

## Instructions for Recipient – Interest Income

**Account number.** May show an account or other unique number the payer assigned to distinguish your account.

**Box 1.** Shows interest paid to you during the calendar year by the payer. This does not include interest shown in box 3.

If you receive a Form 1099-INT for interest paid on a tax-exempt obligation, see the instructions for your income tax return.

**Box 2.** Shows interest or principal forfeited because of early withdrawal of time savings. You may deduct this amount to figure your adjusted gross income on your income tax return. See the instructions for Form 1040 to see where to take the deduction.

**Box 3.** Shows interest on U.S. Savings Bonds, Treasury bills, Treasury bonds, and Treasury notes. This may or may not be all taxable. See Pub. 550, Investment Income and Expenses. This interest is exempt from state and local income taxes. This interest is not included in box 1.

**Box 4.** Shows backup withholding. Generally, a payer must backup withhold at a 28% rate if you did not furnish your taxpayer identification number (TIN) or you did not furnish the correct TIN to the payer. See Form W-9, Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification, for information on backup withholding. Include this amount on your income tax return as tax withheld.

**Box 5.** Any amount shown is your share of investment expenses of a single-class REMIC. If you file Form 1040, you may deduct these expenses on the "Other expenses" line of Schedule A (Form 1040) subject to the 2% limit. This amount is included in box 1.

**Box 6.** Shows foreign tax paid. You may be able to claim this tax as a deduction or a credit on your Form 1040. See your Form 1040 instructions.

**Nominees.** If this form includes amounts belonging to another person(s), you are considered a nominee recipient. Complete a Form 1099-INT for each of the other owners showing the income allocable to each. File Copy A of the form with the IRS. Furnish Copy B to each owner. List yourself as the "payer" and the other owner(s) as the "recipient." File Form(s) 1099-INT with Form 1096, Annual Summary and Transmittal of U.S. Information Returns, with the Internal Revenue Service Center for your area. On Form 1096 list yourself as the "filer." A husband or wife is not required to file a nominee return to show amounts owned by the other.

## Instructions for Recipient – Dividends and Distributions

**Account number.** May show an account or other unique number the payer assigned to distinguish your account.

**Box 1a.** Shows total ordinary dividends that are taxable. Include this amount on line 9a of Form 1040 or 1040A. Also, report it on Schedule B (Form 1040) or Schedule 1 (Form 1040A), if required. The amount shown may be a distribution from an employee stock ownership plan (ESOP). Report it as a dividend on your Form 1040/1040A but treat it as a plan distribution, not as investment income, for any other purpose.

**Box 1b.** Shows the portion of the amount in box 1a that may be eligible for the 15% or 5% capital gains rates. See the Form 1040/1040A instructions for how to determine this amount. Report the eligible amount on line 9b, Form 1040 or 1040A.

**Box 2a.** Shows total capital gain distributions (long-term) from a regulated investment company or real estate investment trust. Report the amounts shown in box 2a on Schedule D (Form 1040), line 13. But, if no amount is shown in boxes 2c-2d and your only capital gains and losses are capital gain distributions, you may be able to report the amounts shown in box 2a on line 13 of Form 1040 (line 10 of Form 1040A) rather than Schedule D. See the Form 1040/1040A instructions.

**Box 2b.** Shows the portion of the amount in box 2a that is unrecaptured section 1250 gain from certain depreciable real property. Report this amount on the Unrecaptured Section 1250 Gain Worksheet - Line 19 in the Schedule D instructions (Form 1040).

**Box 2c.** Shows the portion of the amount in box 2a that is section 1202 gain from certain small business stock that may be subject to a 50% exclusion. See the Schedule D (Form 1040) instructions.

**Box 2d.** Shows 28% rate gain from sales or exchanges of collectibles. If required, use this amount when completing the 28% Rate Gain Worksheet - Line 18 in the instructions for Schedule D (Form 1040).

**Box 3.** Shows the part of the distribution that is nontaxable because it is a return of your cost (or other basis). You must reduce your cost (or other basis) by this amount for figuring gain or loss when you sell your stock. But if you get back all your cost (or other basis), report future distributions as capital gains. See Pub. 550, Investment Income and Expenses.

**Box 4.** Shows backup withholding. For example, a payer must backup withhold on certain payments at a 28% rate if you did not give your taxpayer identification number to the payer. See Form W-9, Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification, for information on backup withholding. Include this amount on your income tax return as tax withheld.

**Box 5.** Shows your share of expenses of a nonpublicly offered regulated investment company, generally a nonpublicly offered mutual fund. If you file Form 1040, you may deduct these expenses on the "Other expenses" line on Schedule A (Form 1040) subject to the 2% limit. This amount is included in box 1a.

**Box 6.** Shows the foreign tax you may be able to claim as a deduction or a credit on Form 1040. See the Form 1040 instructions.

**Boxes 8 and 9.** Shows cash and noncash liquidation distributions.

**Nominees.** If this form includes amounts belonging to another person, you are considered a nominee recipient. You must file Form 1099-DIV with the IRS for each of the other owners to show their share of the income, and you must furnish a Form 1099-DIV to each. A husband or wife is not required to file a nominee return to show amounts owned by the other. See the 2005 General Instructions for Forms 1099, 1098, 5498, and W-2G.

## Instructions for Recipient – Proceeds From Broker and Barter Exchange Transactions

Brokers and barter exchanges must report proceeds from transactions to you and the IRS on Form 1099-B by January 31 of the year following the calendar year of the transaction. Reporting is also required when your broker knows or has reason to know that a corporation in which you own stock has had a change in control or a substantial change in capital structure. You may be required to recognize gain from the receipt of cash, stock, or other property that was exchanged for the corporation's stock. If your broker reported this type of transaction to you, the corporation is identified in the second leftmost column (with the heading "Corporation's Name, Street Address, City, State and Zip Code") on Form 1099-B.

**Account number.** May show an account or other unique number the payer assigned to distinguish your account.

**Box 1a.** Shows the trade date of the transaction. For aggregate reporting, no entry will be present.

**Box 1b.** For broker transactions, may show the CUSIP (Committee on Uniform Security Identification Procedures) number of the item reported.

**Box 2.** Shows the aggregate proceeds from transactions involving stocks, bonds, other debt obligations, commodities, or forward contracts. Losses on forward contracts and changes in control or substantial change in capital structure are shown in parenthesis. This box does not include proceeds from regulated futures contracts. The broker must indicate whether gross proceeds or gross proceeds less commissions and option premiums were reported to the IRS. (Important note: All amounts shown in Box 2 represent gross proceeds less commissions and option premiums and are reported as such to the IRS.) Report this amount on Schedule D (Form 1040), Capital Gains and Losses. However, if Box 12 is checked (if an X appears in Box 12), you cannot take a loss on your tax return based on gross proceeds from an acquisition of control or substantial change in capital structure reported in Box 2. Do not report this loss on Schedule D (Form 1040). The broker should advise you of any losses on a separate statement.

**Box 4.** Shows backup withholding. Generally, a payer must backup withhold at a 28% rate if you did not furnish your taxpayer identification number to the payer. See Form W-9, Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification, for information on backup withholding. Include this amount on your income tax return as tax withheld.

**Box 5.** Shows the number of shares of the corporation's stock that you held which were exchanged in the change in control or substantial change in capital structure.

**Box 6.** Shows the class or classes of the corporation's stock that were exchanged in the change in control or substantial change in capital structure.

**Box 7.** Shows a brief description of the item or service for which the proceeds or bartering income is being reported. For regulated futures contracts and forward contracts, "RFC" or other appropriate description may be shown.

**Box 12.** Important note: If this box is checked (if an X appears in this box), you cannot take a loss on your tax return based on the amount in box 2.

## Instructions for Recipient – Original Issue Discount

Original issue discount (OID) is the excess of an obligation's stated redemption price at maturity over its issue price (acquisition price for a stripped bond or coupon). OID is taxable as interest over the life of the obligation. If you are the holder of an OID obligation, generally you must include an amount of OID in your gross income each year you hold the obligation. Obligations that may have OID include a bond, debenture, note, certificate, or other evidence of indebtedness having a term of more than 1 year. For example, the OID rules may apply to certificates of deposit (CDs), time deposits, bonus savings plans, and other deposit arrangements, especially if the payment of interest is deferred until maturity. In addition, the OID rules apply to Treasury inflation-indexed securities. See Pub. 550, Investment Income and Expenses, for more information.

If, as the record holder, you receive Form 1099-OID showing amounts belonging to another person, you are considered a nominee recipient. Complete a Form 1099-OID for each of the other owners showing the amounts allocable to each. File Copy A of the form with the IRS. Furnish Copy B to each owner. List yourself as the "payer" and the other owner as the "recipient." File Form(s) 1099-OID with Form 1096, Annual Summary and Transmittal of U.S. Information Returns, with the Internal Revenue Service Center for your area. On Form 1096, list yourself as the "filer." A husband or wife is not required to file a nominee return to show amounts owned by the other. If you bought or sold an obligation during the year and you are not a nominee, you are not required to issue or file Form 1099-OID showing the OID or stated interest allocable to the seller/buyer of the obligation.

**Account number.** May show an account or other unique number the payer assigned to distinguish your account.

**Box 1.** Shows the OID on the obligation for the part of the year you owned it. Report the amount in box 1 as interest income on your income tax return. However, depending on the type of debt instrument, the issue or acquisition date, and other factors (for example, if you paid acquisition or bond premium, or the obligation is a stripped bond or coupon), you may have to figure the correct amount of OID to report on your return. See Pub. 1212, List of Original Issue Discount Instruments, for details on how to figure the correct OID.

**Box 5.** Shows the identification number (CUSIP number) or description of the obligation. The description may include the stock exchange, issuer, coupon rate, and year of maturity.

**Box 6.** Shows OID on a U.S. Treasury obligation for the part of the year you owned it. Report this amount as interest income on your federal income tax return, and see Pub. 1212 to figure any appropriate adjustments to this amount. This OID is exempt from state and local income taxes and is not included in box 1.