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2015 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-S.

General Instructions

 *Except as otherwise provided in these instructions, use the 2015 Form 1042-S only for amounts paid during 2015. Do not use the 2015 Form 1042-S for amounts paid during 2014.*

Reminders

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA). Beginning in 2014 the Form 1042-S was modified to accommodate reporting of 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 amounts 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) that is reportable on Form 1042-S. When a U.S. financial institution or U.S. branch of a foreign financial institution reports a payment made to its financial account, Form 1042-S also requires 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, when the payment reported is a withholdable payment, the chapter 4 status be reported on the form according to codes provided in these instructions. For the requirement of a withholding agent to file a Form 1042-S for chapter 4 purposes, see Regulations section 1.1474-1(d).

Name and EIN of withholding agent. Beginning in calendar year 2015, for withholding agents that report amounts

withheld by another withholding agent, Form 1042-S requires the name and EIN of the withholding agent that withheld the tax. This information was optional for 2014 but is required for 2015 and subsequent years.

Substitute Forms. Withholding agents that furnish a substitute Form 1042-S to the recipient must furnish a separate substitute Form 1042-S for each type of income or payment. Withholding agents are no longer permitted to combine all income and payments on a single substitute Form 1042-S and all fields on the substitute form must match the copy filed with the IRS.

Electronic filing requirement for financial institutions. Beginning January 1, 2014, financial institutions that are required to report payments made under chapter 3 or 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 and held by a resident of certain countries must be reported on Form 1042-S. For more information, see [Interest on deposits](#), later.

Primary Withholding Agent. Beginning January 1, 2015, primary withholding agent information (boxes 14a and 14b) must be completed if you are reporting amounts withheld by another withholding agent (in box 8).

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, must be an exact copy of Form 1042-S, Copy A. 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.
- Form 8966, FATCA Report. Foreign financial institutions (FFIs) sponsoring entities of certain FFIs and other foreign entities, and withholding agents are required to report on Form 8966 certain account holders and payees. An FFI or

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withholding agent may also be required to file Form 1042-S to report payments of U.S. source FDAP income made to such persons and to report tax deducted and withheld, if any.

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 under chapter 3 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 are 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 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, 2016. You also are required to furnish Form 1042-S to the recipient of the income by March 15, 2016.

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 (irrespective of whether you are a financial institution or not), 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.

With respect to a withholdable payment, the recipient copy should be provided to the intermediary or flow-through entity named as a recipient with respect to a chapter 4 reporting pool, if applicable.

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.

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.



See Pub. 1187, Specifications for Filing Form 1042-S, Foreign Person's U.S. Source Income Subject to Withholding, Electronically, for more information about filing extension requests electronically instead of on Form 8809.

Electronic Reporting

If you are either a person (including a corporation, partnership, individual, trust, or estate) that is required to file 250 or more Forms 1042-S, or a financial institution, whether U.S. or foreign, you are required to submit Forms 1042-S 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. For more information, see Pub. 1187.

The electronic filing requirement applies separately to original and amended returns. For a withholding agent other than a financial institution, the filing requirement applies individually to each reporting entity as defined by its separate taxpayer identification number (TIN). 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 by a filer other than a financial institution, the IRS encourages filers to transmit forms electronically.

Hardship waiver. For a withholding agent other than a financial institution, 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.

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*,

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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 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.

Note. Beginning calendar year 2015, a withholding agent is required to provide a recipient with a separate substitute Form 1042-S for each type of income or other payment. All of the fields on the substitute form must match the copy filed with the IRS. However, if you are reporting bank deposit interest paid to certain nonresident aliens, you may truncate the recipient's TIN on a substitute form.

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 under chapter 4. 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 that is treated as a U.S. person under Regulations section 1.1441-1(b)(2)(iv)(A), a territory FI, a nominee under section 1446, and an authorized agent. A person may be a withholding agent even if there is no requirement to withhold from a payment or 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 that agrees to be treated as a U.S. person under Regulations section 1.1441-1(b)(2)(iv)(A), or an authorized 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 authorized agent should be reported as the withholding agent on Form 1042-S, boxes 12a through 12i.

A sponsoring entity is a reporting agent with respect to withholdable payments and must fulfill the above conditions to be an authorized agent.

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

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trust or foreign grantor trust) is the trust itself.

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.

1. Chapter 3 withholding rate pool. 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 and a single chapter 4 exemption code.

2. Chapter 4 withholding rate pool. A pool of account holders or payees provided on an FFI withholding statement (or a chapter 4 withholding statement). See Regulations section 1.1471-1(b)(20).

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, and

2. A payment made under a specified notional principal contract.

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 (FFI). A foreign financial institution (FFI) is an entity described in Regulations section 1.1471-5(d) 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 (reporting model 2 FFI). 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 (including a reporting model 2 FFI), registered deemed-compliant FFI (including a reporting model 1 FFI), or other entity for chapter 4 reporting purposes.

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 (other than a limited FFI) that is a financial institution must have a chapter 4 status described in Regulations section 1.1441-1(e)(5)(ii). 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 Revenue Procedure 2014-39 (or any superseding revenue procedure) and [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 that is an FFI may enter into a contractual agreement with another intermediary 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 territory entities, active NFFEs, and entities excluded from the definition of

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foreign financial institution (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 individual. Additionally, an alien individual not otherwise a citizen of the U.S. 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 an authorized 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, 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 or are readily tradable on a secondary 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.

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 that is treated as a U.S. person under Regulations section 1.1441-1(b)(2)(iv)(A).
 - 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 purposes, 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 claiming treaty benefits.
- 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 also includes any of the following.

- A recalcitrant account holder not included in a chapter 4 reporting pool.
- A QI.
- A WP or WT.
- A PAI.
- A participating FFI or deemed-compliant FFI that is an NQI, NWP, or NWT and provides chapter 4 withholding rate pool information to the extent permissible.
- A participating FFI or deemed-compliant FFI that is the beneficial owner, including a nonreporting FFI under a model 1 or 2 IGA.
- A U.S. branch or territory FI treated as a U.S. person under Regulations section 1.1441-1(b)(2)(iv)(A).
- 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 that is a beneficial owner.
- An exempt beneficial owner that is not a flow-through entity or acting as an intermediary.

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 deemed-compliant FFI if the withholding agent issues a Form 1042-S to the FFI's account holder, partner, owner, or payee.
- An account holder, partner, owner, or payee of a participating FFI or registered

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deemed-compliant FFI that is included in a chapter 4 reporting pool.

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 laws of any U.S. territory and is 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 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)(iv)(A). Additionally, a territory FI may agree to be treated as a U.S. person.

The U.S. branch or territory FI 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.

Withholdable payment. A withholdable payment is a payment described in Regulations section 1.1473-1(a).

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-8BEN-E, 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 Revenue Procedure 2014-47 (and any superseding revenue procedure) and 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 from U.S. sources paid to foreign persons (including persons presumed to be foreign) or included in a U.S. payee pool that are reportable 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. A payment is also subject to reporting if withholding under chapter 4 is applied (or required to be applied) to the payment. 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 paid to certain nonresident aliens.** 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 a 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 boxes 3a and 4a, later).

If you issue a substitute Form 1042-S to the recipient, the substitute form 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 deposits from U.S. sources are withholdable payments and, therefore, may be subject to withholding under chapter 4 and, if withheld upon, 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

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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 from U.S. sources (regardless of whether or not the premium payments are subject to the section 4371 excise tax) are withholdable payments and, if the payment is actually withheld upon or should have been withheld upon (but the withholding agent failed to withhold), such amount must be reported on Form 1042-S. Insurance premiums from U.S. sources are amounts subject to chapter 3 withholding (excluding amounts subject to the section 4371 excise tax) that must be reported on Form 1042-S.

- **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 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 central banks of issue, and international organizations.**

These amounts are subject to reporting even if they are exempt from chapter 3 withholding under 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 or 53.

- **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 will be required on interest paid on any registered obligation (regardless of whether targeted to foreign markets) if the registered obligation is issued after December 31, 2015.

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 if the obligation is issued after March 18, 2012. You must file Form 1042-S to report this interest paid on an obligation issued after that date.

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.

Certain withholdable payments. Withholdable payments not subject to reporting for chapter 3 purposes (other than bank deposit interest paid to certain nonresident aliens) are not required to be reported if withholding is not applied (or required to be applied) under chapter 4.

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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 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 under section 1446 on distributions of that income made to its foreign partners and file Form 1042-S using income code 27 and chapter 4 exemption code 14. 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 15a through 15i on Form 1042-S.

Partnerships (other than publicly traded partnerships) that have effectively connected gross income allocable to foreign partners must file Form 8804, Annual Return for Partnership Withholding Tax (Section 1446). If these partnerships have effectively connected taxable income allocable to foreign partners, they must also pay a withholding tax under section 1446 and report these amounts on Form 8804 and the partners' allocable shares of these amounts on 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 a Form 1042-S (or substitute form 1042-S) furnished to a recipient or on

Copy A filed with the IRS. These filers must use a separate Form 1042-S (or substitute form) for information reportable on a single type of income.

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 15a through 15i should be left blank. The Form 1042-S must also include the appropriate chapter 3 and chapter 4 exemption codes, if applicable, in boxes 3a and 4a, as well as the appropriate recipient codes for the chapter 3 and chapter 4 status codes for a payment that is a withholdable payment and an amount subject to chapter 3 withholding. A U.S. withholding agent should complete boxes 18 through 20 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.

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.

Example. WA, a U.S. withholding agent, makes a withholdable payment of U.S. source dividends to A, a foreign individual from whom it has received a Form W-8BEN and who is not eligible for a reduced rate of chapter 3 withholding under a treaty. WA must file a Form 1042-S for A with "06" in box 1 (income code), "00" in box 3a (chapter 3 exemption code), "30.00" in box 3b (chapter 3 tax rate), "15" in box 4a (payee not subject to chapter 4 withholding), "00.00" in box 4b (chapter 4 tax rate), "16" in box 13b (individual), and "27" in box 13c (individual).

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

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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. 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, a QI may provide a single pool of recalcitrant account holders (rather than separate pools for each class). In such a case, the withholding agent may use chapter 4 pooled reporting code 49 (QI-Recalcitrant Pool-General). A QI that assumes primary withholding responsibility, a WP, or a WT is not required to provide withholding rate pool information to a withholding agent but will report such information directly to the IRS.

A U.S. withholding agent making payments to a QI (that assumes primary withholding responsibility), a WP, or a WT must use recipient code 12 (qualified intermediary), 09 (withholding foreign partnership), or 11 (withholding foreign trust) as the chapter 3 status code and must use recipient code 05 (participating FFI- other), 06 (participating FFI- reporting model 2 FFI), 07 (registered deemed-compliant FFI- reporting model 1 FFI), 09 (registered deemed-compliant FFI-other), for an FFI treated as deemed-compliant under an IGA, 31 (non reporting IGA FFI) or, for a payment to a QI, 27 (exempt beneficial owner) as the chapter 4 status code if the entity is an FFI that receives a withholdable payment and provides chapter 4 withholding rate pool information. A U.S. withholding agent must not use any chapter 3 pooled reporting code (codes 27 through 33). Use of an inappropriate recipient code may cause a notice to be generated.



CAUTION A QI 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 for other accounts and, if it is an FFI that is receiving a withholdable payment, that it is a participating FFI, registered deemed-compliant FFI, or FFI treated as deemed-compliant under an IGA. 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 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 provides in its capacity as such to report payments that are treated as made to an entity in its capacity as an NQI. In that case, use the GILN, if any, and EIN 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 chapter 4 reporting pool codes as the chapter 4 status code in the case of withholdable payments made to:

- A QI that does not assume primary withholding responsibility;
- A participating FFI or registered deemed-compliant FFI that is an NQI, NWP, or NWT; or
- An NQI, NWP, or NWT (other than a nonparticipating FFI) that provides a pool of nonparticipating FFIs, if the QI, NQI, NWP, or NWT provides chapter 4 withholding rate pool information in the withholding statement associated with its Form W-8IMY. See the presumption rules under Regulations section 1.1471-3(f) if such information is not provided for a withholdable payment made to an entity.

Example 1. WA, a U.S. withholding agent, makes a withholdable payment of U.S. source dividends to QI, a qualified intermediary that does not assume primary chapters 3 and 4 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 with a single chapter 4 exemption code, and 5% of the payment to a chapter 4, 30% withholding rate pool of recalcitrant account holders. 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 13d along with recipient code 12 (qualified intermediary) as the chapter 3 status code and recipient code 05 (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 13d and recipient code 12 (qualified intermediary) as the chapter 3 status code and recipient code 49 (QI-Recalcitrant Pool-General) 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 required to report under chapter 61 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 the U.S. non-exempt recipients on the appropriate Form 1099 and not on Form 1042-S even though you are paying that income to a QI. QI may also provide information regarding U.S. non-exempt recipients in a chapter 4 withholding rate pool that the withholding agent must report on Form 1042-S.

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 withholdable 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 with a single chapter 4 exemption code, and 5% of the payment to C, a U.S. individual. QI also provides WA with C's Form W-9. C is a direct account holder of QI and a U.S. citizen that is a resident of QI's local jurisdiction that QI is not required to report under chapter 4 (see Regulations section 1.1471-5(f)(1)(i)(A)) and thus cannot be included in a chapter 4 withholding rate pool of U.S. payees. See Regulations section 1.6049-4(c)(4). WA must complete a Form 1042-S, showing QI as the recipient in box 13d, and WA should use recipient code 09 (qualified intermediary) as the chapter 3 status code and recipient code 09 (registered deemed-compliant FFI – other) as the chapter 4 status code for the dividends allocated to the 15% withholding rate pool. WA also must complete a Form 1099-DIV issued to C

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reporting the part of the dividend allocated to C.

Example 3. WA, a withholding agent, makes a withholdable 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) for a withholdable payment made to an entity, 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 13d, recipient code 12 (qualified intermediary) as the chapter 3 status code, and recipient code 07 (registered deemed-compliant FFI-reporting model 1 FFI) as the chapter 4 status code (because the payment is a withholdable payment). 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 13d, recipient code 12 (qualified intermediary) as the chapter 3 status code, and recipient code 07 (registered deemed-compliant FFI – reporting model 1 FFI) 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), "Unknown Recipient" as the recipient in box 13d and recipient code 21 (unknown recipient) as the chapter 3 status code and recipient code 29 (unknown recipient) as the chapter 4 status code. Also, QI's name, country code, address, GIIN, and QI-EIN must be entered in boxes 15a through 15i.

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 13 or 14 (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 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 an FFI or NFFE completes Form 1042-S as follows:

- If a withholding agent makes a payment to a U.S. branch 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 that has provided a Form W-8IMY to transmit information regarding its chapter 4 reporting pools when the payment is a withholdable payment or the branch provides a chapter 4 withholding rate pool of U.S. payees 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 an EIN for the branch, 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 17 (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 a limited branch of an FFI) that is not a hybrid entity making a treaty claim, and receives a valid Form W-8BEN-E 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. However, in box 13h include the GIIN of the disregarded entity provided in Part II of Form W-8BEN-E.

Example. WA, a withholding agent, makes a withholdable 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-8BEN-E 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-8BEN-E and its instructions for more information. If a disregarded entity claims on a valid Form W-8BEN-E to be the beneficial owner, the U.S. withholding agent must complete a

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Form 1042-S treating the disregarded entity as a recipient and using recipient code 26 (hybrid entity making a treaty claim) as the chapter 3 status code and the applicable recipient code for the chapter 4 status code of the single owner when the payment is a withholdable payment and chapter 4 withholding does not apply.

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) with respect to a withholdable payment, 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 15a through 15i of Form 1042-S the name, country code, address, TIN, if any, and GIIN, if any, of the NQI or flow-through entity from whom the recipient directly receives the payment.

If, however, a U.S. withholding agent makes withholdable payments to an NQI or a flow-through entity that is a participating FFI or registered deemed-compliant FFI that is allocable to a chapter 4 withholding rate 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 GIIN of the FFI and 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 each chapter 4 reporting pool to which the payments are allocated and must report, as the recipient, the FFI from whom the recipients included in the chapter 4 reporting pool directly receive the payment.

Example. WA, a withholding agent, makes a withholdable payment of interest to FFI 1, a reporting model 1 FFI. FFI 1 provides WA with a valid Form W-8IMY with which it associates a withholding statement that allocates 80% of the

payment to FFI 2, a participating FFI, and 20% of the payment to a pool of nonparticipating FFIs. FFI 1 also provides WA with FFI 2's Form W-8IMY with which it associates a withholding statement that allocates 100% of the payment to recalcitrant pool-no U.S. indicia. WA must complete a Form 1042-S for the interest allocated to a pool of nonparticipating FFIs with FFI 1 as the recipient and must complete another Form 1042-S for the interest allocated to a pool of recalcitrant account holders-no U.S. indicia with FFI 2 as the recipient.

If a U.S. withholding agent makes withholdable 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 withholding statement, or to the extent required, a valid withholding certificate (Forms W-8 or W-9) or other valid appropriate documentation from a recipient, 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 by entering "Unknown Recipient" in box 13d and recipient code 21 (unknown recipient) as the chapter 3 status code and recipient code 29 (unknown recipient) as the chapter 4 status code. Also, the name, country code, address, GIIN, if any, and TIN, if any, of the FFI should be entered in boxes 15a through 15i.

If a U.S. withholding agent makes withholdable 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 13d and recipient code 21 (unknown recipient) as the chapter 3 status code and recipient code 29 (unknown recipient) as the chapter 4 status code. Also, the name, country code, address, chapter 4 status, and TIN, if any, of the nonparticipating FFI should be entered on Form 1042-S in boxes 15a through 15i.

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 withholdable 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 13d, and the name, country code, address, chapter 4 status, and TIN, if any, of the nonparticipating FFI in boxes 15a through 15i. 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, 2016) and the NQI fails to allocate more than 10% of the payment in a withholding rate pool to the specific recipients in the pool or an applicable chapter 4 withholding rate 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 a 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 in accordance with the presumption rules.

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 chapter 4 withholding rate pool of U.S. payees along with the certification provided on Form W-8IMY required for reporting such pool (as described in Regulations section 1.1471-3(c)(3)(iii)(B)), 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 withholdable payment of interest described by income code 01 (interest

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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 withholdable payment of interest with documentation from a payee, it must apply the presumption rules of Regulations section 1.1471-3(f) to treat the interest as paid to a nonparticipating FFI. A Form 1042-S should be completed by entering “Unknown Recipient” in box 13d and recipient code 21 (unknown recipient) as the chapter 3 status code and recipient code 29 (unknown recipient) as the chapter 4 status code. Also, the name, country code, address, and TIN, if any, of the certified deemed-compliant FFI should be entered in box 15a through 15i.

Example 6. The facts are the same as *Example 5* except that FP is a participating FFI and provides WA with a Form W-8IMY certifying that it is reporting its U.S. accounts under chapter 4 and a withholding statement allocating 100% of the payment to a pool of U.S. payees. WA must file one Form 1042-S showing FP as the recipient in box 13d and must include FP’s GILN and recipient code 48 (U.S. payees pool) as the chapter 4 status code.

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 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.

If you are reporting tax withheld under section 5000C, check box 3 as if the tax were a chapter 3 tax, enter “00” in box 3a, and report the tax withheld in box 3b. You do not need to complete box 4a, 4b, or any box for a chapter 3 or 4 status code. On boxes 13d through 13g, include the name and the address of the foreign

person withheld upon. If known, include the TIN (if any) in box 13a.

Amounts Paid by Qualified Intermediaries

In general. For purposes of chapter 4, a 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 42 through 49 to allocate payments made to its recalcitrant account holders, payees that are nonparticipating FFIs, and payees that are U.S. persons. A QI should not be using chapter 4 reporting pool 49 (QI-Recalcitrant Pool- General) to report its accounts but may use it to report accounts maintained by another QI. A QI that is an NFFE or an FFI treated as deemed-compliant under an applicable IGA (as described in Regulations section 1.1441-1(e)(5)(ii)(A)) may use chapter 4 reporting pool code 47 to report payments allocable to a pool of nonparticipating FFIs. QI may also use the chapter 4 pooled reporting codes to report payments allocable to account holders, payees, or owners of another participating FFI or registered deemed-compliant FFI that is an NQI, NWP, or NWT and provides its chapter 4 withholding rate pools on its withholding statement. In such case, the QI must include the NQI, NWP, or NWT as the recipient in box 13d. 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 chapter 3 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. For payments not subject to chapter 4 withholding, a QI may use a single chapter 4 exemption code 15 (payee not subject to chapter 4 withholding) and a single chapter 3 reporting pool code 27 (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 28 should be used. Note, however, that a QI should use recipient code 28 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 7. QI, a qualified intermediary and participating FFI, has four direct account holders, A and B, foreign individuals, and X and Y, foreign corporations. The withholdable payments made to these direct account holders are

exempt from chapter 4 withholding because of the chapter 4 status of each account holder. 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 13d (recipient’s name), and chapter 3 reporting pool code 27 (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 8. The facts are the same as in *Example 7*, 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 B is a recalcitrant account holder with U.S. indicia. QI must file three Forms 1042-S. One Form 1042-S (for amounts allocable for A and X) will contain the same information as in *Example 7*. The second Form 1042-S (for amounts allocable to Y) will contain information for the withholding rate pool consisting of the amounts paid to Y. This Form 1042-S will show income code 06 (dividends paid by U.S. corporations – general) in box 1, exemption code 02 (exempt under IRC (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 13d (recipient’s name), and chapter 3 code 28 (withholding rate pool – exempt organization). The third Form 1042-S will contain information for the recalcitrant pool consisting of amounts paid to B. 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” in box 4a (chapter 4 exemption code), “30.00” in box 4b (chapter 4 tax rate), “recalcitrant pool – U.S. indicia” or similar designation, in box 13d (recipient’s name), and chapter 4

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recipient code 43 (recalcitrant pool-U.S. indicia) as the chapter 4 status code.



Under the terms of its Qualified Intermediary (or QI) agreement with the IRS, a QI that is an FFI 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 be reported on Form 1042-S if allocated to a chapter 4 withholding rate pool of U.S. payees.

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, a QI that is a participating FFI, registered deemed-compliant FFI, or an FFI treated as deemed-compliant under an applicable IGA (as described in Regulations section 1.1441-1(e)(5)(ii)(A)) may use the chapter 4 reporting pool code 47 to allocate payments made to the PAI's payees that are nonparticipating FFIs, and may treat the PAI as the recipient on Form 1042-S with respect to each such pool. 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 29 or 30 (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 for chapter 3 purposes. 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 29 (PAI 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 (Joint Account or Agency Option) 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, a QI that is a participating FFI or registered deemed-compliant FFI may use the chapter 4 reporting pool code 47 to allocate payments made to the partnership or trust's payees that are nonparticipating FFIs, and may treat the partnership or trust as the recipient on Form 1042-S. 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 31, 32, or 33 (Agency withholding rate pool – general, Agency withholding rate pool-exempt organization), and Joint Account Withholding Rate Pool 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, a 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 15a through 15i the name, country

code, address, TIN, if any, 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 the chapter 4 withholding rate pool of the NQI provided in a withholding statement associated with its Form W-8IMY and must report the NQI as the recipient. 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 42 through 49 as the chapter 4 status code. If the NQI fails to provide sufficient allocation information with respect to a withholdable payment, the QI must complete a Form 1042-S with the recipient as "Unknown Recipient" using reporting pool code 29 (unknown recipient) and must include the NQI's information (name, address, country code, TIN, if any, and GIIN) in boxes 15a through 15i.

Example 1. 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 a withholdable payment of 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 42 (recalcitrant pool – U.S. indicia) as the chapter 4 status code.

Example 2. QI has NQI, a nonqualified intermediary that is a reporting model 2 FFI, as an account holder. NQI has two account holders, A and B, who receive a withholdable payment of U.S. source dividends from QI. A is a nonparticipating FFI. NQI treats B as a non-consenting U.S. account under the applicable IGA and is not required to withhold on payments to B under chapter 4. NQI provides QI with a valid Form W-8IMY and a complete withholding statement that allocates 50% of the dividends paid to A and 50% to B. NQI designates B as a individual exempt from withholding under an IGA but cannot include B in a chapter 4 withholding rate pool of U.S. payees because the payment is subject to chapter 3 withholding and under the presumption rules of Regulations section 1.1441-1(b)(3) the payment is presumed made to an unknown, undocumented foreign payee. QI must complete two Forms 1042-S. One Form 1042-S showing NQI as the recipient and using reporting pool code 47 (nonparticipating FFI pool). The second Form 1042-S showing the recipient as "Unknown Recipient" and NQI in box 15a-15i with chapter 4 exemption

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code 19 (exempt from withholding under IGA) and 30% withholding under chapter 3 for the payment allocated to B as a presumed foreign person under chapter 3.

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 15a through 15i the name, country code, address, GIIN, if any, 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 chapter 4 withholding rate pool provided in the withholding statement associated with the Form W-8IMY of the flow-through entity. The QI must include the name, address, and GIIN of the flow-through entity as the recipient and use pooled reporting codes 42 through 49 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 that is a withholdable payment 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 15a through 15i along with the chapter 4 status and exemption code for A, B, and C.

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 is an FFI directly to its partners, owners, or beneficiaries that are recalcitrant account holders, payees that are nonparticipating FFIs, and payees that are U.S. persons may be reported on the basis of chapter 4 reporting pools. A WP or WT may also use the chapter 4 pooled reporting codes to report payments allocable to account holders, payees, or owners of another participating FFI or registered deemed-compliant FFI that is

an NQI, NWP, or NWT and provides its chapter 4 withholding rate pools on its withholding statement when the WP or WT applies section 9.03 of its Agreement to such entity. In such case, the WP or WT must include the NQI, NWP, or NWT as the recipient in box 13d. If a WP or WT has not made a pooled reporting election, for chapter 3 purposes, a WP or 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 chapter 3 reporting pools and file a separate Form 1042-S for each reporting pool. For payments not subject to chapter 4 withholding, a WP or WT may use a single chapter 4 exemption code 15 (payee not subject to chapter 4 withholding) and a single chapter 3 reporting pool code 27 (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 28 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. See the WP and WT agreements for when a WP and WT can pool report payments to an indirect partner, beneficiary, or owner. See section 9 of the WP or WT Agreement.

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 for either chapter 3 or 4 purposes. 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 the 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 must 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.

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.

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.

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 withholding rate 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. A withholding agent reporting amounts withheld by another withholding agent must use box 8 “tax withheld by other agents” to report such amounts and must provide the name and EIN of the withholding agent that withheld in boxes 14a and 14b “Primary Withholding Agent.”

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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 that is a withholdable payment. 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 certifies its status as a participating FFI and 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% to a pool of recalcitrant account holders with U.S. indicia. 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 Forms 1042-S for A and for B as the recipients. WA includes information relating to NQI in boxes 15a through 15i 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 13d (using reporting pool code 43 (recalcitrant pool – U.S. indicia) as the chapter 4 status code, “30.00” in box 4b (chapter 4 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 must file a Form 1042-S if, for example, C and D seek to make a claim for refund and NQI has not filed a collective refund claim on behalf of C and D for the tax withheld under chapter 4 on the payment (see Regulations section 1.1471-4(h)).

Example 2. WA, a U.S. withholding agent, makes a \$100 dividend payment that is a withholdable 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 that certifies its status as a participating FFI 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, “00” in box 3a (chapter 3 exemption code), “30.00” in box 3b (the correct chapter 3 tax rate), \$7.50 withheld by NQI in box 7, \$7.50 withheld by WA in box 8, and \$15 in box 10 (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.

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, penalties may apply unless you establish reasonable cause for your failure.

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, 7, 12a-f, 12d, 12h-i, and 13d. Other boxes must be completed if the nature of the payment requires it.
- If the amount reported in box 2 is a withholdable payment, you must enter information in boxes 4a, 4b, 12c, and 13c. If the amount reported in box 2 is an amount subject to chapter 3 withholding, you must enter information in boxes 12b and 13b.
- If you use chapter 4 exemption code 15, 17, 18, 19, or 20, you must provide a chapter 4 status code for the recipient (box 13c).
- If the amount reported in box 2 is a withholdable payment and an amount subject to chapter 3 withholding and the tax rate in box 4b is 00.00, you must enter information in boxes 3a and 3b. If the amount entered in box 4b is 30.00, you may enter information in boxes 3a and 3b.
- If you are a QI, WP, or WT that is pool reporting for its direct account holders only a chapter 3 (box 13b) or chapter 4 status code (box 13c) is required.
- If the recipient in box 13d or entity in box 15d is a participating FFI, registered deemed-compliant FFI, sponsored FFI, direct reporting NFFE, or sponsored direct

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reporting NFFE, you must enter the entity's GIIN or the GIIN of the sponsoring entity in box 13h or 15e.

Note. You may leave box 3b or 4b 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 boxes 3b or 4b.

- Use only income, status, 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, status codes, EIN, QI-EIN, WP-EIN, WT-EIN, and GIIN, if any, must be reported in boxes 12a-i.
- The recipient's name, address, U.S. TIN, if any, GIIN, if any, and country code must be reported in boxes 13a, and 13d-h. In most cases, you must report a foreign address. See the instructions for box 13, later.
- The country code that you report in boxes 13e and 15f 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 16. You may also be required to report the recipient's foreign TIN and date of birth in boxes 13i and 17 (see instructions for boxes 13i and 17, later).
- 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 if exemption code 15 is used (payee not subject to chapter 4 withholding), 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 13e 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 17 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) distributions of capital gains) for distributions of capital gains from a real estate investment trust (REIT). Use code 36 (capital gains distributions) 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 (other than portfolio interest)) in box 3a).

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 (other than portfolio interest)) in box 3a).

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 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 IRC section 871(m) (formerly 871(l))) 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.

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Income Codes

Box 1.		Enter the appropriate income code.	
Code	Interest Income	16	Scholarship or fellowship grants
01	Interest paid by U.S. obligors – general	17	Compensation for independent personal services ²
02	Interest paid on real property mortgages	18	Compensation for dependent personal services ²
03	Interest paid to controlling foreign corporations	19	Compensation for teaching ²
04	Interest paid by foreign corporations	20	Compensation during studying and training ²
05	Interest on tax-free covenant bonds	23	Gross income – Other
22	Interest paid on deposit with a foreign branch of a domestic corporation or partnership	24	Real estate investment trust (REIT) distributions of capital gains
29	Deposit interest	25	Trust distributions subject to IRC section 1445
30	Original issue discount (OID)	26	Unsevered growing crops and timber distributions by a trust subject to IRC section 1445
31	Short-term OID	27	Publicly traded partnership distributions subject to IRC section 1446
33	Substitute payment – interest	28	Gambling winnings ³
51	Interest paid on certain actively traded or publicly offered securities ¹	32	Notional principal contract income ⁴
Code	Dividend Income	35	Substitute payment – other
06	Dividends paid by U.S. corporations – general	36	Capital gains distributions
07	Dividends qualifying for direct dividend rate	37	Return of capital
08	Dividends paid by foreign corporations	38	Eligible deferred compensation items subject to IRC section 877A(d)(1)
21	Gross income-Capital gain dividend	39	Distributions from a nongrantor trust subject to IRC section 877A(f)(1)
34	Substitute payment – dividends	41	Guarantee of indebtedness
40	Other dividend equivalents under IRC section 871(m) (formerly 871(l))	42	Earnings as an artist or athlete – no central withholding agreement ⁵
52	Dividends paid on certain actively traded or publicly offered securities ¹	43	Earnings as an artist or athlete – central withholding agreement ⁵
53	Substitute payments- dividends from certain actively traded or publicly offered securities ¹	44	Specified Federal procurement payments
Code	Other Income	50	Income previously reported under escrow procedure ⁶
09	Capital gains	54	Other income
10	Industrial royalties		
11	Motion picture or television copyright royalties		
12	Other royalties (for example, copyright, recording, publishing)		
13	Royalties paid on certain publicly offered securities ¹		
14	Real property income and natural resources royalties		
15	Pensions, annuities, alimony, and/or insurance premiums		

¹This code should only be used if the income paid is described in §1.1441-6(c)(2) and withholding agent has reduced the rate of withholding under an income tax treaty without the recipient providing a U.S. or foreign TIN.

² If compensation that otherwise would be covered under Income Codes 17 through 20 is directly attributable to the recipient's occupation as an artist or athlete, use Income Code 42 or 43 instead.

³ 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.

⁴ Use appropriate Interest Income Code for embedded interest in a notional principal contract.

⁵ If Income Code 42 or 43 is used, Recipient Code 22 (artist or athlete) should be used instead of Recipient Code 16 (individual), 15 (corporation), or 08 (partnership other than withholding foreign partnership).

⁶ 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. See the instructions to this form for further explanation.

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Exemption Codes and Recipient Codes

Boxes 3a and 4a.	Exemption code (applies if the tax rate entered in boxes 3b and 4b is 00.00).		
Code	Authority for Exemption		
Chapter 3		04	Territory FI – not treated as U.S. Person
01	Effectively connected income	05	U.S. branch of Participating FFI – treated as U.S. Person
02	Exempt under IRC (other than portfolio interest)	06	U.S. branch – not treated as U.S. Person
03	Income is not from U.S. sources	07	U.S. branch – ECI presumption applied
04	Exempt under tax treaty	08	Partnership other than Withholding Foreign Partnership
05	Portfolio interest exempt under IRC	09	Withholding Foreign Partnership
06	QI that assumes primary withholding responsibility	10	Trust other than Withholding Foreign Trust
07	WFP or WFT	11	Withholding Foreign Trust
08	U.S. branch treated as U.S. Person	12	Qualified Intermediary
09	Territory FI treated as U.S. Person	13	Qualified Securities Lender – Qualified Intermediary
10	QI represents that income is exempt	14	Qualified Securities Lender – Other
11	QSL that assumes primary withholding responsibility	15	Corporation
12	Payee subjected to chapter 4 withholding	16	Individual
Chapter 4		17	Estate
13	Grandfathered payment	18	Private Foundation
14	Effectively connected income	19	Government or International Organization
15	Payee not subject to chapter 4 withholding	20	Tax Exempt Organization (Section 501(c) entities)
16	Excluded nonfinancial payment	21	Unknown Recipient
17	Foreign Entity that assumes primary withholding responsibility	22	Artist or Athlete
18	U.S. Payees – of participating FFI or registered deemed-compliant FFI	23	Pension
19	Exempt from withholding under IGA ⁷	24	Foreign Central Bank of Issue
20	Dormant account ⁸	25	Nonqualified Intermediary
21	Excluded payment on offshore obligation	26	Hybrid entity making Treaty Claim
22	Excluded Payments on Collateral ⁹		
Code	Type of Recipient, Withholding Agent, or Intermediary		
Chapter 3	Status Codes		
01	U.S. Withholding Agent – FI		Pooled Reporting Codes ¹⁰
02	U.S. Withholding Agent – Other	27	Withholding Rate Pool – General
03	Territory FI treated as U.S. Person	28	Withholding Rate Pool – Exempt Organization
		29	PAI Withholding Rate Pool – General
		30	PAI Withholding Rate Pool – Exempt Organization
		31	Agency Withholding Rate Pool – General
		32	Agency Withholding Rate Pool – Exempt Organization
		33	Joint Account Withholding Rate Pool

⁷ Use only to report a U.S. reportable account or non-consenting U.S. account that is receiving a payment subject to chapter 3 withholding.

⁸ Use only if applying the escrow procedure for dormant accounts under 1.1471-4(b)(6). If tax is withheld and deposited under chapter 3, do not check box "Check if tax not deposited with IRS pursuant to escrow procedure" and you must check box 3 and complete box 3b.

⁹ This code should only be used if the income paid is not subject to withholding under chapter 4 pursuant to 1.1473-1(a)(4)(vii).

¹⁰ These codes should only be used by a QI, QSL, WP, or WT.

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Recipient Codes (continued)

Code	Type of Recipient, Withholding Agent, or Intermediary	Code	Description
Chapter 4 Status Codes			
01	U.S. Withholding Agent – FI	25	Excepted Territory NFFE
02	U.S. Withholding Agent – Other	26	Excepted NFFE – Other
03	Territory FI –not treated as U.S. Person	27	Exempt Beneficial Owner
04	Territory FI – treated as U.S. Person	28	Entity Wholly Owned By Exempt Beneficial Owners
05	Participating FFI – Other	29	Unknown Recipient
06	Participating FFI – Reporting Model 2 FFI	30	Recalcitrant Account Holder
07	Registered Deemed-Compliant FFI – Reporting Model 1 FFI	31	Nonreporting IGA FFI
08	Registered Deemed-Compliant FFI – Sponsored Entity	32	Direct reporting NFFE
09	Registered Deemed-Compliant FFI – Other	33	U.S. reportable account
10	Certified Deemed-Compliant FFI – Other	34	Non – consenting U.S. account
11	Certified Deemed-Compliant FFI – FFI with Low Value Accounts	35	Sponsored direct reporting NFFE
12	Certified Deemed-Compliant FFI – Non-Registering Local Bank	36	Excepted Inter-affiliate FFI
13	Certified Deemed-Compliant FFI – Sponsored Entity	37	Undocumented Preexisting Obligation
14	Certified Deemed-Compliant FFI – Investment Advisor or Investment Manager	38	US branch – ECI presumption applied
15	Nonparticipating FFI	39	Account Holder of Excluded Financial Account ¹¹
16	Owner-Documented FFI	40	Passive NFFE reported by FFI ¹²
17	Limited Branch treated as Nonparticipating FFI	41	NFFE subject to 1472 withholding
18	Limited FFI treated as Nonparticipating FFI	Pooled Reporting Codes	
19	Passive NFFE identifying Substantial U.S. Owners	42	Recalcitrant Pool – No U.S. Indicia
20	Passive NFFE with no Substantial U.S. Owners	43	Recalcitrant Pool – U.S. Indicia
21	Publicly Traded NFFE or Affiliate of Publicly Traded NFFE	44	Recalcitrant Pool – Dormant Account
22	Active NFFE	45	Recalcitrant Pool – U.S. Persons
23	Individual	46	Recalcitrant Pool – Passive NFFEs
24	Section 501(c) Entities	47	Nonparticipating FFI Pool
		48	U.S. Payees Pool
		49	QI- Recalcitrant Pool-General ¹³

¹¹ This code should only be used if income is paid to an account that is excluded from the definition of financial account under 1.1471-5(b)(2) or under Annex II of the applicable Model 1 IGA or Model 2 IGA.

¹² This code should only be used when the withholding agent has received a certification on the FFI withholding statement of a participating FFI or registered deemed-compliant FFI that maintains the account that the FFI has reported the account held by the passive NFFE as a U.S. account (or U.S. reportable account) under its FATCA requirements. The withholding agent must report the name and GIIN of such FFI in box 15d and 15e.

¹³ This code should only be used by a withholding agent that is reporting a payment (or portion of a payment) made to a QI with respect to the QI's recalcitrant account holders.

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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.

11. Use code 50 (income previously reported under escrow procedure) with respect to a recalcitrant account holder of a dormant account for which a participating FFI reported the income on Form 1042-S in a prior calendar year but for which the participating FFI 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. For additional information on the escrow procedure for dormant accounts, see Regulations section 1.1471-4(b)(6). Use code 52 (dividends paid on certain actively traded or publicly offered securities), 53 (substitute payments-dividends paid from certain actively traded or publicly offered securities), 51 (interest paid on certain actively traded or publicly offered securities), and 13 (royalties paid on certain publicly offered securities) if the income paid is described in Regulations section 1.1441-6(c)(2) and you have reduced the rate of withholding under an income tax treaty without the recipient providing a U.S. or foreign TIN.

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.

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 2015,

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.
- If you applied the escrow procedure under chapters 3 and 4, report the entire amount of a payment that you previously reported in a prior calendar year for which you withheld tax but did not deposit such tax under the escrow procedure if the liability is 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.

Boxes 3 and 4

If you are reporting amounts in boxes 7 through 9, check either 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 reporting tax withheld under section 5000C, check box 3 as if the tax were a chapter 3 tax.

Note. Either box 3 or box 4 must be checked on each Form 1042-S, not both boxes. If you are not reporting amounts in boxes 7 through 9 because you did not withhold under chapter 3 or 4, you should check box 3.

Boxes 3a and 4a, Exemption Code

In most cases, if the tax rate you entered in box 3b or 4b is 00.00, you should enter the appropriate exemption code (01 through 22) from *Income Codes, Exemption Codes, and Recipient, Withholding Agent, or Intermediary Codes*, earlier, as applicable for chapter 3 and 4 purposes. In certain cases more than one exemption code will apply; see below instructions for the applicable codes to determine which code to use.

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 3b is due to backup withholding, leave box 3a blank.

If exemption code 01 or 14 (effectively connected income) applies, you must enter the recipient's U.S. TIN in box 13a 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 (QI 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 (WP or WT) 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 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 that 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) only if the withholding agent makes a substitute dividend payment to a financial institution (including a QI) that represented on its Form W-8IMY that it 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 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. Also, if the withholding agent applies the 90-day grace period for a withholdable payment following a change in circumstances, use exemption code 15 (payee not subject to chapter 4 withholding).

A withholding agent should use exemption code 21 (excluded payment on offshore obligation) for a payment that is excluded from the definition of a withholdable payment under Regulations section 1.1473-1(a)(4)(vi). If another exemption code applies, it should be used instead of exemption code 21. The exemption for these types of payments will end for payments made after December 31, 2016.

A withholding agent should use exemption code 22 (excluded payments on collateral) for a payment made with respect to a collateral arrangement that is excluded from the definition of a withholdable payment under Regulations section 1.1473-1(a)(4)(vii). If another exemption code applies, it should be used instead of exemption code 22. The exemption for these types of payments will end for payments made after December 31, 2016.

A withholding agent should use exemption code 16 (excluded nonfinancial payment) only 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 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 chapter 4 withholding rate pool of U.S. payees and FFI certifies on its withholding certificate that the FFI meets the requirements to include the account

holder in a withholding rate pool of U.S. payees.

A withholding agent should use exemption code 20 (dormant account) 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) applies.

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, and the account holder requests a corrected form, 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 boxes 3b or 4b,
- Enter the appropriate exemption codes, if any, in boxes 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 13a-g along with the other required information for the recipient.
- Provide the name and EIN of the other withholding agent that actually withheld and deposited the tax (primary withholding agent) in boxes 14a and b.



If you must submit Form 1042-S, you must also submit Form 1042.

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 boxes 3a and 3b to show the rate that would otherwise apply if the payment 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.

Boxes 3b and 4b, Tax Rate

Enter the correct rate of withholding that applies to the income in box 2 (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 incorrectly 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 *Multiple Withholding Agent Rule*, 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." For Form 1042-S purposes, report tax withheld under section 5000C in box 3b as if the tax were a chapter 3 tax.

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	08.00	20.00
02.00	10.00	25.00
04.00	12.00	27.50
04.90	12.50	28.00
04.95	14.00	30.00
05.00	15.00	35.00
07.00	17.50	39.60

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.

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Box 5, Withholding Allowance

This box should be completed only if the income code reported in box 1 is 16 (scholarship or fellowship grants), 17 (compensation for independent personal services), 18 (compensation for dependent personal services), 19 (compensation for teaching), 20 (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 are a participating FFI or registered deemed-compliant FFI that, for chapter 4 purposes, applied the escrow procedure for dormant accounts, if the payment is also an amount subject to chapter 3 withholding and tax is withheld and deposited under chapter 3, do not check the box "Check if tax not deposited with IRS pursuant to escrow procedure." Instead check box 3 and complete box 3b to report the tax withheld under chapter 3. A withholding agent that withheld tax during calendar year 2015 and that was not required to deposit with the IRS the tax withheld during calendar year 2015 pursuant to the escrow procedure under Regulations sections 1.1471-2(a)(5)(ii) and/or 1.1441-3(d) must check the box "Check if tax not deposited with IRS pursuant to escrow procedure." A withholding agent reporting payments pursuant to the escrow procedure must report such payments on separate Forms 1042-S.



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

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.

Box 10. Enter in box 10 the total amount of tax withheld by you (box 7) and any

other withholding agent (box 8), but do not include the amount reported in box 9.

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 of tax 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, 2016.

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

In order to claim a credit for amounts overwithheld, you must timely file a Form 1042 to claim a credit for tax overwithheld and attach a statement 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 12a, 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.

If you do not have an EIN, you can apply for one online at 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.)

Boxes 12b and 12c, Withholding Agent's Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 Status Code

Enter the withholding agent status code(s) from the list of Recipient Codes, earlier. A

chapter 4 status code is required only if the income reported in box 2 is a withholdable payment. A chapter 3 status code is not required if the income reported in box 2 is not an amount subject to chapter 3 withholding.

Boxes 12d-12i, Withholding Agent's Name, GIIN, Country Code, Foreign TIN (if any), 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 15a through 15i.

Also, enter your chapter 3 and chapter 4 status codes to the extent applicable from *Exemption Codes and Recipient Codes*, earlier.

Note. On statements furnished to individual 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.

Box 12e, Withholding Agent's GIIN.

The GIIN provided, if any, should be the GIIN issued to the branch of, or disregarded entity owned by, the participating FFI or registered deemed-compliant FFI that is making the payment.

Boxes 13a and 13h, Recipient's U.S. Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) and GIIN

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 recipient provides a foreign TIN (in such case, use box 13i), or unless the income is an unexpected payment (as described in

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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. In the latter case, you must use income code 13, 51, 52, or 53.

- 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.

You must include a GIIN if you are required to collect a GIIN for the recipient under the requirements documenting the payee under chapter 4. If the recipient completes Part II of Form W-8BEN-E, then report the GIIN provided in that section.

Boxes 13b-g, Recipient's Status Code, Name, Country Code, and Address

Boxes 13b and 13c, Recipient Status Code. Enter the recipient status code from the list of Recipient Status Codes, earlier. The following special instructions apply for chapter 3 status codes.

- If applicable, use recipient code 22 (artist or athlete) instead of recipient code 16 (individual), 15 (corporation), or 08 (partnership other than 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 21 (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 13 (qualified securities lender – qualified intermediary) or 14 (qualified securities lender – other) if you make a payment to a QSL.

- Use recipient code 37 (undocumented preexisting obligation) for an obligation that a withholding agent has not documented and the payment being reported was made before the expiration of time period allowed for documenting the obligation and thus the withholding agent was not required to apply the presumption rules to determine the payee's chapter 4 status.

- Only QIs may use recipient codes 29 (PAI withholding rate pool – general) and 30 (PAI withholding rate pool – exempt organizations). Only QIs, WPs, and WTs that made a pooled reporting election for chapter 3 purposes may use recipient codes 31 (agency withholding rate pool – general), 32 (agency withholding rate pool – exempt organization), 33 (joint account withholding rate pool), 27 (withholding rate pool – general), and 28 (withholding rate pool – exempt organization) for chapter 3 purposes. Recipient code 28 or 30 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.

- 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.

A chapter 4 status code is required only if the payment is a withholdable payment or when a participating FFI or registered deemed-compliant FFI provides a chapter 4 withholding rate pool of U.S. payees. The chapter 4 status code may be

determined under the applicable intergovernmental agreement (IGA) by a withholding agent that is an FFI subject to such an agreement. The following special instructions apply for chapter 4 status codes.

- Only use recipient code 29 (unknown recipient) if you have received a withholding certificate or other documentation with respect to a withholdable payment from an intermediary or flow-through entity. Only use this code if you also used recipient code 21 (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 15a through 15i.
- Use recipient code 38 (account holder of excluded financial account) if you are reporting amounts paid with respect to an obligation that is excluded from the definition of financial account for chapter 4 purposes (see Regulations section 1.1471-5(b)(2)).
- Use recipient code 41 if you are reporting amounts paid to a specific recipient that is an NFFE that you (or another withholding agent) withheld upon under section 1472 (i.e., you are reporting amounts in boxes 7 through 9) unless the NFFE is treated as a recalcitrant account holder under Regulations section 1.1471-5(g), in which case, use code 30 (recalcitrant account holder).
- Use recipient code 47 (nonparticipating FFI pool) if you received a withholding certificate or other documentation with respect to a withholdable payment from an intermediary or flow-through entity that is a participating FFI or deemed-compliant FFI (other than a WP, WT, or QI that assumes primary withholding responsibility) and cannot reliably associate the payment with documentation to determine the payee's chapter 4 status. You must also report the recipient as "Unknown Recipient" and include the entity's information in boxes 15a through 15i.
- If you are a QI, WP, or WT reporting direct account holders, 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.
- Only use recipient code 15 (nonparticipating FFI) or 30 (recalcitrant account holder) if you are reporting directly to the recipient. See *Amounts paid to a nonqualified intermediary or flow-through entity* earlier. If you are reporting the chapter 4 reporting pools of recalcitrant account holders of a participating FFI, registered deemed-compliant FFI or QI, use codes 42 through 49. Only use chapter 4 reporting pool code 48 (U.S. payees pool)

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if a participating FFI or registered deemed-compliant FFI has provided a Form W-8IMY certifying that it meets the requirements to include the account holder in a withholding rate pool of U.S. payees and that is associated with a withholding statement allocating the payment or a portion of the payment to a chapter 4 withholding rate pool of U.S. payees. Only use chapter 4 reporting pool code 49 (QI-Recalcitrant Pool-General) if you are reporting recalcitrant account holders of a QI.

1. Use code 26 (excepted NFFE – other) if you are reporting to an NFFE treated as a U.S. person.

Box 13d, Recipient's Name. Enter the complete name of the recipient in box 13d.

- 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 chapter 3 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 13d.
- 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 13d through 13g as well as the FFI's GIIN and country code. The GIIN reported must be the GIIN of the branch to whom the withholding agent is making the payment.
- 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 13d through 13g.

Box 13e, 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 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's chapter 4 reporting pool, enter the country code of the participating FFI or registered deemed-compliant FFI or branch of or disregarded entity owned by such FFI receiving the withholdable payment and that was listed on Part II of either the Form W-8BEN-E or W-8IMY.



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 13e must be a country with which the United States has entered into an income tax treaty.

Boxes 13f and 13g, address. In most cases, you must enter a foreign address in boxes 13f and 13g. However, there are limited exceptions. For example, you may enter a U.S. address when reporting payments of scholarship or fellowship grants (income code 16).

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 16.

Box 13i, Recipient's Foreign Tax Identifying Number

You must obtain and enter a foreign taxpayer identifying number for any of the following recipients:

- Any foreign person claiming a reduced rate of, or exemption from, tax under a tax treaty between a foreign country and the United States if such person did not provide a U.S. TIN and the income is not the type for which an exemption from the TIN requirement applies (as described earlier).
- Any recipient of a payment made with respect to an obligation maintained at a U.S. office or branch of the withholding agent if withholding agent is a financial institution and the foreign taxpayer identifying number is available in the withholding agent's electronically searchable information or is required to be collected by the withholding agent on Form W-8.

Use box 13i to enter the recipient's identifying number used in the recipient's country of residence for tax purposes. Box 13i is optional except as described above.

Note. Starting in calendar year 2017, with respect to an obligation that a withholding agent that is a financial institution maintains at its U.S. office or branch, a 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 13i if the recipient is resident in a 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 17.

Boxes 14a and 14b, Primary Withholding Agent's Name and EIN

If you reported amounts withheld by another withholding agent (the primary withholding agent), you must provide the name and EIN of the withholding agent that withheld the tax reported in box 8. If multiple withholding agents withheld amounts reported on the same Form 1042-S, report the name of any one of the withholding agents that withheld amounts.

Boxes 15a Through 15i, 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 intermediary or flow-through entity when provided or required to be collected by the withholding agent. If the intermediary or flow-through completed Part II of Form W-8IMY, the report the GIIN provided in that section.

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 15f, 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 15g, Intermediary or Flow-Through Entity's Foreign Taxpayer Identification Number. Use box 15g to enter the intermediary or flow-through entity's identifying number used in the country of residence for tax purposes. Box 15g is optional.

If you are a nominee that is the withholding agent under section 1446,

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enter the PTP's name and other information in these boxes.

Box 16, Recipient's Account Number

If you are a financial institution reporting amounts paid to your direct account holder with respect to an account maintained by you at your U.S. office or branch, you must report the recipient's account number in box 16. If the amount is paid through a nonqualified intermediary or flow-through entity, you are not required to use this box.

Box 17, Recipient's Date of Birth

Use box 17 to enter the recipient's date of birth if it is available in the withholding agent's electronically searchable information. Box 17 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.

Boxes 18 Through 20, Payer's Name, Payer's TIN, and Payer's GIIN

See the definition of *Payer* in *Definitions*, earlier. Include the payer's name, TIN, and GIIN if different from the withholding agent shown in boxes 12a, d, and e.

Boxes 21 Through 23, 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, 1446 (for PTPs), 1471, and 1472 require withholding agents to report and pay over to the IRS taxes withheld from certain U.S. source income. 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 us comments from www.irs.gov/formspubs. Click on "More Information" and then on "Give us feedback." Or you can write to Internal Revenue Service, Tax Forms and Publications, 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	Korea, South	KS
Akrotiri	AX	Cote D'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	IV	Kosovo	KV
Albania	AL	Croatia	HR	Kuwait	KU
Algeria	AG	Cuba	CU	Kyrgyzstan¹	KG
American Samoa	AQ	Cyprus	CY	Laos	LA
Andorra	AN	Czech Republic	EZ	Latvia	LG
Angola	AO	Denmark	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
Armenia¹	AM	Ecuador	EC	Lithuania	LH
Aruba	AA	Egypt	EG	Luxembourg	LU
Ashmore and Cartier Islands²	AT	El Salvador	ES	Macau	MC
Australia	AS	Equatorial Guinea	EK	Macedonia	MK
Austria	AU	Eritrea	ER	Madagascar (Malagasy Republic)	MA
Azerbaijan¹	AJ	Estonia	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
Bangladesh	BG	Fiji	FJ	Malta	MT
Barbados	BB	Finland	FI	Marshall Islands	RM
Belarus¹	BO	France	FR	Martinique³	MB
Belgium	BE	French Guiana³	FG	Mauritania	MR
Belize	BH	French Polynesia	FP	Mauritius	MP
Benin	BN	French Southern and Antarctic Lands	FS	Mayotte	MF
Bermuda	BD	Gabon	GB	Mexico	MX
Bhutan	BT	Gambia, The	GA	Micronesia, Federated States of	FM
Bolivia	BL	Georgia¹	GG	Midway Islands	MQ
Bosnia-Herzegovina	BK	Germany	GM	Moldova¹	MD
Botswana	BC	Ghana	GH	Monaco	MN
Bouvet Island	BV	Gibraltar	GI	Mongolia	MG
Brazil	BR	Great Britain (United Kingdom)	UK	Montenegro	MJ
British Indian Ocean Territory	IO	Greece	GR	Montserrat	MH
Brunei	BX	Greenland	GL	Morocco	MO
Bulgaria	BU	Grenada	GJ	Mozambique	MZ
Burkina Faso	UV	Guadeloupe³	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	Netherlands	NL
Canada	CA	Guinea-Bissau	PU	Netherlands Antilles	NT
Cape Verde	CV	Guyana	GY	New Caledonia	NC
Cayman Islands	CJ	Haiti	HA	New Zealand	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
China	CH	Hong Kong ⁵	HK	Niue	NE
Christmas Island²	KT	Howland Island	HQ	Norfolk Island²	NF
Clipperton Island	IP	Hungary	HU	Northern Ireland⁴	UK
Cocos (Keeling) Islands²	CK	Iceland	IC	Northern Mariana Islands	CQ
Colombia	CO	India	IN	Norway	NO
Comoros	CN	Indonesia	ID	Oman	MU
Congo (Brazzaville)	CF	Iran	IR	Pakistan	PK
Congo, Democratic Republic of (Kinshasa)	CG	Iraq	IZ	Palau	PS
Cook Islands	CW	Ireland	EI	Palmyra Atoll	LQ
Coral Sea Islands Territory²	CR	Isle of Man	IM	Panama	PM
		Israel	IS	Papua New Guinea	PP
		Italy	IT	Paracel Islands	PF
		Jamaica	JM	Paraguay	PA
		Jan Mayen	JN	Peru	PE
		Japan	JA	Philippines	RP
		Jarvis Island	DQ	Pitcairn Island	PC
		Jersey	JE	Poland	PL
		Johnston Atoll	JQ	Portugal	PO
		Jordan	JO	Puerto Rico	RQ
		Kazakhstan	KZ	Qatar	QA
		Kenya	KE	Reunion³	RE
		Kingman Reef	KQ	Romania	RO
		Kiribati	KR		
		Korea, North	KN		

The type and rule above prints on all proofs including departmental reproduction proofs. **MUST** be removed before printing.

Russia	RS	Turkey	TU
Rwanda	RW	Turkmenistan ¹	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	Ukraine	UP
St. Martin	RN	United Arab Emirates	AE
St. Pierre and Miquelon	SB	United Kingdom (England, Wales, Scotland, No. Ireland)	UK
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	VC	Uruguay	UY
Samoa	WS	Uzbekistan ¹	UZ
San Marino	SM	Vanuatu	NH
Sao Tome and Principe	TP	Venezuela	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
Slovak Republic (Slovakia)	LO	Yemen	YM
Slovenia	SI	Zambia	ZA
Solomon Islands	BP	Zimbabwe	ZI
Somalia	SO	Other Country	OC
South Africa	SF	Unknown Country	UC
South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands	SX		
Spain	SP		
Spratly Islands	PG		
Sri Lanka	CE		
Sudan	SU		
Suriname	NS		
Svalbard	SV		
Swaziland	WZ		
Sweden	SW		
Switzerland	SZ		
Syria	SY		
Taiwan	TW		
Tajikistan ¹	TI		
Tanzania	TZ		
Thailand	TH		
Timor-Leste	TT		
Togo	TO		
Tokelau	TL		
Tonga	TN		
Trinidad and Tobago	TD		
Tunisia	TS		

⁵ Hong Kong is not covered under the United States treaty with China.

¹ 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.

² These countries are covered under the United States treaty with Australia.

³ These countries are covered under the United States treaty with France.

⁴ Northern Ireland is covered under the United States treaty with the United Kingdom.