



## Qualified Charitable Distribution (QCD)

To qualify as an eligible contribution, QCDs must meet all the criteria below.

- A QCD is a distribution from an IRA, and a contribution to the charitable organization.
- Distributions are eligible for the exclusion only if made on or after the date the IRA owner attains age 70 1/2.
- To be a QCD the funds must be transferred directly from the IRA trustee to the charitable organization. If a distribution is made to an individual and then contributed to a charitable organization, the distribution is not a QCD.
- Under this provision, a maximum of \$100,000 per taxpayer per year may be excluded from gross income.
- Excess contributions cannot be carried forward.
- A QCD must be made up of amounts that would otherwise be taxable. This excludes nontaxable amounts such as the return of nondeductible contributions, Roth IRA contributions, or Roth IRA conversion contributions.
- Contributions must be made to a qualified charitable organization.
- No benefit may be received in exchange for the charitable contribution.
- An individual must have written substantiation of the contribution from the charitable organization.
- The distribution is reported to the taxpayer on Form 1099-R, as a regular IRA distribution.
- The IRA trustee who makes the transfer is not obligated to report the distribution as a QCD, or determine if the recipient is a qualified charitable organization. These determinations are the responsibility of the taxpayer.
- QCDs are reported on lines 15a and 15b of Form 1040. The gross amount will appear on line 15a and line 15b will show a zero taxable amount for the QCD. "QCD" will be printed next to line 15b.
- QCDs can be taken into account in satisfying the taxpayer's required minimum distribution (RMD).
- A QCD cannot be used as a charitable contribution deduction on Schedule A.

For additional information see [IRS Publication 590-B](#).