3 and 4 purposes.

If an amount was withheld under chapter 4 (the tax rate you entered in box 4b is greater than zero and is not due to backup withholding), enter "00" in box 4a. If an amount was withheld under chapter 3 (the tax rate you entered in box 3b is greater than zero and is not due

to backup withholding), enter "00" in box 3a. If the tax rate you entered in box 3a is due to backup withholding, leave box 3b blank.

If exemption code 01 or 14 (income effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business) applies, you must enter the recipient's U.S. TIN in box 14b and the recipient's GILN if you relied on a presumption rule to treat the income as effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business. If the recipient's U.S. TIN is unknown or unavailable, you must withhold tax at the rate of 30% (30.00) and enter "00" in box 4b or 3b (as applicable).

A withholding agent should use exemption code 06 (qualified intermediary that assumes primary withholding responsibility) only if it is making a payment to a QI that has represented on its Form W-8IMY that it is assuming primary withholding responsibility under chapters 3 and 4.

A withholding agent should use exemption code 07 (withholding foreign partnership or withholding foreign trust) only if it is making a payment to a foreign partnership or trust that has represented on its Form W-8IMY that it is a withholding foreign partnership or trust.

A withholding agent should use exemption code 08 (U.S. branch treated as U.S. person) or 09 (territory FI treated as U.S. person) (as applicable) only if it is making a payment to a U.S. branch of a participating FFI or reporting model 1 FFI or to territory FI and it has represented on its Form W-8IMY that it agrees to be treated as a U.S. person.

A withholding agent should use exemption code 10 (QI represents income is exempt) only if it makes a payment to a QI that has not assumed primary withholding responsibility under chapters 3 and 4 or primary backup withholding responsibility, but has represented on a withholding statement associated with its Form W-8IMY that the income is exempt from withholding.

A withholding agent should use exemption code 11 (QSL that assumes primary withholding responsibility for substitute dividends) only if the withholding agent makes a substitute dividend payment to a financial institution (including a QI) and that represented on its Form W-8IMY that is acting as a QSL for the account associated with the form.

A withholding agent should use exemption code 12 (payee subjected to chapter 4 withholding) if the recipient is subject to chapter 4 withholding and thus chapter 3 withholding does not apply. See *Special Instructions for use of Certain Chapter 3 Exemption Codes*, later.

A withholding agent should use exemption code 13 (grandfathered

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payment) only if the withholding agent makes a payment under a grandfathered obligation and exemption code 13 is the only exemption code that applies. If another exemption code applies, it should be used instead of exemption code 13.

A withholding agent should use exemption code 15 (payee not subject to chapter 4 withholding) if the payment is a withholdable payment (as defined in Regulations section 1.1471-3(a)), but the payment is not subject to chapter 4 withholding because of the payee's chapter 4 status.

A withholding agent should use exemption code 16 (excluded nonfinancial payment) only if the withholding agent if exemption code 16 is the only exemption code that applies. If another exemption code applies, it should be used instead of exemption code 16.

A withholding agent should use exemption code 17 (foreign entity that assumes primary withholding responsibility) only if it makes a payment to a QI that assumes primary withholding responsibility, a WP, or a WT.

A withholding agent should use exemption code 18 (U.S. payees of a participating FFI or registered deemed-compliant FFI) only if it makes a payment to a participating FFI or registered deemed-compliant FFI and only to the extent represented on such FFI's withholding statement associated with its Form W-8IMY that the payment is allocable to a pool of U.S. payees.

A withholding agent should use exemption code 21 (dormant accounts) only if it makes a withholdable payment to a participating FFI or registered deemed-compliant FFI that represented on its withholding statement associated with its Form W-8IMY that the payment is allocable to a dormant account holder for which the escrow procedure of Regulations section 1.1471-4(b)(6) apply.

If you have failed to provide another withholding agent with appropriate information regarding the status of the person to whom you are making a payment, the other withholding agent may be required to withhold on the payment based on the presumption rules. If the income is in fact exempt from withholding or subject to a reduced rate of withholding, you must submit a Form 1042-S providing the correct information. In this situation, you must:

- Indicate the correct rate at which the income should have been subject to withholding in box 3b or 4b,
- Enter the appropriate exemption codes, if any, in box 3a and 4a,
- Enter the actual amount of U.S. federal tax withheld by the other withholding agent in box 8,

- Provide the name and address of the actual recipient in boxes 14a through d along with the other required information for the recipient.

**Special instructions for use of Chapter 3 Exemption Codes.** If an amount was withheld under chapter 4, you may also include a chapter 3 exemption code and tax rate in box 3a and 3b to show the rate that would otherwise apply if the payee was exempt from withholding under chapter 4. This may be done, for example, to assist the beneficial owner in pursuing a claim for refund. In such a case, do not check box 3 (only box 4 should be checked) to show that withholding was applied under chapter 4.

### Box 3b and 4b, Tax Rate

Enter the correct rate of withholding that applies to the income in box 3b and 4b (gross income) or box 6 (net income), as appropriate. In the case of a payment subject to chapter 4 withholding, the correct rate of withholding is "30.00." For purposes of chapter 3 withholding, see *Valid Tax Rate Table*, later. The correct tax rate should be included even if you withheld at a different rate. For example, if an NQI that is a participating FFI is reporting dividends paid to a beneficial owner who is exempt from withholding under chapter 4 and a resident of a country with which the United States does not have a tax treaty and a U.S. withholding agent paid the dividend and withheld only 15% under chapter 3 (rather than the required 30%) and the NQI withholds an additional 15% under chapter 3, the NQI should report "30.00" in box 3b. See *Example 2. in Amounts Paid by Nonqualified Intermediaries and Flow-Through Entities*, earlier. The tax rate on dividends paid to a corporation created or organized in, or under the law of, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico may be 10%, rather than 30%. See Pub. 515 for more information.

In the case of a specified Federal procurement payment subject to section 5000C withholding, the correct rate of withholding is 2% or "02.00."

Enter the tax rate using the following format: two digits, a decimal, and two digits (for example, "30.00" for 30%). However, if the income is exempt from tax under a U.S. tax treaty or the Code, enter "00.00." If the tax rate is less than 10%, enter a zero before the tax rate (for example, "04.00" for 4%).



*If you withheld at more than one tax rate for a specific type of income that you paid to the same recipient, you must file a separate Form 1042-S, Copy A, for each amount to which a separate rate was applied.*

### Valid Tax Rate Table

00.00	05.00	12.50	25.00
02.00	07.00	14.00	27.50
04.00	08.00	15.00	28.00
04.90	10.00	17.50	30.00
04.95	12.00	20.00	35.00

**Exception for central withholding agreements.** If you are the designated withholding agent who has entered into a central withholding agreement and you report an amount in box 2 using income code 43 (earnings as an artist or athlete-central withholding agreement), you do not have to enter a tax rate in box 3b but you must include a chapter 4 exemption code 16 (excluded nonfinancial payments) in box 4a.

### Box 5, Withholding Allowances

This box should be completed only if the income code reported in box 1 is 15 (scholarship or fellowship grants), 16 (compensation for independent personal services), 17 (compensation for dependent personal services), 18 (compensation for teaching), 19 (compensation during studying and training), or 42 (earnings as an artist or athlete --no central withholding agreement). See Pub. 515 for more information.

### Box 6, Net Income

Complete this box only if you entered an amount in box 5. Otherwise, leave it blank.

### Boxes 7 Through 10, Federal Tax Withheld

**Box 7.** Enter the total amount of U.S. federal tax you actually withheld in box 7 under chapter 3 or 4. If you did not withhold any tax, enter "-0." If you withheld but were not required to deposit the tax withheld under an applicable escrow procedure in the same year, check the "check if tax not deposited under escrow procedure box."

**Box 8.** If you are a withholding agent filing a Form 1042-S to report income that has already been subject to withholding by another withholding agent, enter the amount actually withheld by the other agent(s) in box 8. Further, report in box 8 any credit forward of prior withholding as determined under Notice 2010-46 with respect to substitute dividend payments.

**Box 9.** Enter the total amount of tax paid by you and not withheld from the payment to the recipient.

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**Box 10.** Enter the total amount of tax withheld by you and any other withholding agent in box 8 (do not include the amount reported in box 9).



*Box 7 must be completed in all cases, even if no tax has actually been withheld.*

### Box 11, Amount Repaid to Recipient

This box should be completed only if:

- You repaid a recipient under the reimbursement procedure (see instructions to Form 1042) an amount that was overwithheld under chapter 3 or 4; and
- You are going to reimburse yourself by reducing, by the amount of tax actually repaid to the recipient, the amount of any deposit made for a payment period in the calendar year following the calendar year of withholding that is prior to March 15, 2015.

In most cases, an intermediary or flow-through entity should not enter an amount in box 11 unless it is a QI that has represented on its Form W-8IMY that it is assuming primary withholding responsibility or is a WP, or WT.

You also must state on a timely filed Form 1042 for the calendar year of overwithholding that the filing of the Form 1042 constitutes a claim for refund.



*The adjustment for amounts overwithheld does not apply to partnerships or nominees required to withhold under section 1446.*

### Box 12, Withholding Agent's Employer Identification Number (EIN)

In most cases, you are required to enter your EIN. However, if you are filing Form 1042-S as a QI, WP or WT, enter your QI-EIN, WP-EIN, or WT-EIN and check the QI-EIN box.

If you do not have an EIN, you can apply for one online at [www.irs.gov/businesses/small](http://www.irs.gov/businesses/small) or by telephone at 1-800-829-4933. Also, you can apply for an EIN by filing Form SS-4, Application for Employer Identification Number. File amended Forms 1042-S when you receive your EIN.

To get a QI-EIN, WP-EIN, or WT-EIN, submit Form SS-4 with your application for that status. (See the definitions for [Qualified intermediary \(QI\)](#), and [Withholding foreign partnership \(WP\) or withholding foreign trust \(WT\)](#), in [Definitions](#), earlier, for more information.)

### Box 13a, Withholding Agent's Name, Withholding Agent Code and Address

Enter your name and address in the appropriate boxes. If your post office does not deliver mail to the street address and you have a P.O. box, show the box number instead of the street address.

If you are a nominee that is the withholding agent under section 1446, enter the PTP's name and other information in boxes 15 through 16f.

Also, enter your chapter 3 and chapter 4 status codes from *Income Codes, Exemption Codes, and Recipient, Withholding agent, and Intermediary Codes*, earlier. You must complete both boxes.

**Note.** On statements furnished to recipients of U.S. source deposit interest, in addition to your name and address, you must include the telephone number of a person to contact. This number must provide direct access to an individual who can answer questions about the statement. The telephone number is not required on Copy A of paper forms or on electronically filed forms. You also must include a statement that the information on the form is being furnished to the United States Internal Revenue Service and may be furnished to their country of residence.

### Box 13b, Withholding Agent's GIIN.

The GIIN provided should be the GIIN issued to the branch of the participating FFI, reporting Model 2 FFI or registered deemed-compliant FFI that is making the payment.

### Box 14, Recipient's Name, U.S. TIN, GIIN, Recipient Code, and Address Code

**Box 14a, Name.** Enter the complete name of the recipient in box 14a.

- If you do not know the name of the recipient, enter "Unknown Recipient."
- If Form 1042-S is being completed by a QI, WP, or WT for a withholding rate pool, or chapter 4 withholding pool, enter "Withholding rate pool" if withholding under chapter 3 was applied or if chapter 4 withholding was applied, a description of the chapter 4 reporting pool (for example "Nonparticipating FFI Pool") in box 13a.
- A withholding agent reporting payments made to a participating FFI or registered deemed-compliant FFI with respect to a chapter 4 reporting pool must include the name and address of the FFI in boxes 14a through 14e as well as the FFI's GIIN and country code.

- A QI reporting payments made to a PAI on a withholding rate pool basis must include the name and address of the PAI in boxes 14a through 14e.

**Recipient code.** Enter the recipient code from *Income Codes, Exemption Codes, and Recipient Codes*, earlier. The following special instructions apply for chapter 3 status codes.

- If applicable, use recipient code 25 (artist or athlete) instead of recipient code 19 (individual), 18 (corporation), or 08 (partnership other than a withholding foreign partnership).
- If you are making a payment to an NQI or flow-through entity, in most cases you must use the recipient code that applies to the type of recipient who receives the income from the NQI or flow-through entity.
- Use recipient code 08 (partnership other than withholding foreign partnership) only if you are reporting a payment of income that is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business of a nonwithholding foreign partnership in the United States. Otherwise, follow the rules that apply to payments to flow-through entities.
- Use recipient code 24 (unknown recipient) only if you have not received a withholding certificate or other documentation for a recipient or you cannot determine how much of a payment is reliably associated with a specific recipient. Do not use this code because you cannot determine the recipient's status as an individual, corporation, etc. The regulations under chapter 3 provide rules on how to determine a recipient's status when a withholding agent does not have the necessary information.
- Use recipient code 16 (qualified securities lender—qualified intermediary) or 17 (qualified securities lender—other) if you make a payment to a QSL.
- Only QIs may use recipient codes 33 (private arrangement intermediary withholding rate pool—general), 34 (private arrangement intermediary withholding rate pool—exempt organizations). Only QIs, WPs, and WTs that made a pooled reporting election for chapter 3 purposes may use recipient codes 35 (agency-withholding rate pool-general), 36 (agency-withholding rate pool-exempt organizations), 31 (withholding rate pool—general), and 32 (withholding rate pool—exempt organizations). Recipient code 32 or 34 should be used only for pooled account holders that have claimed an exemption based on their tax-exempt status and not some other exemption (for example, treaty or other Code exception). Do not include a chapter 4 status code for the recipient if you are using a chapter 3 pooled reporting code as the recipient's chapter 3 status code.

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- A U.S. withholding agent making a payment to a QI should use recipient code 12 and recipient code 09 or 11 if it is making a payment to a WP or WT, respectively. Do not include a recipient code if you are using a chapter 4 pooled reporting code.

A chapter 4 status code is required if the payment is a withholdable payment. The chapter 4 status code may be determined under the applicable intergovernmental agreement (IGA), if applicable. The following special instructions apply for chapter 4 status codes:

- Only use recipient code 31 (unknown recipient) only if you have received a withholding certificate or other documentation from an intermediary or flow-through entity (other than a participating FFI or deemed-compliant FFI) or if the payment is not subject to chapter 4 withholding but you have not received a withholding certificate or other documentation for the beneficial owner or you cannot determine how much of a payment is reliably associated with a beneficial owner. Only use this code if you also used recipient code 24 (unknown recipient) as the chapter 3 status code. If you have received a withholding certificate or other documentation from an intermediary or flow-through entity, you must include the entity's information in boxes 15 through 16f.
- If you have received a withholding certificate or other documentation from an intermediary or flow-through entity that is a participating FFI or deemed-compliant FFI and cannot determine the recipient's chapter 4 status, use the presumption rules to determine when a withholding agent does not have information necessary to reliably associate the payment with valid documentation.
- Do not include a chapter 3 status code for the recipient if you are using a chapter 4 reporting pool code as the recipient's chapter 4 status code.
- Except in the case of a certified deemed-compliant FFI, only use recipient code 17 (nonparticipating FFI) or 32 (recalcitrant account holder) if you are reporting directly to the recipient. See *Amounts paid to a nonqualified intermediary or flow-through entity*, above. If you are reporting the chapter 4 reporting pools of a participating FFI or registered deemed-compliant FFI, use codes 35 through 41. Only use chapter 4 reporting pool code 41 (U.S. payees pool) if a participating FFI or registered deemed-compliant FFI has provided a Form W-8IMY certifying that it is reporting payments of U.S. source FDAP income made to U.S. persons and that is associated with a withholding statement allocating the payment or a portion of the payment to a pool of U.S. payees.

**Box 14c, Address.** In most cases, you must enter a foreign address in boxes 14c through 14d. However, there are limited exceptions. For example, you may enter a U.S. address when reporting payments of scholarship or fellowship grants (income code 15).

For addresses outside the United States or its commonwealths and possessions, follow the foreign country's practice for entering the postal code.

For addresses within the United States, use the U.S. Postal Service 2-letter abbreviation for the state name. Do not enter "United States" or "U.S."

If you want to enter the recipient's account number, use box 22.

### Box 14b, Recipient's U.S. Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

You must obtain and enter a U.S. taxpayer identification number (TIN) for any of the following recipients.

- Any recipient whose income is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States.

**Note.** For these recipients, enter exemption code 01 in box 3a or exemption code 14 in box 4a.

- Any foreign person claiming a reduced rate of, or exemption from, tax under a tax treaty between a foreign country and the United States, unless the income is an unexpected payment (as described in Regulations section 1.1441-6(g)) or consists of dividends and interest from stocks and debt obligations that are actively traded; dividends from any redeemable security issued by an investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (mutual fund); dividends, interest, or royalties from units of beneficial interest in a unit investment trust that are (or were, upon issuance) publicly offered and are registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Act of 1933; and amounts paid with respect to loans of any of the above securities.
- Any nonresident alien individual claiming exemption from tax under section 871(f) for certain annuities received under qualified plans.
- A foreign organization claiming an exemption from tax solely because of its status as a tax-exempt organization under section 501(c) or as a private foundation.
- Any QI.
- Any WP or WT.
- Any nonresident alien individual claiming exemption from withholding on compensation for independent personal services.

- Any U.S. branch of an FFI or territory FI that is treated as a U.S. person.
- Any QSL that was paid a substitute dividend.

In all other cases, if you know the recipient's TIN or if a foreign person provides a TIN on Form W-8, but is not required to do so, you must include the TIN on Form 1042-S.

### Boxes 15 Through 16f, Intermediary/Flow-through Entity's Name Status, Code, Country Code, Address, EIN, GIIN, and Foreign Taxpayer Identification Number

If you are reporting amounts paid to a recipient whose withholding certificates or other documentation has been submitted to you with a Form W-8IMY provided by an intermediary or flow-through entity, you must include the name, and address of the intermediary or flow-through entity with whose Form W-8IMY the recipient's Form W-8 or other documentation is associated.

You must also include the intermediary or flow-through entity's chapter 3 and chapter 4 status codes and, if any, the TIN and GIIN of the NQI or flow-through entity.

**Note.** An intermediary or flow-through entity will leave these boxes blank unless it is making the payment to an intermediary or flow-through entity.

**Box 16c, Country Code.** You must enter the country code from *Country Codes*, later, for the country where the intermediary or flow-through entity is located.

Box 16d, Intermediary or Flow-Through Entity's Foreign Taxpayer Identification Number. Use box 16d to enter the intermediary or flow-through entity's identifying number used in the country of residence for tax purposes. Box 16d is optional.

If you are a nominee that is the withholding agent under section 1446, enter the PTP's name and other information in these boxes.

### Box 17, Recipient's Country Code

You must enter the code (from *Country Codes*, later) for the country of which the recipient claims residency under that country's tax laws. Enter "OC" (other country) only when the country of residence does not appear on the list or the payment is made to an international organization (for example, the United Nations). Enter "UC" (unknown country) only if the payment is to an unknown recipient. If you are making a payment to a

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QI, QSL, WP, or WT, or if you are a QI, QSL, WP, or WT and are making a payment to a QI, WP, or WT withholding rate pool, enter the country code of the QI, WP, or WT. Also, if you are making a payment to a participating FFI or registered deemed-compliant FFI chapter 4 reporting pool, enter the country code of the participating FFI or registered deemed-compliant FFI.



If exemption code 04 (exempt under tax treaty) appears in box 3a or if a reduced rate of withholding based on a tax treaty is entered in box 3b the country code entered in box 17 must be a country with which the United States has entered into an income tax treaty.

## Box 18, Recipient's Foreign Tax Identifying Number

Use box 18 to enter the recipient's identifying number used in the country of residence for tax purposes. Box 18 is optional. For example, a withholding agent should report a recipient's foreign taxpayer identification number if the number is known to the withholding agent.

**Note.** Starting in calendar year 2017, the withholding agent will be required to report either the recipient's foreign tax identification number or the recipient's date of birth. The recipient's foreign tax identification number will be required in box 18 if the recipient is resident in country identified in the instructions for "Requester of Forms W-8BEN, W-8ECI, W-8EXP, and W-8IMY" as required to provide a foreign taxpayer identification number. In all other cases, the recipient's date of birth will be required in box 20.

## Box 19, Recipient's Account Number

If you are reporting amounts paid to a direct account holder, you must report the recipient's account number in box 19. If the amount is paid through a nonqualified intermediary or flow-through entity, you are not required to use this box.

## Box 20, Recipient's Date of Birth.

Use box 20 to enter the recipient's date of birth if it is known to the withholding agent. Box 20 is optional.

**Note.** Starting in calendar year 2017, the withholding agent will be required to report either the recipient's foreign tax identification number or the recipient's date of birth. The recipient's foreign tax identification number will be required in box 18 if the recipient is resident in country

identified in the instructions for "Requester of Forms W-8BEN, W-8ECI, W-8EXP, and W-8IMY" as required to provide a foreign taxpayer identification number. In all other cases, the recipient's date of birth will be required in box 20.

## Box 21 and 22, Payer's Name and Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

See the definition of a [Payer](#), in *Definitions*, earlier. Include the payer's name and TIN if different from the withholding agent shown in boxes 12 and 13a.

## Boxes 23 Through 25, State Income Tax Withheld and Related Information

Include in these boxes information relating to any state income tax withheld.

## Amended Returns

If you filed a Form 1042-S with the IRS and later discover you made an error on it, you must correct it as soon as possible. To correct a previously filed Form 1042-S, you will need to file an amended Form 1042-S.



You may be required to submit amended Forms 1042-S electronically. See [Electronic Reporting](#) earlier, and *Pub. 1187*.

If any information you correct on Form(s) 1042-S changes the information you previously reported on Form 1042, you also must correct the Form 1042 by filing an amended return. To do this, see the Form 1042 instructions.

If you are filing electronically, see *Amended Returns* in *Pub. 1187*.

If you are not filing electronically, follow these steps to amend a previously filed Form 1042-S.

### Step 1. Prepare a paper Form 1042-S.

- Enter all the correct information on the form, including the recipient name and address, money amounts, and codes.
- Enter an "X" in the AMENDED box at the top of the form.

**AMENDED checkbox.** Enter an "X" in the AMENDED checkbox of Copy A only if you are amending a Form 1042-S you previously filed with the IRS. Enter an "X" in the AMENDED checkbox on the copy you give to the recipient only if you are correcting a Form 1042-S previously furnished to the recipient. You must provide statements to recipients showing the corrections as soon as possible.

**Step 2.** File the amended paper Form 1042-S with a Form 1042-T. See the Form 1042-T instructions for information on filing these forms.



If you fail to correct Form(s) 1042-S, you may be subject to a penalty. See [Penalties](#), earlier.

**Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice.** We ask for the information on this form to carry out the Internal Revenue laws of the United States. Sections 1441, 1442, and 1446 (for PTPs) require withholding agents to report and pay over to the IRS taxes withheld from certain U.S. source income of foreign persons. Form 1042-S is used to report the amount of income and withholding to the payee. Form 1042 is used to report the amount of withholding that must be paid over to the IRS. Section 6109 requires you to provide your identification number. Routine uses of this information include giving it to the Department of Justice for civil and criminal litigation, and cities, states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. Commonwealths and possessions for use in administering their tax laws. We may also disclose this information to other countries under a tax treaty, to federal and state agencies to enforce federal nontax criminal laws, or to federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies to combat terrorism. If you fail to provide this information in a timely manner, you may be liable for penalties and interest.

You are not required to provide the information requested on a form that is subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act unless the form displays a valid OMB control number. Books or records relating to a form or its instructions must be retained as long as their contents may become material in the administration of any Internal Revenue law. Generally, tax returns and return information are confidential, as required by section 6103.

The time needed to complete and file this form will vary depending on individual circumstances. The estimated average time is 34 minutes.

If you have comments concerning the accuracy of these time estimates or suggestions for making this form simpler, we would be happy to hear from you. You can send your comments to the Internal Revenue Service, Tax Forms and Publications Division, 1111 Constitution Ave. NW, IR-6526, Washington, DC 20224. Do not send the form to this address. Instead, see [Where, When, and How To File](#) earlier.

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## Country Codes

Select the appropriate code from the following list and enter it in box 16 (country code of recipient). Also use the following codes to complete box 18 (country code of NQI), if applicable. See the instructions for box 16 (and box 18 if applicable), earlier, before selecting a country code. **Note.** Countries bolded and italicized are those with which the United States had entered into an income tax treaty at the time these instructions were printed.

Country	Code		Code		Code
Afghanistan	AF	Costa Rica	CS	<b>Korea, South</b>	KS
Akrotiri	AX	Cote D'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	IV	Kosovo	KV
Albania	AL	Croatia	HR	Kuwait	KU
Algeria	AG	Cuba	CU	<b>Kyrgyzstan<sup>1</sup></b>	KG
American Samoa	AQ	<b>Cyprus</b>	CY	Laos	LA
Andorra	AN	<b>Czech Republic</b>	EZ	<b>Latvia</b>	LG
Angola	AO	<b>Denmark</b>	DA	Lebanon	LE
Anguilla	AV	Dhekelia	DX	Lesotho	LT
Antarctica	AY	Djibouti	DJ	Liberia	LI
Antigua and Barbuda	AC	Dominica	DO	Libya	LY
Argentina	AR	Dominican Republic	DR	Liechtenstein	LS
<b>Armenia<sup>1</sup></b>	AM	Ecuador	EC	<b>Lithuania</b>	LH
Aruba	AA	<b>Egypt</b>	EG	<b>Luxembourg</b>	LU
<b>Ashmore and Cartier Islands<sup>2</sup></b>	AT	El Salvador	ES	Macau	MC
<b>Australia</b>	AS	Equatorial Guinea	EK	Macedonia	MK
<b>Austria</b>	AU	Eritrea	ER	Madagascar (Malagasy Republic)	MA
<b>Azerbaijan<sup>1</sup></b>	AJ	<b>Estonia</b>	EN	Malawi	MI
Bahamas, The	BF	Ethiopia	ET	Malaysia	MY
Bahrain	BA	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)	FK	Maldives	MV
Baker Island	FQ	Faroe Islands	FO	Mali	ML
<b>Bangladesh</b>	BG	Fiji	FJ	<b>Malta</b>	MT
<b>Barbados</b>	BB	<b>Finland</b>	FI	Marshall Islands	RM
<b>Belarus<sup>1</sup></b>	BO	<b>France</b>	FR	<b>Martinique<sup>3</sup></b>	MB
<b>Belgium</b>	BE	<b>French Guiana<sup>3</sup></b>	FG	Mauritania	MR
Belize	BH	French Polynesia	FP	Mauritius	MP
Benin	BN	French Southern and Antarctic Lands	FS	Mayotte	MF
Bermuda	BD	Gabon	GB	<b>Mexico</b>	MX
Bhutan	BT	Gambia, The	GA	Micronesia, Federated States of	FM
Bolivia	BL	<b>Georgia<sup>1</sup></b>	GG	Midway Islands	MQ
Bosnia-Herzegovina	BK	<b>Germany</b>	GM	<b>Moldova<sup>1</sup></b>	MD
Botswana	BC	Ghana	GH	Monaco	MN
Bouvet Island	BV	Gibraltar	GI	Mongolia	MG
Brazil	BR	<b>Great Britain (United Kingdom)</b>	UK	Montenegro	MJ
British Indian Ocean Territory	IO	<b>Greece</b>	GR	Montserrat	MH
Brunei	BX	Greenland	GL	<b>Morocco</b>	MO
<b>Bulgaria</b>	BU	Grenada	GJ	Mozambique	MZ
Burkina Faso	UV	<b>Guadeloupe<sup>3</sup></b>	GP	Namibia	WA
Burma	BM	Guam	GQ	Nauru	NR
Burundi	BY	Guatemala	GT	Navassa Island	BQ
Cambodia	CB	Guernsey	GK	Nepal	NP
Cameroon	CM	Guinea	GV	<b>Netherlands</b>	NL
<b>Canada</b>	CA	Guinea-Bissau	PU	Netherlands Antilles	NT
Cape Verde	CV	Guyana	GY	New Caledonia	NC
Cayman Islands	CJ	Haiti	HA	<b>New Zealand</b>	NZ
Central African Republic	CT	Heard Island and McDonald Islands	HM	Nicaragua	NU
Chad	CD	Holy See	VT	Niger	NG
Chile	CI	Honduras	HO	Nigeria	NI
<b>China</b>	CH	Hong Kong <sup>5</sup>	HK	Niue	NE
<b>Christmas Island<sup>2</sup></b>	KT	Howland Island	HQ	<b>Norfolk Island<sup>2</sup></b>	NF
Clipperton Island	IP	<b>Hungary</b>	HU	<b>Northern Ireland<sup>4</sup></b>	UK
<b>Cocos (Keeling) Islands<sup>2</sup></b>	CK	<b>Iceland</b>	IC	Northern Mariana Islands	CQ
Colombia	CO	<b>India</b>	IN	<b>Norway</b>	NO
Comoros	CN	<b>Indonesia</b>	ID	Oman	MU
Congo (Brazzaville)	CF	Iran	IR	<b>Pakistan</b>	PK
Congo, Democratic Republic of (Kinshasa)	CG	Iraq	IZ	Palau	PS
Cook Islands	CW	<b>Ireland</b>	EI	Palmyra Atoll	LQ
<b>Coral Sea Islands Territory<sup>2</sup></b>	CR	Isle of Man	IM	Panama	PM
		<b>Israel</b>	IS	Papua New Guinea	PP
		<b>Italy</b>	IT	Paracel Islands	PF
		<b>Jamaica</b>	JM	Paraguay	PA
		Jan Mayen	JN	Peru	PE
		<b>Japan</b>	JA	<b>Philippines</b>	RP
		Jarvis Island	DQ	Pitcairn Island	PC
		Jersey	JE	<b>Poland</b>	PL
		Johnston Atoll	JQ	<b>Portugal</b>	PO
		Jordan	JO	Puerto Rico	RQ
		<b>Kazakhstan</b>	KZ	Qatar	QA
		Kenya	KE	<b>Reunion<sup>3</sup></b>	RE
		Kingman Reef	KQ	<b>Romania</b>	RO
		Kiribati	KR		
		Korea, North	KN		



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<b>Russia</b>	RS	<b>Turkey</b>	TU
Rwanda	RW	<b>Turkmenistan<sup>1</sup></b>	TX
St. Barthelemy	TB	Turks and Caicos Islands	TK
St. Helena	SH	Tuvalu	TV
St. Kitts (St. Christopher and Nevis)	SC	Uganda	UG
St. Lucia	ST	<b>Ukraine</b>	UP
St. Martin	RN	United Arab Emirates	AE
St. Pierre and Miquelon	SB	<b>United Kingdom (England, Wales, Scotland, No. Ireland)</b>	UK
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	VC	Uruguay	UY
Samoa	WS	<b>Uzbekistan<sup>1</sup></b>	UZ
San Marino	SM	Vanuatu	NH
Sao Tome and Principe	TP	<b>Venezuela</b>	VE
Saudi Arabia	SA	Vietnam	VM
Senegal	SG	Virgin Islands (British)	VI
Serbia	RB	Virgin Islands (U.S.)	VQ
Seychelles	SE	Wake Island	WQ
Sierra Leone	SL	Wallis and Futuna	WF
Singapore	SN	Western Sahara	WI
<b>Slovak Republic (Slovakia)</b>	LO	Yemen	YM
<b>Slovenia</b>	SI	Zambia	ZA
Solomon Islands	BP	Zimbabwe	ZI
Somalia	SO	Other Country	OC
<b>South Africa</b>	SF	Unknown Country	UC
South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands	SX		
<b>Spain</b>	SP		
Spratly Islands	PG		
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	CE		
Sudan	SU		
Suriname	NS		
Svalbard	SV		
Swaziland	WZ		
<b>Sweden</b>	SW		
<b>Switzerland</b>	SZ		
Syria	SY		
Taiwan	TW		
<b>Tajikistan<sup>1</sup></b>	TI		
Tanzania	TZ		
<b>Thailand</b>	TH		
Timor-Leste	TT		
Togo	TO		
Tokelau	TL		
Tonga	TN		
<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	TD		
<b>Tunisia</b>	TS		

<sup>5</sup> Hong Kong is not covered under the United States treaty with China.

<sup>1</sup> These countries are former Soviet republics that are now covered by the United States treaty with the Commonwealth of Independent States, formerly known as the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

<sup>2</sup> These countries are covered under the United States treaty with Australia.

<sup>3</sup> These countries are covered under the United States treaty with France.

<sup>4</sup> Northern Ireland is covered under the United States treaty with the United Kingdom.