

this section] shall apply with respect to net capital losses (to the extent attributable to foreign expropriation capital losses, as defined in section 1212(a)(2)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 [formerly I.R.C. 1954] sustained in taxable years ending after December 31, 1958.”

Section 230(c) of Pub. L. 88-272 provided that: “The amendments made by this section [amending this section and section 1222 of this title] shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1963.”

PLAN AMENDMENTS NOT REQUIRED UNTIL  
JANUARY 1, 1989

For provisions directing that if any amendments made by subtitle A or subtitle C of title XI [§§ 1101-1147 and 1171-1177] or title XVIII [§§ 1800-1899A] of Pub. L. 99-514 require an amendment to any plan, such plan amendment shall not be required to be made before the first plan year beginning on or after Jan. 1, 1989, see section 1140 of Pub. L. 99-514, as amended, set out as a note under section 401 of this title.

ELECTION NOT TO CARRYBACK CERTAIN NET CAPITAL  
LOSSES

Pub. L. 91-688, § 3, Jan. 12, 1971, 84 Stat. 2073, as amended by Pub. L. 99-514, § 2, Oct. 22, 1986, 100 Stat. 2095, provided that:

“(a) For purposes of applying section 1212(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 [formerly I.R.C. 1954] (as amended by section 512 of the Tax Reform Act of 1969) in the case of a corporation which makes an election under subsection (b), any net capital loss sustained in a taxable year beginning after December 31, 1969, may not be carried back to any taxable year beginning before January 1, 1970, for which it was subject to taxation under section 802 of such Code [section 802 of this title], if the carryback of such loss would result in an increase in such corporation’s income tax liability for any such taxable year.

“(b) An election to have the provisions of subsection (a) apply shall be made by a corporation—

“(1) in such form and manner as the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate may prescribe, and

“(2) not later than the time prescribed by law for filing a claim for credit or refund of overpayment of income tax for the first taxable year beginning after December 31, 1969, in which such corporation sustains a net capital loss.

“(c) The Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate shall prescribe such regulations as he determines necessary to carry out the purposes of this section.”

PART III—GENERAL RULES FOR DETERMINING CAPITAL GAINS AND LOSSES

Sec.	
1221.	Capital asset defined.
1222.	Other items relating to capital gains and losses. <sup>1</sup>
1223.	Holding period of property.

§ 1221. Capital asset defined

(a) In general

For purposes of this subtitle, the term “capital asset” means property held by the taxpayer (whether or not connected with his trade or business), but does not include—

(1) stock in trade of the taxpayer or other property of a kind which would properly be included in the inventory of the taxpayer if on hand at the close of the taxable year, or property held by the taxpayer primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of his trade or business;

(2) property, used in his trade or business, of a character which is subject to the allowance

for depreciation provided in section 167, or real property used in his trade or business;

(3) a copyright, a literary, musical, or artistic composition, a letter or memorandum, or similar property, held by—

(A) a taxpayer whose personal efforts created such property,

(B) in the case of a letter, memorandum, or similar property, a taxpayer for whom such property was prepared or produced, or

(C) a taxpayer in whose hands the basis of such property is determined, for purposes of determining gain from a sale or exchange, in whole or part by reference to the basis of such property in the hands of a taxpayer described in subparagraph (A) or (B);

(4) accounts or notes receivable acquired in the ordinary course of trade or business for services rendered or from the sale of property described in paragraph (1);

(5) a publication of the United States Government (including the Congressional Record) which is received from the United States Government or any agency thereof, other than by purchase at the price at which it is offered for sale to the public, and which is held by—

(A) a taxpayer who so received such publication, or

(B) a taxpayer in whose hands the basis of such publication is determined, for purposes of determining gain from a sale or exchange, in whole or in part by reference to the basis of such publication in the hands of a taxpayer described in subparagraph (A);

(6) any commodities derivative financial instrument held by a commodities derivatives dealer, unless—

(A) it is established to the satisfaction of the Secretary that such instrument has no connection to the activities of such dealer as a dealer, and

(B) such instrument is clearly identified in such dealer’s records as being described in subparagraph (A) before the close of the day on which it was acquired, originated, or entered into (or such other time as the Secretary may by regulations prescribe);

(7) any hedging transaction which is clearly identified as such before the close of the day on which it was acquired, originated, or entered into (or such other time as the Secretary may by regulations prescribe); or

(8) supplies of a type regularly used or consumed by the taxpayer in the ordinary course of a trade or business of the taxpayer.

(b) Definitions and special rules

(1) Commodities derivative financial instruments

For purposes of subsection (a)(6)—

(A) Commodities derivatives dealer

The term “commodities derivatives dealer” means a person which<sup>1</sup> regularly offers to enter into, assume, offset, assign, or terminate positions in commodities derivative

<sup>1</sup> So in original. Does not conform to section catchline.

<sup>1</sup> So in original. Probably should be “who”.

financial instruments with customers in the ordinary course of a trade or business.

**(B) Commodities derivative financial instrument**

**(i) In general**

The term “commodities derivative financial instrument” means any contract or financial instrument with respect to commodities (other than a share of stock in a corporation, a beneficial interest in a partnership or trust, a note, bond, debenture, or other evidence of indebtedness, or a section 1256 contract (as defined in section 1256(b))), the value or settlement price of which is calculated by or determined by reference to a specified index.

**(ii) Specified index**

The term “specified index” means any one or more or any combination of—

- (I) a fixed rate, price, or amount, or
- (II) a variable rate, price, or amount,

which is based on any current, objectively determinable financial or economic information with respect to commodities which is not within the control of any of the parties to the contract or instrument and is not unique to any of the parties’ circumstances.

**(2) Hedging transaction**

**(A) In general**

For purposes of this section, the term “hedging transaction” means any transaction entered into by the taxpayer in the normal course of the taxpayer’s trade or business primarily—

- (i) to manage risk of price changes or currency fluctuations with respect to ordinary property which is held or to be held by the taxpayer,
- (ii) to manage risk of interest rate or price changes or currency fluctuations with respect to borrowings made or to be made, or ordinary obligations incurred or to be incurred, by the taxpayer, or
- (iii) to manage such other risks as the Secretary may prescribe in regulations.

**(B) Treatment of nonidentification or improper identification of hedging transactions**

Notwithstanding subsection (a)(7), the Secretary shall prescribe regulations to properly characterize any income, gain, expense, or loss arising from a transaction—

- (i) which is a hedging transaction but which was not identified as such in accordance with subsection (a)(7), or
- (ii) which was so identified but is not a hedging transaction.

**(3) Sale or exchange of self-created musical works**

At the election of the taxpayer, paragraphs (1) and (3) of subsection (a) shall not apply to musical compositions or copyrights in musical works sold or exchanged by a taxpayer described in subsection (a)(3).

**(4) Regulations**

The Secretary shall prescribe such regulations as are appropriate to carry out the pur-

poses of paragraph (6) and (7) of subsection (a) in the case of transactions involving related parties.

(Aug. 16, 1954, ch. 736, 68A Stat. 321; Pub. L. 91-172, title V, § 514(a), Dec. 30, 1969, 83 Stat. 643; Pub. L. 94-455, title XIX, § 1901(c)(9), title XXI, § 2132(a), Oct. 4, 1976, 90 Stat. 1803, 1925; Pub. L. 97-34, title V, § 505(a), Aug. 13, 1981, 95 Stat. 331; Pub. L. 106-170, title V, § 532(a), Dec. 17, 1999, 113 Stat. 1928; Pub. L. 107-16, title V, § 542(e)(2)(A), June 7, 2001, 115 Stat. 85; Pub. L. 107-147, title IV, § 417(20), Mar. 9, 2002, 116 Stat. 57; Pub. L. 109-222, title II, § 204(a), May 17, 2006, 120 Stat. 350; Pub. L. 109-432, div. A, title IV, § 412(a), Dec. 20, 2006, 120 Stat. 2963; Pub. L. 111-312, title III, § 301(a), Dec. 17, 2010, 124 Stat. 3300.)

AMENDMENT OF SECTION

*For termination of amendment by section 304 of Pub. L. 111-312, see Effective and Termination Dates of 2010 Amendment note below.*

*For termination of amendment by section 901 of Pub. L. 107-16, see Effective and Termination Dates of 2001 Amendment note below.*

AMENDMENTS

2010—Subsec. (a)(3)(C). Pub. L. 111-312, §§ 301(a), 304, temporarily amended subsec. (a)(3)(C) to read as if amendment by Pub. L. 107-16, § 542(e)(2)(A), had never been enacted. See 2001 Amendment note and Effective and Termination Dates of 2010 Amendment note below.

2006—Subsec. (b)(3). Pub. L. 109-432 struck out “before January 1, 2011,” after “exchanged”.

Pub. L. 109-222 added par. (3). Former par. (3) redesignated (4).

Subsec. (b)(4). Pub. L. 109-222 redesignated par. (3) as (4).

2002—Subsec. (b)(1)(B)(i). Pub. L. 107-147 substituted “1256(b))” for “1256(b))”.

2001—Subsec. (a)(3)(C). Pub. L. 107-16, §§ 542(e)(2)(A), 901, temporarily inserted “(other than by reason of section 1022)” after “is determined”. See Effective and Termination Dates of 2001 Amendment note below.

1999—Pub. L. 106-170 designated existing provisions as subsec. (a), inserted heading, and added pars. (6) to (8) and subsec. (b).

1981—Pars. (5), (6). Pub. L. 97-34 redesignated par. (6) as (5) and struck out former par. (5), which excluded from definition of “capital asset” an obligation of the United States or any of its possessions, or of a State or any political subdivision thereof, or of the District of Columbia, issued on or after March 1, 1941, on a discount basis and payable without interest at a fixed maturity date not exceeding one year from the date of issue, and is covered by section 1232(a)(4)(B) of this title.

1976—Par. (5). Pub. L. 94-455, § 1901(c)(9), struck out “or Territory,” after “State”.

Par. (6). Pub. L. 94-455, § 2132(a), added par. (6).

1969—Par. (3). Pub. L. 91-172 inserted reference to a letter or memorandum, added subpar. (B) dealing with a letter or memorandum, and redesignated former subpar. (B) as (C).

EFFECTIVE AND TERMINATION DATES OF 2010 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 111-312 applicable to estates of decedents dying, and transfers made after Dec. 31, 2009, except as otherwise provided, see section 301(e) of Pub. L. 111-312, set out as a note under section 121 of this title.

Section 901 of Pub. L. 107-16 applicable to amendments by section 301(a) of Pub. L. 111-312, see section 304 of Pub. L. 111-312, set out as a note under section 121 of this title.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2006 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 109-432, div. A, title IV, § 412(b), Dec. 20, 2006, 120 Stat. 2963, provided that: “The amendment made by

this section [amending this section] shall take effect as if included in section 204 of the Tax Increase Prevention and Reconciliation Act of 2005 [Pub. L. 109-222].”

Amendment by Pub. L. 109-222 applicable to sales and exchanges in taxable years beginning after May 17, 2006, see section 204(c) of Pub. L. 109-222, set out as a note under section 170 of this title.

EFFECTIVE AND TERMINATION DATES OF 2001  
AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 107-16 applicable to estates of decedents dying after Dec. 31, 2009, see section 542(f)(1) of Pub. L. 107-16, set out as a note under section 121 of this title.

Amendment by Pub. L. 107-16 inapplicable to estates of decedents dying, gifts made, or generation skipping transfers, after Dec. 31, 2012, and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to be applied and administered to such estates, gifts, and transfers as if such amendment had never been enacted, see section 901 of Pub. L. 107-16, set out as a note under section 1 of this title.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1999 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 106-170 applicable to any instrument held, acquired, or entered into, any transaction entered into, and supplies held or acquired on or after Dec. 17, 1999, see section 532(d) of Pub. L. 106-170, set out as a note under section 170 of this title.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1981 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 97-34 applicable to property acquired and positions established by the taxpayer after June 23, 1981, in taxable years ending after such date, and applicable when so elected with respect to property held on June 23, 1981, see section 508 of Pub. L. 97-34, set out as an Effective Date note under section 1092 of this title.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1976 AMENDMENT

Section 2132(b) of Pub. L. 94-455 provided that: “The amendment made by subsection (a) [amending this section] shall apply to sales, exchanges, and contributions made after the date of enactment of this Act [Oct. 4, 1976].”

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1969 AMENDMENT

Section 514(c) of Pub. L. 91-172 provided that: “The amendments made by this section [amending this section and sections 341 and 1231 of this title] shall apply to sales and other dispositions occurring after July 25, 1969.”

**§ 1222. Other terms relating to capital gains and losses**

For purposes of this subtitle—

**(1) Short-term capital gain**

The term “short-term capital gain” means gain from the sale or exchange of a capital asset held for not more than 1 year, if and to the extent such gain is taken into account in computing gross income.

**(2) Short-term capital loss**

The term “short-term capital loss” means loss from the sale or exchange of a capital asset held for not more than 1 year, if and to the extent that such loss is taken into account in computing taxable income.

**(3) Long-term capital gain**

The term “long-term capital gain” means gain from the sale or exchange of a capital asset held for more than 1 year, if and to the extent such gain is taken into account in computing gross income.

**(4) Long-term capital loss**

The term “long-term capital loss” means loss from the sale or exchange of a capital asset held for more than 1 year, if and to the extent that such loss is taken into account in computing taxable income.

**(5) Net short-term capital gain**

The term “net short-term capital gain” means the excess of short-term capital gains for the taxable year over the short-term capital losses for such year.

**(6) Net short-term capital loss**

The term “net short-term capital loss” means the excess of short-term capital losses for the taxable year over the short-term capital gains for such year.

**(7) Net long-term capital gain**

The term “net long-term capital gain” means the excess of long-term capital gains for the taxable year over the long-term capital losses for such year.

**(8) Net long-term capital loss**

The term “net long-term capital loss” means the excess of long-term capital losses for the taxable year over the long-term capital gains for such year.

**(9) Capital gain net income**

The term “capital gain net income” means the excess of the gains from sales or exchanges of capital assets over the losses from such sales or exchanges.

**(10) Net capital loss**

The term “net capital loss” means the excess of the losses from sales or exchanges of capital assets over the sum allowed under section 1211. In the case of a corporation, for the purpose of determining losses under this paragraph, amounts which are short-term capital losses under section 1212(a)(1) shall be excluded.

**(11) Net capital gain**

The term “net capital gain” means the excess of the net long-term capital gain for the taxable year over the net short-term capital loss for such year.

For purposes of this subtitle, in the case of futures transactions in any commodity subject to the rules of a board of trade or commodity exchange, the length of the holding period taken into account under this section or under any other section amended by section 1402 of the Tax Reform Act of 1976 shall be determined without regard to the amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) of such section 1402.

(Aug. 16, 1954, ch. 736, 68A Stat. 322; Pub. L. 88-272, title II, §230(b), Feb. 26, 1964, 78 Stat. 100; Pub. L. 91-172, title V, §§511(a), 513(c), Dec. 30, 1969, 83 Stat. 635, 643; Pub. L. 94-455, title XIV, §1402(a)(1), (2), (d), title XIX, §1901(a)(136), Oct. 4, 1976, 90 Stat. 1731, 1733, 1787; Pub. L. 98-369, div. A, title X, §1001(a), (e), July 18, 1984, 98 Stat. 1011, 1012; Pub. L. 111-325, title I, §101(b)(2), Dec. 22, 2010, 124 Stat. 3538.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Tax Reform Act of 1976, referred to in last sentence, is Pub. L. 94-455, Oct. 4, 1976, 90 Stat. 1520, as