

2020 Instructions for Schedule D (565)

Capital Gain or Loss

References in these instructions are to the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) as of **January 1, 2015**, and to the California Revenue and Taxation Code (R&TC).

General Information

In general, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2015, California law conforms to the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) as of January 1, 2015. However, there are continuing differences between California and federal law. When California conforms to federal tax law changes, we do not always adopt all of the changes made at the federal level. For more information, go to ftb.ca.gov and search for **conformity**. Additional information can be found in FTB Pub. 1001, Supplemental Guidelines to California Adjustments, the instructions for [California Schedule CA \(540 or 540NR\)](#), and the Business Entity tax booklets.

The instructions provided with California tax forms are a summary of California tax law and are only intended to aid taxpayers in preparing their state income tax returns. We include information that is most useful to the greatest number of taxpayers in the limited space available. It is not possible to include all requirements of the California Revenue and Taxation Code (R&TC) in the instructions. Taxpayers should not consider the instructions as authoritative law.

Purpose

Use Schedule D (565), Capital Gain or Loss, to report the sale or exchange of capital assets, by the partnership, except capital gains (losses) that are specially allocated to any partners. **Do not** use this form to report the sale of business property. For sales of business properties, use California Schedule D-1, Sale of Business Property.

Nonresident and Part-Year Resident Partners, get FTB Pub. 1100, Taxation of Nonresidents and Individuals Who Change Residency.

Capital loss carryover and capital loss limitations for nonresident partners and part-year resident partners, for the portion of the year they were nonresidents, are determined based upon California source income and loss items only for the computation of their California taxable income (R&TC Section 17041). Moreover, the character of their gains and losses on the sale or exchange of property used in trade or business or certain involuntary conversions (IRC Section 1231) are determined for purposes of calculating their California taxable income by netting California sources Section 1231 gains and losses only.

California law conforms to federal law for the recognition of gain on a constructive sale of property in which the partnership held an appreciated interest.

Instructions

Enter specially allocated short-term capital gains (losses) received from limited liability companies (LLCs) classified as partnerships, partnerships, S corporations, and fiduciaries on Schedule D (565), line 3. Enter specially allocated long-term capital gains (losses) received from LLCs classified as partnerships, partnerships, S corporations, and fiduciaries on Schedule D (565), line 7. Enter short-term and long-term capital gains (losses) that are specially allocated to partners on Schedule K-1 (565), Partner's Share of Income, Deductions, Credits, etc. **Do not** include these amounts on Schedule D (565). See the instructions for Schedule K (565), Partners' Share of Income, Deductions, Credits, etc., and Schedule K-1 (565) for more information. Also, refer to the instructions for federal Schedule D (1065), Capital Gains and Losses.

Qualified Opportunity Zone Funds – The TCJA established Opportunity Zones. IRC Sections 1400Z-1 and 1400Z-2 provide a temporary deferral of inclusion of gross income for capital gains reinvested in a qualified opportunity fund, and exclude capital gains from the sale or exchange of an investment in such funds. California **does not** conform to the deferral and exclusion of capital gains reinvested or invested in federal opportunity zone funds under IRC Sections 1400Z-1 and 1400Z-2, and has no similar provisions. If, for California purposes, gains from investment in qualified opportunity zone property had been included in income during previous taxable year, do not include the gain in the current year income.