20**18** Instructions for Form 8949

Sales and Other Dispositions of Capital Assets

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

Future Developments

For the latest information about developments related to Form 8949 and its instructions, such as legislation enacted after they were published, go to *IRS.gov/Form8949*.

What's New

Special rules for eligible gains invested in Qualified Opportunity Funds. In 2018, if you have an eligible gain you can invest that gain into a Qualified Opportunity Fund (QO Fund) and elect to defer part or all of the gain that is otherwise includible in income. The gain is deferred until you sell or exchange the investment or December 31, 2026, whichever is earlier. You may also be able to permanently exclude gain from the sale or exchange of an investment in a QO Fund if the investment is held for at least 10 years. For information about how to elect to use these special rules, see <u>How</u> To Report an Election To Defer Tax on Eligible Gain Invested in a QO Fund, later. For information about what types of gains entitle you to elect these special rules, see the Instructions for Schedule D.

Exclusion of gain on rollover of empowerment zone assets. The election to rollover gain on an empowerment zone asset has expired for 2018.

Rollovers into specialized small business investment companies (SSBICs). Tax-free rollover of publicly traded securities gain into SSBICs is not available for sales after December 31, 2017.

General Instructions

File Form 8949 with the Schedule D for the return you are filing. This includes Schedule D of Forms 1040, 1041, 1065, 8865, 1120, 1120S, 1120-C, 1120-F, 1120-FSC, 1120-H, 1120-IC-DISC, 1120-L, 1120-ND, 1120-PC, 1120-POL, 1120-REIT, 1120-RIC, 1120-SF, and certain Forms 990-T.

Complete Form 8949 before you complete line 1b, 2, 3, 8b, 9, or 10 of Schedule D.

Purpose of Form

Use Form 8949 to report sales and exchanges of capital assets. Form 8949

allows you and the IRS to reconcile amounts that were reported to you and the IRS on Forms 1099-B or 1099-S (or substitute statements) with the amounts you report on your return. If you receive Forms 1099-B or 1099-S (or substitute statements), always report the proceeds (sales price) shown on the form (or statement) in column (d) of Form 8949. If Form 1099-B (or substitute statement) shows that the cost or other basis was reported to the IRS, always report the basis shown on that form (or statement) in column (e). If any correction or adjustment to these amounts is needed, make it in column (g). See How To Complete Form 8949, Columns (f) and (g), later, for details about these adjustments.

If all Forms 1099-B (or all substitute statements) you received show basis was reported to the IRS and if no correction or adjustment is needed, you may not need to file Form 8949. See *Exception 1* under the instructions for line 1.

If you received a Schedule A to Form 8971 for property and Part 2, column C of the Schedule A indicates that the property increased the estate tax liability, you will be required to report a basis consistent with the final estate tax value of the property reported in Part 2, column E of the schedule. See *Schedule A to Form* 8971—Consistent basis reporting under Column (e)—Cost or Other Basis, later, for more information on consistent basis reporting and the amount you will report on Form 8949.

Individuals. Individuals use Form 8949 to report:

• The sale or exchange of a capital asset not reported on another form or schedule;

 Gains from involuntary conversions (other than from casualty or theft) of capital assets not used in your trade or business;

- Nonbusiness bad debts;
- · Worthlessness of a security;

• The election to defer capital gain invested in a Qualified Opportunity Fund; and

• The disposition of interests in Qualified Opportunity Funds(s).

If you are filing a joint return, complete as many copies of Form 8949 as you need to report all of your and your spouse's transactions. You and your spouse may list your transactions on separate forms or you may combine them. However, you must include on your Schedule D the totals from all Forms 8949 for both you and your spouse.

Corporations and partnerships.

Corporations and partnerships use Form 8949 to report:

• The sale or exchange of a capital asset not reported on another form or schedule;

• Sale of stock of a specified 10%-owned foreign corporation, adjusted for the dividends-received deduction under section 245A, but only if the sale would otherwise generate a loss;

• Nonbusiness bad debts;

• Undistributed long-term capital gains from Form 2439;

• Worthlessness of a security;

• The election to defer capital gain invested in a Qualified Opportunity Fund; and

• The disposition of interests in Qualified Opportunity Funds(s).

Corporations also use Form 8949 to report their share of gain or (loss) from a partnership, estate, or trust.

For corporations and partnerships meeting certain criteria, an exception to some of the normal requirements for completing Form 8949 has been provided. See <u>Special provision for certain</u> <u>corporations, partnerships, securities</u> <u>dealers, and other qualified entities</u> under the instructions for line 1.

Estates and trusts. Estates and trusts use Form 8949 to report:

• The sale or exchange of a capital asset not reported on another form or schedule;

- Nonbusiness bad debts;
- Nonbusiness bad debts;
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- Worthlessness of a security;

• The election to defer capital gain invested in a Qualified Opportunity Fund; and

• The disposition of interests in Qualified Opportunity Funds(s).

Schedule D. Use Schedule D for the following purposes.

• To figure the overall gain or (loss) from transactions reported on Form 8949.

• To report a gain from Form 6252 or Part I of Form 4797.

• To report a gain or (loss) from Form 4684, 6781, or 8824.

• To report capital gain distributions not reported directly on Schedule 1 (Form 1040), line 13 (or effectively connected capital gain distributions not reported directly on Form 1040NR, line 14).

• To report a capital loss carryover from the previous tax year to the current tax year.