Capital Loss Carryover Worksheet—Lines 6 and 14



Use this worksheet to figure your capital loss carryovers from 2012 to 2013 if your 2012 Schedule D, line 21, is a loss and (a) that loss is a smaller loss than the loss on your 2012 Schedule D, line 16, or (b) the amount on your 2012 Form 1040, line 41 (or your 2012 Form 1040NR, line 39, if applicable) is less than zero. Otherwise, you do not have any carryovers.

If you and your spouse once filed a joint return and are filing separate returns for 2013, any capital loss carryover from the joint return can be deducted only on the return of the spouse who actually had the loss.

If you excluded canceled debt from income in 2013, see Pub. 4681.

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 Enter the amount from your 2012 Form 1040, line 41, or your 2012 Form 1040NR, line 39. If a loss, enclose the amount in parentheses Enter the loss from your 2012 Schedule D, line 21, as a positive amount 	1 2
3. Combine lines 1 and 2. If zero or less, enter -0-	3.
4. Enter the smaller of line 2 or line 3	
If line 7 of your 2012 Schedule D is a loss, go to line 5; otherwise, enter -0- on line 5 and go to line 9.	
5. Enter the loss from your 2012 Schedule D, line 7, as a positive amount	5
6. Enter any gain from your 2012 Schedule D, line 15. If a loss, enter -0	
7. Add lines 4 and 6	7
8. Short-term capital loss carryover for 2013. Subtract line 7 from line 5. If zero or less, enter -0 If more than zero, also enter this amount on Schedule D, line 6	8.
If line 15 of your 2012 Schedule D is a loss, go to line 9; otherwise, skip lines 9 through 13.	
9. Enter the loss from your 2012 Schedule D, line 15, as a positive amount	9
10. Enter any gain from your 2012 Schedule D, line 7. If a loss, enter -0	
11. Subtract line 5 from line 4. If zero or less, enter -0	
12. Add lines 10 and 11	12.
13. Long-term capital loss carryover for 2013. Subtract line 12 from line 9. If zero or less, enter -0 If more than zero, also enter this amount on Schedule D, line 14	13.