

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.

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 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	57 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.

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 United States Treasury. 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.

Publicly traded partnerships must file these forms only if they have elected to pay section 1446 withholding tax based on effectively connected taxable income allocable to its foreign partners. Those that do not make this election and instead withhold the tax on distributions to their

foreign partners should see the instructions for **Publicly Traded Partnerships** on page 4.

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**, U.S. Partnership Return of Income, and **Form 1065-B**, U.S. Return of Income for Electing Large Partnerships.

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. Generally, an extension will not be granted for more than 90 days. If you need more time, file a second Form 2758 for an additional 90-day extension. The total extension may not be for more than 6 months except for taxpayers who are abroad.

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.

Taxpayer Identifying Number

To insure 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. An individual's identifying number is the individual's social security number (SSN) or individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN). Any other person's identifying number is its U.S. employer identification number (EIN).

Certain aliens who cannot obtain social security numbers can now apply for ITINs on **Form W-7**, Application for IRS Individual Taxpayer Identification Number.

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 below.

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.

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 the following:

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

Form of certification. No particular form nor any particular language is required for certification of nonforeign status. 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.
4. Be signed by or for the partner under penalties of perjury.

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 partnership. 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 widely held 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

"Effectively connected taxable income" is 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.
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 is 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 is not 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 can be figured by applying the principles of section 6655(e)(2). To do so, 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 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.
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 payment. 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 for 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 the following:

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.
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

A "publicly traded partnership" is 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, and the name of the country. Follow the foreign country's practice in placing the postal code in the address. **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 13 of Schedules K and K-1 (Form

1065). For Form 1065-B, enter amounts on line 16 of Schedule K and in box 9 of Schedule K-1.

Form 8805**Line 2a**

A partnership must pay the withholding tax for a foreign partner even if it does not have a taxpayer identifying number for that partner. See **Taxpayer Identifying Number** on page 1 for details on obtaining an identifying number.

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 1999 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				
1	Annualization periods (see instructions)	1	First ____ months	First ____ months	First ____ months	First ____ months
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% for a noncorporate partner (35% for a corporate partner)	6				
7	Applicable percentage	7	25%	50%	75%	100%
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	Country	Code	
Abu Dhabi	TC	Congo (Brazzaville)	CF	
Afghanistan	AF	Congo, Democratic Republic of	CG	
Albania	AL	(Zaire)	CW	
Algeria	AG	Cook Islands	CR	
American Samoa	AQ	Coral Sea Islands Territory	VP	
Andorra	AN	Corsica	CS	
Angola	AO	Costa Rica	IV	
Anguilla	AV	Cote D'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	HR	
Antarctica	AY	Croatia	CU	
Antigua and Barbuda	AC	Cuba	NT	
Argentina	AR	Curacao	CY	
Armenia	AM	Cyprus	EZ	
Aruba	AA	Czech Republic	DA	
Ashmore and Cartier Islands	AT	Denmark	DJ	
Australia	AS	Djibouti	DO	
Austria	AU	Dominica	DR	
Azerbaijan	AJ	Dominican Republic	TC	
Azores	PO	Dubai	EC	
Bahamas, The	BF	Ecuador	EG	
Bahrain	BA	Egypt	BF	
Baker Island	FQ	Eleuthera Island	ES	
Balearic Islands (Mallorca, etc.)	SP	El Salvador	EK	
Bangladesh	BG	Equatorial Guinea	ER	
Barbados	BB	Eritrea	EN	
Bassas da India	BS	Estonia	ET	
Belarus	BO	Ethiopia	EU	
Belgium	BE	Europa Island	FK	
Belize	BH	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) ...	FO	
Benin (Dahomey)	BN	Faroe Islands	FJ	
Bermuda	BD	Fiji	FI	
Bhutan	BT	Finland	FR	
Bolivia	BL	France	FG	
Bonaire	NT	French Guiana	FP	
Bosnia-Herzegovina	BK	French Polynesia (Tahiti)	FS	
Botswana	BC	French Southern and Antarctic	GB	
Bouvet Island	BV	Lands	GA	
Brazil	BR	Gabon	GZ	
British Indian Ocean Territory	IO	Gambia, The	GG	
Brunei	BX	Gaza Strip	GM	
Bulgaria	BU	Georgia	GH	
Burkina Faso (Upper Volta)	UV	Germany	GI	
Burma	BM	Ghana	GO	
Burundi	BY	Gibraltar	UK	
Cambodia (Kampuchea)	CB	Glorioso Islands	GR	
Cameroon	CM	Great Britain (United Kingdom)	GL	
Canada	CA	Greece	GJ	
Canary Islands	SP	Greenland	GP	
Cape Verde	CV	Grenada (Southern Grenadines) ...	GQ	
Cayman Islands	CJ	Guadeloupe	GT	
Central African Republic	CT	Guam	GK	
Chad	CD	Guatemala	GV	
Chile	CI	Guernsey	PU	
China, People's Republic of	CH	Guinea	GY	
(including Inner Mongolia, Tibet, ...	KT	Guinea-Bissau	HA	
and Manchuria)	IP	Guyana	HM	
Christmas Island (Indian Ocean) ...	CK	Haiti	HO	
Clipperton Island	CO	Heard Island and McDonald Islands	HK	
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	CK	Honduras	HQ	
Colombia	CO	Hong Kong	HU	
Comoros	CN	Howland Island	IC	
		Hungary	IN	
		Iceland	ID	
		India	IR	
		Indonesia (including Bali, Belitung, .	IZ	
		Flores, Java, Moluccas, Sumatra, .	EI	
		Timor, etc.)	IM	
			IS	
		Iran	IT	
		Iraq	JM	
		Ireland, Republic of (Eire)	JN	
		Isle of Man	JA	
		Israel	Jersey	JE
		Italy	Johnston Atoll	JQ
		Jamaica	Jordan	JO
		Jan Mayen	Juan de Nova Island	JU
		Japan	Kazakhstan	KZ
			Kenya	KE
			Kingman Reef	KQ
			Kiribati (Gilbert Islands)	KR
			Korea, Democratic People's	
			Republic of (North)	KN
			Korea, Republic of (South)	KS
			Kurile Islands	RS
			Kuwait	KU
			Kyrgyzstan	KG
			Laos	LA
			Latvia	LG
			Lebanon	LE
			Lesotho	LT
			Liberia	LI
			Libya	LY
			Liechtenstein	LS
			Lithuania	LH
			Luxembourg	LU
			Macau	MC
			Macedonia (former Yugoslav	
			Republic of	MK
			Madagascar (Malagasy Republic) ..	MA
			Malawi	MI
			Malaysia	MY
			Maldives	MV
			Mali	ML
			Malta	MT
			Marshall Islands	RM
			Martinique	MB
			Mauritania	MR
			Mauritius	MP
			Mayotte	MF
			Mexico	MX
			Micronesia, Federated States of ...	FM
			Midway Islands	MQ
			Moldova	MD
			Monaco	MN
			Mongolia	MG
			Montenegro	MW
			Montserrat	MH
			Morocco	MO
			Mozambique	MZ
			Namibia	WA
			Nauru	NR
			Navassa Island	BQ
			Nepal	NP
			Netherlands	NL
			Netherlands Antilles	NT
			New Caledonia	NC
			New Zealand	NZ
			Nicaragua	NU
			Niger	NG
			Nigeria	NI
			Niue	NE
			Norfolk Island	NF
			Northern Ireland	UK
			Northern Mariana Islands	CQ
			Norway	NO
			Oman	MU
			Pakistan	PK
			Palau, Republic of	PS
			Palmyra Atoll	LQ
			Panama	PM
			Papua New Guinea	PP
			Paracel Islands	PF
			Paraguay	PA
			Peru	PE
			Philippines	RP
			Pitcairn Island	PC
			Poland	PL

Portugal	PO	Wallis and Futuna	WF
Puerto Rico	RQ	West Bank	WE
Qatar (Katar)	QA	Western Sahara	WI
Redonda	VI	Western Samoa	WS
Reunion	RE	Windward Islands	VC
Romania	RO	Yemen (Aden)	YM
Russia	RS	Zaire (Democratic Republic of	
Rwanda	RW	Congo)	CG
Ryukyu Islands	JA	Zambia	ZA
St. Helena (Ascension Island and ..		Zimbabwe	ZI
Tristan de Cunha Island Group) ...	SH	Other Countries	OC
St. Kitts (St. Christopher and Nevis)	SC		
St. Lucia	ST		
St. Pierre and Miquelon	SB		
St. Vincent and the Grenadines			
(Northern Grenadines)	VC		
San Marino	SM		
Sao Tome and Principe	TP		
Sarawak	MY		
Saudi Arabia	SA		
Senegal	SG		
Serbia	SR		
Seychelles	SE		
Sierra Leone	SL		
Singapore	SN		
Slovakia	LO		
Slovenia	SI		
Solomon Islands	BP		
Somalia	SO		
South Africa	SF		
South Georgia and the			
South Sandwich Islands	SX		
Spain	SP		
Spratly Islands	PG		
Sri Lanka	CE		
Sudan	SU		
Suriname	NS		
Svalbard (Spitsbergen)	SV		
Swaziland	WZ		
Sweden	SW		
Switzerland	SZ		
Syria	SY		
Taiwan	TW		
Tajikistan	TI		
Tanzania, United Republic of	TZ		
Thailand	TH		
Togo	TO		
Tokelau	TL		
Tonga	TN		
Tortola	VI		
Trinidad and Tobago	TD		
Tromelin Island	TE		
Tunisia	TS		
Turkey	TU		
Turkmenistan	TX		
Turks and Caicos Islands	TK		
Tuvalu	TV		
Uganda	UG		
Ukraine	UP		
United Arab Emirates	TC		
United Kingdom (England, Wales, ..			
Scotland, No. Ireland)	UK		
Uruguay	UY		
Uzbekistan	UZ		
Vanuatu	NH		
Vatican City	VT		
Venezuela	VE		
Vietnam	VM		
Virgin Islands (British)	VI		
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	VQ		
Wake Island	WQ		