

- Demutualization of life insurance companies.
- Exclusion or rollover of gain from the sale of qualified small business (QSB) stock.
- Any other rollover of gain.
- Exclusion of gain from the sale or exchange of DC Zone assets or qualified community assets.
- Deferral of gain invested in a QOF.
- Certain other items that get special treatment.
- Special reporting rules for corporations, partnerships, estates, and trusts in certain situations.

For more information about reporting on Forms 6252, 4797, 4684, 6781, and 8824, see the instructions for those forms. See Pub. 544 and Pub. 550 for more details.

Basis and Recordkeeping

Basis is the amount of your investment in property for tax purposes. The basis of property you buy is usually its cost. You need to know your basis to figure any gain or (loss) on the sale or other disposition of the property. You must keep accurate records that show the basis and, if applicable, adjusted basis of your property. Your records should show the purchase price, including commissions; increases to basis, such as the cost of improvements; and decreases to basis, such as depreciation, nondividend distributions on stock, and stock splits.

For more information on basis, see [Column \(e\)—Cost or Other Basis](#), later, and these publications.

- Pub. 550, Investment Income and Expenses.
- Pub. 551, Basis of Assets.

If you lost or didn't keep records to determine your basis in securities, contact your broker for help. If you receive a Form 1099-B (or substitute statement), your broker may have reported your basis for these securities in box 1e.



The IRS partners with companies that offer Form 8949 software that can import trades from many brokerage firms and accounting software that can help you keep track of your adjusted basis in securities. To find out more, go to [IRS.gov/Efile](https://www.irs.gov/efile).

Short-Term or Long-Term

Separate your capital gains and losses according to how long you held or owned the property.

The holding period for short-term capital gains and losses is generally 1 year or less. Certain partnership interests held in connection with the performance of services may be subject to different holding period rules. See the Schedule D instructions for more information. Report

these transactions on Part I of Form 8949 (or line 1a of Schedule D if you can use [Exception 1](#) under the instructions for Form 8949, line 1, later).

The holding period for long-term capital gains and losses is generally more than 1 year. Certain partnership interests held in connection with the performance of services may be subject to different holding period rules. See the Schedule D instructions for more information. Report these transactions on Part II of Form 8949 (or line 8a of Schedule D if you can use [Exception 1](#) under the instructions for Form 8949, line 1, later).

To figure the holding period, begin counting on the day after you received the property and include the day you disposed of it.

Generally, if you disposed of property that you acquired by inheritance, report the disposition as a long-term gain or (loss) regardless of how long you held the property.

A nonbusiness bad debt must be treated as a short-term capital loss. See Pub. 550 for what qualifies as a nonbusiness bad debt and how to enter it on Part I of Form 8949.

Form 1099-B. If you received a Form 1099-B (or substitute statement) for a transaction, box 2 may help you determine whether your gain or (loss) is short term or long term or subject to special rules. If box 2 is blank and code X is in the "Applicable checkbox on Form 8949" box near the top of Form 1099-B, your broker doesn't know whether your gain or (loss) is short term or long term. Use your own records to determine whether your gain or (loss) is short term or long term.

Corporation's Gains and Losses From Partnerships, Estates, or Trusts

Report a corporation's share of capital gains and losses from investments in partnerships, estates, or trusts on the appropriate Part of Form 8949. Report a net short-term capital gain or (loss) on Part I (with box C checked) and a net long-term capital gain or (loss) on Part II (with box F checked). In column (a), enter "From Schedule K-1 (Form 1065)" or "From Schedule K-1 (Form 1041)," whichever applies; enter the gain or (loss) in column (h); and leave all other columns blank.

If more than one Schedule K-1 is received, report each on a separate row. Include additional identifying information, such as "Partnership X."

Virtual currency

Virtual currency is a digital representation of value, other than a representation of the U.S. dollar or a foreign currency, that

functions as a medium of exchange, a unit of account, or a store of value. Virtual currency is treated as property and general tax principles that apply to property transactions apply to transactions using virtual currency, including how to figure your holding period for short-term and long-term capital gains and losses explained earlier under [Short-Term or Long-Term](#). For more information on the tax treatment of virtual currency, see IRS Notice 2014-21, Rev. Rul. 2019-24, and [IRS.gov/VirtualCurrencyFAQs](https://www.irs.gov/VirtualCurrencyFAQs). For more information on the tax treatment of property transactions and on short-term and long-term capital gains and losses, see Pub. 544.

Rounding Off to Whole Dollars

You can round off cents to whole dollars on Form 8949. If you do round to whole dollars, round all amounts. To round, drop cent amounts under 50 cents and increase cent amounts over 49 cents to the next dollar. For example, \$1.49 becomes \$1 and \$1.50 becomes \$2.

Specific Instructions

Report short-term gains and losses on Part I. Report long-term gains and losses on Part II.

Line 1

Enter all sales and exchanges of capital assets, including stocks, bonds, and real estate (if not reported on line 1a or 8a of Schedule D or on Form 4684, 4797, 6252, 6781, or 8824). Include these transactions even if you didn't receive a Form 1099-B or 1099-S (or substitute statement) for the transaction. However, if the property you sold was your main home, see *Sale of Your Home* in the Instructions for Schedule D (Form 1040).

Enter all losses from the disposition of a portion of a MACRS asset not used in a trade or business but held for investment or for use in a not-for-profit activity. If you have a gain from the partial disposition of a MACRS asset, see *Disposition of Depreciable Property Not Used in Trade or Business* in the Form 4797 instructions.

Enter the details of each transaction on a separate row (unless one of the [Exceptions to reporting each transaction on a separate row](#), described later, applies to you).

Part I. Use a separate Part I for each type of short-term transaction described in the text for one of the boxes (A, B, or C) at the top of Part I. Include on each Part I only transactions described in the text for the box you check (A, B, or C). Check only one box on each Part I. For example, if you check box A in one Part I, include on that Part I only short-term transactions reported to you on a statement showing