2019
Instructions for Schedule K-1 (Form 1041) for a Beneficiary Filing Form 1040 or 1040-SR

Note. The fiduciary's instructions for completing Schedule K-1 are in the Instructions for Form 1041.

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

Future Developments
For the latest information about developments related to Schedule K-1 (Form 1041) and its instructions, such as legislation enacted after they were published, go to IRS.gov/Form1041.

What’s New
Qualified business income deduction. The Schedule K-1, box 14, code I, related to the qualified business income deduction, has been changed. If applicable, a worksheet or statement containing information needed to figure your qualified business income deduction should be attached to your Schedule K-1. For more information, see the Instructions for Form 8995, Qualified Business Income Deduction Simplified Computation, or Form 8995-A, Qualified Business Income Deduction. Also see Code I, Section 199A information, later.

Reminders
Beneficiary's identification number. For your protection, Schedule K-1 may show only the last four digits of your identifying number (social security number (SSN), etc.). However, the estate or trust has reported your complete identifying number to the IRS.

Backup withholding. If Schedule K-1 shows backup withholding in box 13, code B, attach a copy to your return.

Beneficiary deductions. Section 67(g) suspends miscellaneous itemized deductions subject to the 2% floor for tax years 2018 through 2025. See Notice 2018–61 for information about allowable beneficiary deductions under section 67(e) and 642(h).

Global Intangible Low-Taxed Income (GILTI). P.L. 115-97, enacted new section 951A, which requires U.S. shareholders of controlled foreign corporations to determine and include their GILTI in taxable income every year. See section 951A for more information, and box 14, Other Information, code Z, for reporting requirements.

Section 965. Section 965 was amended requiring certain taxpayers to include in income a section 965(a) inclusion based on the accumulated post-1986 deferred foreign income of certain foreign corporations due to ownership of deferred foreign income corporations (DFICs) through U.S. shareholder pass-through entities. Section 965 also allows for a corresponding section 965(c) deduction. See box 14, Other Information, code Z, for reporting requirements.

Business interest expense limitation. Every taxpayer who deducts business interest is required to file Form 8990, Limitation on Business Interest Expense Under Section 163(j), unless an exception is applicable, a worksheet or statement containing information needed to figure your qualified business income deduction should be attached to your Schedule K-1. For more information, see Form 8990 and its instructions. See box 14, Other Information, code Z, for details.

General Instructions
Purpose of Form
Use Schedule K-1 to report a beneficiary's share of the estate's or trust's income, credits, deductions, etc. on your Form 1040 or 1040-SR, U.S. Individual Income Tax Return. Keep it for your records. Don't file it with your tax return, unless backup withholding was reported in box 13, code B.

Inconsistent Treatment of Items
Generally, you must report items shown on your Schedule K-1 (including attached schedules) the same way that the estate or trust treated the items on its return.

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

If you are required to file Form 8082 but fail to do so, you may be subject to the accuracy-related penalty. This penalty is in addition to any tax that results from making your amount or treatment of the item consistent with that shown on the estate's or trust's return. Any deficiency that results from making the amounts consistent may be assessed immediately.

Errors
If you believe the fiduciary has made an error on your Schedule K-1, notify the fiduciary and ask for an amended or a corrected Schedule K-1. Don't change any items on your copy. Be sure that the fiduciary sends a copy of the amended Schedule K-1 to the IRS. If you are unable to reach an agreement with the fiduciary regarding the inconsistency, you must file Form 8082.

Beneficiaries of Generation-Skipping Trusts
If you received Form 706-GS(D-1), Notification of Distribution From a Generation-Skipping Trust, and paid a generation-skipping transfer (GST) tax on Form 706-GS(D), Generation-Skipping Transfer Tax Return for Distributions, you can deduct the GST tax paid on income distributions on Schedule A (Form 1040 or 1040-SR), line 6. To figure the deduction, see the Instructions for Form 706-GS(D).

Specific Instructions
Part I—Information About the Estate or Trust
Item E
If the Item E box is checked, this is the final year of the estate or trust.

Note. If the “Final K-1” box at the top of Schedule K-1 is checked, this is the final return for the beneficiary.

Part III—Beneficiary’s Share of Current Year Income, Deductions, Credits, and Other Items
The amounts shown in boxes 1 through 14 reflect your share of income, loss,
Note. If you are not an individual, report the amounts in each box as instructed on your tax return.

Codes. In box 9 and boxes 11 through 14, the fiduciary will identify each item by entering a code in the column to the left of the dollar amount entry space. These codes are identified on page 2 of Schedule K-1.

Attached statements. The fiduciary will enter an asterisk (*) after the code, if any, in the column to the left of the dollar amount entry space for each item for which it has attached a statement providing additional information. For those informational items that cannot be reported as a single dollar amount, the estate or trust will enter an asterisk in the left column and write “STMT” in the dollar amount entry space to indicate the information is provided on an attached statement.

Box 1—Interest
This box reports the beneficiary’s share of the taxable interest income. This amount is reported on line 2b of Form 1040 or 1040-SR and Schedule B, Part I, line 1, if applicable.

Box 2a—Ordinary Dividends
This box reports the beneficiary’s share of ordinary dividends. This amount is reported on line 3b of Form 1040 or 1040-SR and Schedule B, Part II, line 5, if applicable.

Box 2b—Qualified Dividends
This box reports the beneficiary’s share of qualified dividends. This amount is reported on line 3a of Form 1040 or 1040-SR.

Boxes 3 and 4a—Net Short-Term and Net Long-Term Capital Gain
Net short-term capital gains are reported on line 5 of Schedule D (Form 1040 or 1040-SR) and net long-term capital gains are reported on line 12 of Schedule D (Form 1040 or 1040-SR).

If there is an attachment to this Schedule K-1 reporting a disposition of a passive activity, see the Instructions for Form 8582, Passive Activity Loss Limitations, for information on the treatment of a disposition of an interest in a passive activity.

Boxes 4b and 4c—28% Rate Gain and Unrecaptured Section 1250 Gain
A 28% rate gain is reported on line 4 of the 28% Rate Gain Worksheet—Line 18 in the Schedule D (Form 1040 or 1040-SR) instructions.

An unrecaptured section 1250 gain is reported on line 11 of the Unrecaptured Section 1250 Gain Worksheet—Line 19 in the Schedule D (Form 1040 or 1040-SR) instructions.

Box 5—Other Portfolio and Nonbusiness Income
The amount reported in this box is your distributive share of royalties, annuities, and other income that isn’t subject to the passive activity rules. It also includes income in respect of a decedent (IRD), which isn’t included in box 1, 2a, 3, 4a, 6, 7, or 8.

Boxes 6 through 8—Ordinary Business Income, Net Rental Real Estate Income, and Other Rental Income
The fiduciary will provide you with a separate schedule showing your distributive share of income from each trade or business, net rental real estate, or other rental activity.

Any losses reported in boxes 6 through 8 may be subject to the passive loss limitations of section 469, which generally limits deducting passive losses only from passive activity income. The rules for applying these limitations to beneficiaries haven’t yet been issued. For more details, see Pub. 925, Passive Activity and At-Risk Rules.

Box 9—Directly Apportioned Deductions
The fiduciary must attach a statement showing depreciation, depletion, and amortization directly apportioned to you, if any, for each activity reported in boxes 5 through 8.

Box 10—Estate Tax Deduction (Including Certain Generation-Skipping Transfer Taxes)
If an estate or trust distributes income in respect of a decedent (IRD) to a beneficiary, the beneficiary is entitled to deduct the portion of the estate tax imposed on the decedent’s estate which is attributable to the IRD distributed to the beneficiary. You may claim this amount on line 16 of Schedule A (Form 1040 or 1040-SR). For an example of how this amount was computed, see Regulations section 1.691(c)-2 and Pub. 559, Survivors, Executors, and Administrators.

Box 11, Code A—Excess Deductions on Termination
If this is the final return of the estate or trust, and there are excess deductions on termination, you may be able to deduct the beneficiary’s share of the excess deductions on line 16 of Schedule A (Form 1040 or 1040-SR).

Note. Section 67(g) suspends miscellaneous itemized deductions subject to the 2% floor for tax years 2018 through 2025. See Notice 2018–61 for information about allowable beneficiary deductions under section 67(e) and 642(h). For any additional updates, please go to IRS.gov/Form1041.

Excess deductions on termination occur only during the last tax year of the trust or decedent’s estate when the total deductions (excluding the charitable deduction and exemption) are greater than the gross income during that tax year. Only the beneficiary of an estate or trust that succeeds to its property is allowed to deduct that entity’s excess deductions on termination. A beneficiary who doesn’t have enough income in that year to absorb the entire deduction can’t carry the balance over to any succeeding year.

Box 11, Codes B and C—Unused Capital Loss Carryover
Upon termination of the trust or decedent’s estate, the beneficiary succeeding to the property is allowed to deduct any unused capital loss carryover under section 1212.

A short-term capital loss carryover, reported as code B, is reported on Schedule D (Form 1040 or 1040-SR), line 5.

A long-term capital loss carryover, reported as code C, is reported, as appropriate, on Schedule D (Form 1040 or 1040-SR), line 12; line 5 of the 28% Rate Gain Worksheet for Schedule D, line 18; and line 16 of the Unrecaptured Section 1250 Gain Worksheet for Schedule D, line 19.

Box 11, Codes D and E—NOL Carryover
Upon termination of a trust or decedent’s estate, a beneficiary succeeding to its property is allowed to deduct any unused net operating loss (NOL) if the carryover would be allowable to the trust or estate in a later tax year but for the termination. The
Box 13—Credits and Credit

The information reported in box 13, code A through Q, list all the credits that you may claim.

**Box 12—Alternative Minimum Tax Items**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Item</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Adjustment for minimum tax purposes, reported as code D, is required to complete Form 3800, Part III, line 1e.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Credit for backup withholding. Include this amount on line 17 of your Form 1040 or 1040-SR and attach a copy of Schedule K-1 (Form 1041) to your return.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Low-income housing credit. The fiduciary must give you a statement showing the amount to report on line 1d and line 4d, respectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Rehabilitation credit and energy credit. The fiduciary must give you a statement that shows the information you will need and where to report it on Form 3468 so that you can figure the amount of any rehabilitation credit and energy credit that you may claim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Other qualifying investment credit. This code is used to report the qualified investment for figuring the qualifying advanced coal project credit, the qualifying gasification project credit, and the qualifying advanced energy project credit. The fiduciary must provide you with a statement that shows the information you will need and where to report it on Form 3468 so that you can figure the amount of the previously listed credits that you may claim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Biodiesel and renewable diesel fuels credit. If this credit includes the small agri-biodiesel producer credit, the fiduciary will provide additional information on an attached statement. If no statement is attached, report this amount on line 9 of Form 8864. If a statement is attached, see the Instructions for Form 8864, line 11.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Box 14—Other Information**

**Code F. Gross farming and fishing income.** The amount of farming and fishing income is reported as code F. See the 2020 Form 8801, Credit for Prior Year Minimum Tax—Individuals, Estates, and Trusts, for more information.

**Code H. Net investment income tax.** This code is used to report the qualified business income deduction. Generally, you may be allowed a deduction of up to 20% of your apportioned net qualified business income plus 20% of your apportioned qualified REIT dividends, also known as section 199A dividends, and qualified publicly traded partnership (PTP) income from the trust or estate. The trust or estate will provide the information you need to help figure your deduction.

**Code I. Section 199A information.** Generally, you may be allowed a deduction of up to 20% of your apportioned net qualified business income plus 20% of your apportioned qualified REIT dividends, also known as section 199A dividends, and qualified publicly traded partnership (PTP) income from the trust or estate. The trust or estate will provide the information you need to help figure your deduction.

1. Use Form 8995, Qualified Business Income Deduction Simplified Computation, if:
   - Your 2019 taxable income before the qualified business income deduction is equal to or less than $160,700 ($321,400 if married filing jointly or $160,725 if married filing separately); and
   - You aren’t a patron in a specified agricultural or horticultural cooperative.

2. Use Form 8995-A, Qualified Business Income Deduction, if you don’t meet all three of these requirements.
Qualified business income pass-through entity reporting information. Using the information provided to you by the trust or estate, complete the appropriate form as identified above.

QBI or Qualified PTP items subject to beneficiary-specific determinations. The amounts reported to you reflect your apportioned pro rata share of items from the trust or estate’s trade(s) or business(es), or aggregation(s) and may include items that aren’t includable in your calculation of the QBI deduction. When determining QBI or qualified PTP income, you must include only those items that are qualified items of income, gain, deduction, and loss included or allowed in determining taxable income for the tax year. To determine your QBI or your qualified PTP income amounts and for information on where to report them, see the Instructions for Form 8995 or Form 8995-A, as applicable.

W-2 wages. The amounts reported reflect your apportioned pro rata share of the trust or estate’s W-2 wages allocable to the QBI of each qualified trade or business, or aggregation. See the Instructions for Form 8995 or Form 8995-A, as applicable.

UBIA of qualified property. The amounts reported reflect your apportioned pro rata share of the trust or estate’s unadjusted basis immediately after acquisition (UBIA) of qualified property of each qualified trade or business, or aggregation. See the Instructions for Form 8995 or Form 8995-A, as applicable.

Section 199A dividends. The amount reported reflects your apportioned pro rata share of the trust or estate’s net section 199A dividends. See the Instructions for Form 8995 or Form 8995-A, as applicable.

Patrons of specified agricultural and horticultural cooperatives. If the trust or estate was a patron of an agricultural or horticultural cooperative (Specified Cooperative), you must use Form 8995-A to figure your QBI deduction. In addition, you must complete Schedule D (Form 8995-A) to determine your patron reduction.

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

Wages allocable to qualified payments from specified cooperatives. The amounts reported reflect your apportioned pro rata share of the trust or estate’s W-2 wages allocable to qualified payments of each qualified trade or business, or aggregation. See the Instructions for Form 8995-A.

Section 199A(g) deduction from specified cooperatives. The amount reported reflects your apportioned pro rata share of the trust or estate’s net section 199A(g) deduction. See the Instructions for Form 8995-A.

Code Z. Other information. If this code is used, the fiduciary will provide you with any additional information you may need to file your return that isn’t shown elsewhere on this Schedule K-1.

If you receive a statement regarding the splitting of foreign tax credits from the income to which it relates, section 909 may prevent you from deducting the foreign tax credit until the related foreign income is taken into account. See Form 1116, Foreign Tax Credit, and Pub. 514, Foreign Tax Credit for Individuals, for more information.

The fiduciary will provide you the information that you need to figure your section 951A income. Report your section 951A income on Schedule 1 (Form 1040 or 1040-SR), line 8, or the comparable line of your income tax return. For details, see the Instructions for Form 8992.

Your distributive share of the net amount of section 965(a) inclusion less the corresponding section 965(c) deduction should be reported in box 14, code Z. In addition, the fiduciary will provide a statement detailing your distributive share of the section 965(a) inclusion, the section 965(c) deduction, and any section 960 deemed paid foreign tax credits related to your distributive share of the section 965(a) inclusion (relevant to corporate beneficiaries and individual beneficiaries electing to be taxed as a corporation on gross income under section 951(a), including such gross income by reason of section 965).

The domestic production activities deduction (DPAD) was repealed for tax years beginning after 2017, with limited exceptions. If your tax year begins after 2017, and you are a recipient of the DPAD from an estate or trust with a tax year beginning before 2018, the DPAD can be taken. See Form 8903, Domestic Productions Activities Deduction, and its instructions for details.

If any of the income is oil-related qualified production activities income (QPAI), the fiduciary must give you a statement that shows the amount. Enter the oil-related amount on Form 8903, line 7, col. (a). Enter the total amount of QPAI on Form 8903, line 7, col.(b).

If an estate or trust is required to file Form 8990, the adjusted taxable income of an estate or trust beneficiary is reduced by any income (including any distributable net income) received from the estate or trust by the beneficiary to the extent such income supported a deduction for business interest expense under section 163(j)(1)(B) in computing the estate’s or trust’s taxable income. If applicable, the fiduciary will provide you the necessary information to calculate this amount in an attachment to Schedule K-1.