

1995



Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Instructions for Forms 8804, 8805, and 8813

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

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice

We ask for the information on these forms to carry out the Internal Revenue laws of the United States. You are required to give us the information. We need it to ensure that you are complying with these laws and to allow us to figure and collect the right amount of tax.

The time needed to complete and file these forms will vary depending on individual circumstances. The estimated average times are:

Form	8804	8805	8813
Recordkeeping	59 min.	59 min.	26 min.
Learning about the law or the form	56 min.	54 min.	49 min.
Preparing the form	31 min.	17 min.	16 min.
Copying, assembling, and sending the form to the IRS	20 min.	17 min.	10 min.

If you have comments concerning the accuracy of these time estimates or suggestions for making these forms simpler, we would be happy to hear from you. You can write to the Tax Forms Committee, Western Area Distribution Center, Rancho Cordova, CA 95743-0001. **DO NOT** send the tax forms to this address. Instead, see **Where To File** below.

When To File

Forms 8804 and 8805

Generally, file on or before the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the partnership's tax year. However, a partnership that consists entirely of nonresident alien partners must file on or before the 15th day of the 6th month following the close of the partnership's tax year.

File Forms 8804 and 8805 separately from Form 1065 and its attachments.

If you need more time, you may file **Form 2758**, Application for Extension of Time To File Certain Excise, Income, Information, and Other Returns, to request an extension of time to file Form 8804. However, Form 2758 does not extend the time for payment of tax.

Form 8813

File on or before the 15th day of the 4th, 6th, 9th, and 12th months of the partnership's tax year for U.S. income tax purposes.

Where To File

File Forms 8804, 8805, and 8813 with: Internal Revenue Service Center, Philadelphia, PA 19255.

Requirement To Make Withholding Tax Payments

A foreign or domestic partnership that has effectively connected taxable income allocable to a foreign partner must pay a withholding tax equal to the applicable percentage of the effectively connected taxable income that is allocable to its foreign partners. However, this requirement does not apply to a partnership treated as a corporation under the general rule of section 7704(a). Effectively connected taxable income is defined on page 2.

Withholding Agents

General partners and limited liability company members are jointly and severally liable as withholding agents for the partnership. For ease of reference, these instructions refer to various requirements applicable to withholding agents as requirements applicable to partnerships themselves.

General Instructions

Purpose of Forms

Use Forms 8804, 8805, and 8813 to pay and report section 1446 withholding tax based on effectively connected taxable income allocable to foreign partners.

Use **Form 8804**, Annual Return for Partnership Withholding Tax (Section 1446), to report the total liability under section 1446 for the partnership's tax year. Form 8804 is also a transmittal form for Form(s) 8805.

Use **Form 8805**, Foreign Partner's Information Statement of Section 1446 Withholding Tax, to show the amount of effectively connected taxable income and the total tax credit allowed to the foreign partner for the partnership's tax year.

File a separate Form 8805 for each foreign partner even if no section 1446 withholding tax was paid. Attach Copy A of each Form 8805 to the Form 8804 filed with the IRS.

Foreign partners must attach Form 8805 to their U.S. income tax returns to claim a credit for their shares of the section 1446 tax withheld by the partnership. A foreign partnership that receives a Form 8805 should see the instructions for **Tiered Partnerships** on page 4. Any U.S. person that was erroneously subjected to the withholding

tax would also receive Form 8805 from a partnership and should attach it to his or her income tax return.

Use **Form 8813**, Partnership Withholding Tax Payment (Section 1446), to pay the withholding tax under section 1446 to the IRS. Form 8813 must accompany each payment of section 1446 tax made during the partnership's tax year.

Who Must File

All partnerships with effectively connected gross income allocable to a foreign partner in any tax year must file Forms 8804 and 8805 whether or not distributions were made during the partnership's tax year. The partnership may designate a person to file the forms. The partnership, or person it designates, must file these forms even if the partnership has no withholding tax liability under section 1446.

Only publicly traded partnerships that have elected to pay section 1446 withholding tax based on effectively connected taxable income allocable to its foreign partners must file these forms. Those that do not make this election and instead withhold the tax on distribution to their foreign partners should see the instructions for **Publicly Traded Partnerships** on page 4.

Determining If a Partner Is a Foreign Person

A partnership must determine if any partner is a foreign person subject to section 1446. Under section 1446, a foreign person is a nonresident alien individual, foreign corporation, foreign partnership, or foreign trust or estate. A partnership may determine a partner's status by relying on a certification of nonforeign status or by any other means.

Certification of Nonforeign Status

In general, a partnership may determine that a partner is not a foreign person by obtaining a certification of nonforeign status from the partner. A partnership that has obtained this certification may rely on it to establish the nonforeign status of a partner. See below.

Effect of certification.—Generally, a partnership that has obtained a certification of nonforeign status according to the rules in these instructions may rely on the certification to determine that the partner is not subject to withholding. If a partnership relies in good faith on the certification, but it is later determined that the certification was false, the partnership will not be held liable for payment of the tax, any applicable penalties, or interest. A certification that satisfies the requirements of these instructions will also satisfy the requirements for a certificate of nonforeign status under section 1445.

Once a partnership learns that the certification is false, it will no longer be entitled to rely on that certification. For this purpose, the knowledge of any general partner will be imputed to the partnership to cause a withholding liability. The knowledge of one of its limited partners will not be imputed to a partnership based solely on that partner's status as a limited partner. For a limited liability company or other entity classified as a partnership for Federal income tax purposes, any member with authority to manage or bind the entity is treated as a general partner.

Also, the partnership will be liable under section 1461 for any failure to pay the withholding tax under section 1446 for the tax year in which it learned that the certification is false. However, the partnership will not be liable for penalties for failure to make timely payments of installments of section 1446 withholding tax that were due prior to the time it learned that the certification was false.

Duration of certification.—A partnership may rely on a partner's certification of nonforeign status until the earliest of:

1. The end of the 3rd year after the tax year of the partnership during which the certification was obtained;

2. The date the partnership receives notice from the partner that it has become a foreign person; **OR**

3. The date the partnership learns that the partner is, or has become, a foreign person.

Form of certification.—No particular form is required for certification of nonforeign status, nor is any particular language required. However, the certification must:

1. State that the partner is not a foreign person;

2. State the partner's name, U.S. taxpayer identifying number, and home address (for individuals) or office address (for entities);

3. State that the partner will notify the partnership within 60 days of a change to foreign status; **AND**

4. Be signed by or for the partner under penalties of perjury.

An individual's identifying number is the individual's social security number (SSN) (or any other taxpayer identification number that may have been assigned to a foreign individual by the IRS). Any other person's identifying number is its U.S. employer identification number (EIN).

A certification of nonforeign status must be verified as true and signed under penalties of perjury by a responsible corporate officer for a corporation that is a partner, by a general partner for a partnership that is a partner, and by a trustee, executor, or equivalent fiduciary for a trust or estate that is a partner. A certification of nonforeign status may also be signed by a person authorized under a properly executed power of attorney, provided the power of attorney accompanies the certification.

How long to keep the certifications.—A partnership must keep a certification of nonforeign status until the end of the 5th tax year after the last tax year in which the partnership relied on the certification.

Special rule for widely held partnerships.—In addition to relying on a certification of nonforeign status, a widely held partnership (a partnership that has more than 200 partners, including a publicly traded partnership), may rely on the information provided to it by partners on a **Form 1001**, Ownership, Exemption, or Reduced Rate Certificate; **Form W-8**, Certificate of Foreign Status; or **Form W-9**, Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification.

Also, a widely held partnership may rely on a certification under penalties of perjury from a nominee about the nonforeign status of partners owning partnership interests through the nominee. No particular form is required for this certification, but it should identify the partner for whom the certification is

made and indicate the basis for the certification. When making a certification, a nominee may also rely on a certification of nonforeign status or on information provided by Forms 1001, W-8, or W-9. A nominee and a partnership may not rely on any of those forms after the date that the forms must be re-executed, nor on a certification of nonforeign status based on an election under section 897(i).

A partnership that relies in good faith on a certification of nonforeign status or Forms 1001, W-8, or W-9 in determining nonforeign status will not be held liable for payment of the tax, any applicable penalties, or interest. However, if a partnership learns that any of these forms contain false information, it may no longer rely on the form and will be liable under section 1461 for any failure to pay the withholding tax under section 1446 for the tax year in which it obtained that knowledge. The partnership will not be liable for penalties for failure to make timely payments of installments of the section 1446 withholding tax that were due prior to the time it learned that the information it properly relied on was false.

For a widely held partnership, the documentation used to determine the nonforeign status of a partner must be kept until the end of the 5th tax year following the last tax year in which the partnership properly relied on the documentation.

Use of Means Other Than Certification

A partnership is not required to obtain a certification of nonforeign status. It may rely on other means to learn the nonforeign status of the partner. But if the partnership relies on other means and erroneously determines that the partner was not a foreign person, the partnership will be held liable for payment of the tax, any applicable penalties, and interest. A partnership is not required to rely on other means to determine the nonforeign status of a partner and may demand a certification of nonforeign status.

Effectively Connected Taxable Income

Definition

The term "effectively connected taxable income" means the excess of the gross income of the partnership that is effectively connected under section 864(c), or treated as effectively connected with the conduct of a U.S. trade or business, over the allowable deductions that are connected to such income. **Pub. 519**, U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens, has a lengthy discussion of effectively connected taxable income.

Figure this income with the following adjustments:

1. Paragraph (1) of section 703(a) does not apply;
2. The partnership is allowed a deduction for depletion of oil and gas wells, determined without regard to sections 613 and 613A;
3. The partnership may not take into account items of income, gain, loss, or deduction allocable to any partner that is not a foreign partner; **AND**
4. The partnership may not deduct any net operating loss carryovers or charitable contributions.

A partnership's effectively connected taxable income includes partnership income subject to a partner's election under section 871(d) or 882(d) (election to treat real property income as income connected with a U.S. business). It also includes any partnership income treated as effectively connected with the conduct of a U.S. trade or business under section 897 (disposition of investment in U.S. real property), and other items of partnership income treated as effectively connected under other provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, regardless of whether those amounts are taxable to the partner.

Amount Allocable to Foreign Partners

The amount of a partnership's effectively connected taxable income for the partnership's tax year allocable to a foreign partner under section 704 equals **(a)** the foreign partner's distributive share of effectively connected gross income of the partnership for the partnership's tax year that is properly allocable to the partner under section 704, minus **(b)** the foreign partner's distributive share of deductions of the partnership for that year that are connected with that income under section 873 or section 882(c)(1). This income will be figured to take into account any adjustments to the basis of the partnership property described in section 743 according to the partnership's election under section 754. Also, a partnership's effectively connected taxable income will not be allocable to a foreign partner to the extent the amounts are exempt from U.S. tax for that partner by a treaty or reciprocal agreement, or a provision of the Code.

Amount of Withholding Tax

Figuring the Tax Payments

Under section 1446, a partnership must make four installment payments of withholding tax during the tax year.

Amount of each installment payment of withholding tax.—In general, the amount of a partnership's installment payment is equal to the sum of the

installment payments for each of the partnership's foreign partners. For a foreign partner, the amount of an installment of the section 1446 withholding tax is correct if figured by applying the principles of section 6655(e)(2). To figure installment payments of section 1446 tax for a foreign partner under this method, use the worksheet on page 6.

Alternatively, each installment payment during the tax year may be made in an amount equal to 25% of the withholding tax that would be payable on the amount of its effectively connected taxable income allocable to foreign partners for the prior year if the following three conditions are met:

1. The prior tax year consisted of 12 months,
2. The partnership filed Form 1065 for the prior year, **AND**
3. The amount of effectively connected taxable income for the prior year was not less than 50% of the effectively connected taxable income on the current year's Form 8804.

Applicable percentage.—For partners taxed as corporations, the section 1446 applicable percentage is 35%. For partners not taxable as corporations (e.g., partnerships, individuals, estates), the applicable percentage is 39.6%.

When to make the payments.—Make payments of the withholding tax under section 1446 with Form 8813 by its due date during the tax year of the partnership in which the income is earned. Generally, pay any additional amounts due when filing Form 8804. However, if the partnership files Form 2758 to request an extension of time to file Form 8804, pay the balance of section 1446 withholding tax estimated to be due with Form 2758.

Coordination With Other Withholding Rules

Interest, dividends, etc.—Fixed or determinable, annual or periodical income subject to tax under section 871(a) or 881 is not included in the partnership's effectively connected taxable income under section 1446. However, these amounts are independently subject to withholding under the requirements of sections 1441 and 1442 and their regulations.

Real property gains.

Domestic partnerships. Domestic partnerships subject to the withholding requirements of section 1446 are not also subject to the payment and reporting requirements of section 1445(e)(1) and its regulations for income from the disposition of a U.S. real property interest. A domestic partnership's compliance with the requirement to pay a withholding tax under section 1446 satisfies the requirements under section 1445(e)(1) for

dispositions of U.S. real property interests. However, a domestic partnership that would otherwise be exempt from section 1445 withholding by operation of a nonrecognition provision must continue to comply with the requirement of Regulations section 1.1445-5(b)(2).

Foreign partnerships. A foreign partnership subject to withholding under section 1445(a) during a tax year will be allowed to credit the amount withheld under section 1445(a) against its liability to pay the section 1446 withholding tax for that year.

Reporting to Partners

When making a payment of withholding tax to the IRS under section 1446, a partnership must notify all foreign partners of their allocable shares of any section 1446 tax paid to the IRS by the partnership. The partners use this information to adjust the amount of estimated tax that they must otherwise pay to the IRS.

A partnership must annually provide foreign partners with a copy of Form 8805 even if no section 1446 withholding tax is paid. Send Form 8805 to the foreign partner by the due date of the partnership return (including extensions).

Interest and Penalties

Interest and penalties are described below. If the partnership files Form 8804 or Forms 8805 late, fails to furnish correct Forms 8805, or fails to pay the tax when due, it may be liable for penalties and interest unless it can show that failure to file or pay was due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect.

Interest

Interest is charged on taxes not paid by the due date, even if an extension of time to file is granted. Interest is also charged on penalties imposed for failure to file, negligence, fraud, and substantial understatements of tax from the due date (including extensions) to the date of payment. The interest charge is figured at a rate determined under section 6621.

Late Filing of Form 8804

A partnership that fails to file Form 8804 when due (including extensions of time to file) generally may be subject to a penalty of 5% of the unpaid tax for each month or part of a month the return is late, up to a maximum of 25% of the unpaid tax. The penalty will not apply if the partnership can show reasonable cause for filing late. If the failure to timely file is due to reasonable cause, attach an explanation to Form 8804.

Late Filing of Correct Form 8805

A penalty may be imposed for failure to file each Form 8805 when due (including

extensions). The penalty may also be imposed for failure to include all required information on Form 8805 or for furnishing incorrect information. The penalty is based on when a correct Form 8805 is filed. The penalty is:

- \$15 per Form 8805 if the partnership correctly files within 30 days; maximum penalty of \$75,000 per year (\$25,000 for a small business). A "small business" has average annual gross receipts of \$5 million or less for the most recent 3 tax years (or for the period of time the business has existed, if shorter) ending before the calendar year in which the Forms 8805 were due.
- \$50 per Form 8805 if the partnership files more than 30 days after the due date or does not file a correct Form 8805; maximum penalty of \$250,000 per year (\$100,000 for a small business).

If the partnership intentionally disregards the requirement to report correct information, the penalty per Form 8805 is increased to \$100 or, if greater, 10% of the aggregate amount of items required to be reported, with no maximum penalty. For more information, see sections 6721 and 6724.

Failure To Furnish Correct Forms 8805 to Recipient

A penalty of \$50 may be imposed for each failure to furnish Form 8805 to the recipient when due. The penalty may also be imposed for each failure to give the recipient all required information on each Form 8805 or for furnishing incorrect information. The maximum penalty is \$100,000 for all failures to furnish correct Forms 8805 during a calendar year.

If the partnership intentionally disregards the requirement to report correct information, the penalty is increased to \$100 or, if greater, 10% of the aggregate amount of items required to be reported and the \$100,000 maximum penalty does not apply. For more information, see sections 6722 and 6724.

Late Payment of Tax

The penalty for not paying tax when due is usually ½ of 1% of the unpaid tax for each month or part of a month the tax is unpaid. The penalty cannot exceed 25% of the unpaid tax.

Failure To Withhold and Pay Over Tax

Any person required to withhold, account for, and pay over the withholding tax under section 1446, but who fails to do so, may be subject to a civil penalty under section 6672 equal to the amount that should have been withheld and paid over.

Other Penalties

Penalties can also be imposed for negligence, substantial understatement of tax, and fraud. See sections 6662 and 6663.

Treatment of Partners

A partnership's payment of section 1446 withholding tax on effectively connected taxable income allocable to a foreign partner relates to the partner's U.S. income tax liability for the partner's tax year in which the partner is subject to U.S. tax on that income.

Amounts paid by the partnership under section 1446 on effectively connected taxable income allocable to a partner may be claimed as a credit under section 33. The partner may not claim an early refund of withholding tax paid under section 1446.

Amounts paid by a partnership under section 1446 for a partner are to be treated as distributions made to that partner on the earliest of:

1. The day on which this tax was paid by the partnership,
2. The last day of the partnership's tax year for which the amount was paid, **OR**
3. The last day on which the partner owned an interest in the partnership during that year.

A partner that wishes to claim a credit against its U.S. income tax liability for amounts withheld and paid over under section 1446 must attach Copy C of Form 8805 to its U.S. income tax return for the tax year in which it claims the credit.

Publicly Traded Partnerships

The term "publicly traded partnership" means any partnership whose interests are regularly traded on an established securities market (regardless of the number of its partners). However, it does not include a publicly traded partnership treated as a corporation under the general rule of section 7704(a).

A publicly traded partnership that has effectively connected income, gain, or loss, generally must withhold tax at a rate of 39.6% on distributions made to foreign partners. In this situation, the partnership uses **Form 1042**, Annual Withholding Tax Return for U.S. Source Income of Foreign Persons, and **Form 1042-S**, Foreign Person's U.S. Source Income Subject to Withholding, to report withholding from distributions instead of following these instructions. It also must comply with the regulations under section 1461 and Regulations section 1.6302-2.

However, such a partnership may elect instead to pay a withholding tax based on effectively connected taxable income allocable to its foreign partners. To do this, the partnership must comply

with the payment and reporting requirements of these instructions by the date on which Form 8804 is due for the partnership's first tax year. Also, the partnership must attach a statement to its first Form 8804 indicating that it is a publicly traded partnership that is electing not to withhold on distributions. Once made, the election may be revoked only with IRS consent.

Tiered Partnerships

The term "tiered partnership" describes the situation in which a partnership owns an interest in another partnership. The latter is a "subsidiary partnership." A partnership that directly or indirectly owns a partnership interest in a subsidiary partnership is allowed a credit against its own section 1446 liability for any section 1446 tax paid by the subsidiary partnership for that partnership interest.

A partnership that is a direct or indirect partner in a subsidiary partnership and that has had section 1446 tax payments made on its behalf will receive a copy of Form 1042-S or Form 8805. The partnership that is the direct or indirect partner must in turn file these forms with its Form 8804 and treat the amount withheld by the subsidiary partnership as a credit against its own liability to withhold under section 1446. The partnership that is a direct or indirect partner must also provide a copy of the forms it receives to its partners, along with the information described in **Reporting to Partners** on page 3. These statements and forms will enable those partners to obtain appropriate credit for tax withheld under section 1446.

Specific Instructions

Address

Include the suite, room, or other unit number after the street address. If the Post Office does not deliver mail to the street address and the partnership (or withholding agent) has a P.O. box, show the box number instead of the street address.

If the partnership has a foreign address, enter the number and street, city, province or state, postal code, and country. **Do not** abbreviate the country name.

Form 8804

Lines 4a and 5a

Figure the partnership's effectively connected taxable income based on the definition on page 2. Enter the effectively connected taxable income allocable to noncorporate foreign partners in the designated space on line 4a. Enter the effectively connected taxable income

allocable to corporate foreign partners in the designated space on line 5a.

Partnership effectively connected taxable income on which a foreign partner is exempt from U.S. tax by a treaty or other reciprocal agreement is not allocable to that partner and is exempt from withholding under section 1446. However, this exemption from section 1446 withholding must be reported on Form 8805.

Line 7b

A foreign partnership must enter the amount of section 1446 tax withheld shown on Form 8805 or under Income Code 27 on Form 1042-S received from another partnership in which it owns an interest during its tax year. The partnership may credit this amount against its section 1446 liability for that tax year.

Line 7c

Line 7c applies only to partnerships treated as foreign persons and subject to withholding under section 1445(a) or 1445(e)(1) upon the disposition of a U.S. real property interest. Enter on line 7c the amount of tax withheld under

section 1445(a) and shown on Form 8288-A for the tax year in which the partnership disposed of the U.S. real property tax interest. Also enter the amount of section 1445(e)(1) tax shown under Income Code 25 or 26 on Form 1042-S for the tax year in which the trust made the distribution to the partnership from which tax was withheld because of the disposition of a U.S. real property interest. Do not enter more than the amount allocable to foreign partners (as defined in section 1446(e)). Enter amounts allocable to U.S. partners on line 14 of Schedules K and K-1 (Form 1065).

Form 8805

Line 2a

To ensure proper crediting of the withholding tax when reporting to the IRS, a partnership must provide a U.S. taxpayer identifying number for each foreign partner. The partnership should notify any of its foreign partners without such a number of the necessity of obtaining a U.S. identifying number. A partnership must pay the withholding tax for a foreign partner even if it does not

have a taxpayer identifying number for that partner.

Line 8b

Check the box on this line if any of the partnership's effectively connected taxable income is treated as not allocable to the foreign partner identified on line 1 and therefore exempt from section 1446 withholding because the income is exempt from U.S. tax for that foreign partner by a treaty, reciprocal exemption, or a provision of the Internal Revenue Code.

Form 8813

Line 2

A partnership without a U.S. employer identification number (EIN) must obtain one and must pay any section 1446 withholding tax due. If the partnership has not received an EIN by the time it files Form 8813, indicate on line 2 of Form 8813 the date the partnership applied for its EIN. On receipt of its EIN, the partnership must immediately send that number to the IRS using the address as shown in **Where To File** on page 1 of these instructions.

WORKSHEET TO FIGURE 1996 INSTALLMENT PAYMENTS OF SECTION 1446 TAX FOR A FOREIGN PARTNER
 (Keep for your records—Do not send to the Internal Revenue Service)

Caution: Complete lines 1 through 10 of one column before going to the next column.		(a) 1st Installment	(b) 2nd Installment	(c) 3rd Installment	(d) 4th Installment
		Period			
		First ____ months	First ____ months	First ____ months	First ____ months
1	Annualization periods (see instructions)	1			
2	Enter the partnership's effectively connected taxable income for each period	2			
3	Annualization amounts (see instructions)	3			
4	Annualized effectively connected taxable income. Multiply line 2 by line 3	4			
5	Foreign partner's annualized effectively connected taxable income. Enter the foreign partner's share of line 4	5			
6	Multiply line 5 by 39.6% (35% if the foreign partner is a corporation)	6			
7	Applicable percentage	7	25%	50%	75%
8	Multiply line 6 by line 7	8			
9	Add the amounts in all preceding columns of line 10	9			
10	Installment payments of section 1446 tax due for foreign partner. Subtract line 9 from line 8. If less than zero, enter -0-	10			

Worksheet Instructions

Line 1—Annualization Periods

For purposes of annualizing a foreign partner's effectively connected taxable income during the tax year, partnerships must choose one of the following three sets of annualization periods, which are designated Standard Option, Option 1, and Option 2.

	1st Installment	2nd Installment	3rd Installment	4th Installment
Standard Option	First 3 months	First 3 months	First 6 months	First 9 months
Option 1	First 2 months	First 4 months	First 7 months	First 10 months
Option 2	First 3 months	First 5 months	First 8 months	First 11 months

If the partnership chooses either Option 1 or 2, it must annually elect to use the option by filing **Form 8842**, Election To Use Different Annualization Periods for Corporate Estimated Tax. Form 8842 must be filed by the 15th day of the 4th month of the tax year for which the election is to apply. The Standard Option can be used without filing Form 8842.

Enter in each column on line 1 the number of months in the annualization periods for the option chosen by the partnership.

Line 3—Annualization Amounts

If the partnership chose the Standard Option, enter 4 in column (a), 4 in column (b), 2 in column (c), and 1.33333 in column (d). If the partnership chose Option 1, enter 6 in column (a), 3 in column (b), 1.71429 in column (c), and 1.2 in column (d). If the partnership chose Option 2, enter 4 in column (a), 2.4 in column (b), 1.5 in column (c), and 1.09091 in column (d).

Country Codes

Enter on line 4, Form 8805, the code, from the list below, for the country of which the partner is a resident for tax purposes. These codes are used by the IRS to provide information to all tax treaty countries for purposes of their tax administration. Generally, the partner's country for both tax and mailing purposes will be the same. In some cases, however, two different countries are involved.

Country	Code		Code		Code
Afghanistan	AF	Chile	CI	Howland Island	HQ
Albania	AL	China, People's Republic of	CH	Hungary	HU
Algeria	AG	Christmas Island (Indian Ocean)	KT	Iceland	IC
American Samoa	AQ	Christmas Island (Pacific Ocean)	KR	India	IN
Andorra	AN	Clipperton Island	IP	Indonesia	ID
Angola	AO	Cocos (Keeling) Islands	CK	Iran	IR
Anguilla	AV	Colombia	CO	Iraq	IZ
Antarctica	AY	Comoros	CN	Iraq-Saudi Arabia Neutral Zone	IY
Antigua and Barbuda	AC	Congo	CF	Ireland	EI
Argentina	AR	Cook Islands	CW	Isle of Man	IM
Armenia	AM	Coral Sea Islands Territory	CR	Israel	IS
Aruba	AA	Costa Rica	CS	Italy	IT
Ashmore and Cartier Islands	AT	Cote D'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	IV	Jamaica	JM
Australia	AS	Croatia	HR	Jan Mayen	JN
Austria	AU	Cuba	CU	Japan	JA
Azerbaijan	AJ	Cyprus	CY	Jersey	JE
Azores	PO	Czech Republic	EZ	Johnston Atoll	JQ
Bahamas, The	BF	Denmark	DA	Jordan	JO
Bahrain	BA	Djibouti	DJ	Juan de Nova Island	JU
Baker Island	FQ	Dominica	DO	Kazakhstan	KZ
Bangladesh	BG	Dominican Republic	DR	Kenya	KE
Barbados	BB	Ecuador	EC	Kingman Reef	KQ
Bassas da India	BS	Egypt	EG	Kiribati	KR
Belarus	BO	El Salvador	ES	Korea, Democratic People's Republic of (North)	KN
Belgium	BE	Equatorial Guinea	EK	Korea, Republic of (South)	KS
Belize	BH	Eritrea	ER	Kuwait	KU
Benin	BN	Estonia	EN	Kyrgyzstan	KG
Bermuda	BD	Ethiopia	ET	Laos	LA
Bhutan	BT	Europa Island	EU	Latvia	LG
Bolivia	BL	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)	FK	Lebanon	LE
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BK	Faroe Islands	FO	Lesotho	LT
Botswana	BC	Fiji	FJ	Liberia	LI
Bouvet Island	BV	Finland	FI	Libya	LY
Brazil	BR	France	FR	Liechtenstein	LS
British Indian Ocean Territory	IO	French Guiana	FG	Lithuania	LH
Brunei	BX	French Polynesia	FP	Luxembourg	LU
Bulgaria	BU	French Southern and Antarctic Lands	FS	Macau	MC
Burkina Faso	UV	Gabon	GB	Macedonia	MK
Burma	BM	Gambia, The	GA	Madagascar	MA
Burundi	BY	Gaza Strip	GZ	Malawi	MI
Cambodia	CB	Georgia	GG	Malaysia	MY
Cameroon	CM	Germany	GM	Maldives	MV
Canada	CA	Ghana	GH	Mali	ML
Canary Islands	SP	Gibraltar	GI	Malta	MT
Cape Verde	CV	Glorioso Islands	GO	Marshall Islands	RM
Cayman Islands	CJ	Greece	GR	Martinique	MB
Central African Republic	CT	Greenland	GL	Mauritania	MR
Chad	CD	Grenada	GJ	Mauritius	MP
		Guadeloupe	GP	Mayotte	MF
		Guam	GQ	Mexico	MX
		Guatemala	GT	Micronesia, Federated States of	FM
		Guernsey	GK	Midway Islands	MQ
		Guinea	GV	Moldova	MD
		Guinea-Bissau	PU	Monaco	MN
		Guyana	GY	Mongolia	MG
		Haiti	HA	Montenegro	MW
		Heard Island and McDonald Islands	HM	Montserrat	MH
		Honduras	HO	Morocco	MO
		Hong Kong	HK	Mozambique	MZ

Namibia	WA	St. Helena	SH	Togo	TO
Nauru	NR	St. Lucia	ST	Tokelau	TL
Navassa Island	BQ	St. Pierre and Miquelon	SB	Tonga	TN
Nepal	NP	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	VC	Trinidad and Tobago	TD
Netherlands, The	NL	San Marino	SM	Tromelin Island	TE
Netherlands Antilles	NT	Sao Tome and Principe	TP	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	PS
New Caledonia	NC	Saudi Arabia	SA	Tunisia	TS
New Zealand	NZ	Senegal	SG	Turkey	TU
Nicaragua	NU	Serbia	SR	Turkmenistan	TX
Niger	NG	Seychelles	SE	Turks and Caicos Islands	TK
Nigeria	NI	Sierra Leone	SL	Tuvalu	TV
Niue	NE	Singapore	SN	Uganda	UG
Norfolk Island	NF	Slovakia	LO	Ukraine	UP
Northern Ireland	UK	Slovenia	SI	United Arab Emirates	TC
Northern Mariana Islands	CQ	Solomon Islands	BP	United Kingdom	UK
Norway	NO	Somalia	SO	Uruguay	UY
Oman	MU	South Africa	SF	Uzbekistan	UZ
Pakistan	PK	South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands	SX	Vanuatu	NH
Palmyra Atoll	LQ	Spain	SP	Vatican City	VT
Panama	PM	Spratly Islands	PG	Venezuela	VE
Papua New Guinea	PP	Sri Lanka	CE	Vietnam	VM
Paracel Islands	PF	Sudan	SU	Virgin Islands (British)	VI
Paraguay	PA	Suriname	NS	Virgin Islands (U.S.)	VQ
Peru	PE	Svalbard	SV	Wake Island	WQ
Philippines	RP	Swaziland	WZ	Wallis and Futuna	WF
Pitcairn Islands	PC	Sweden	SW	West Bank	WE
Poland	PL	Switzerland	SZ	Western Sahara	WI
Portugal	PO	Syria	SY	Western Samoa	WS
Puerto Rico	RQ	Taiwan	TW	Yemen	YM
Qatar	QA	Tajikistan	TI	Zaire	CG
Reunion	RE	Tanzania, United Republic of	TZ	Zambia	ZA
Romania	RO	Thailand	TH	Zimbabwe	ZI
Russia	RS			Other Countries	OC
Rwanda	RW				
St. Kitts and Nevis	SC				