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IRS Says Bitcoin Is Property, Not Currency, And Forms 1099 Are Required

The IRS has issued a bevy of questions and answers about digital currencies like Bitcoin. The biggest news is that it is property for tax purposes, which means that:

- Wages paid to employees using virtual currency are taxable, must be reported on a Form W-2, and are subject to federal income tax withholding and payroll taxes.
- Payments using virtual currency made to independent contractors are taxable and payers must issue <u>Form 1099</u>.
- Gain or loss from the sale or exchange of virtual currency depends on whether the virtual currency is a capital asset in your hands.
- A payment made using virtual currency is <u>subject to Form 1099 reporting</u> just like any other payment made in property.

The complete IRS <u>Notice 2014-21</u> includes these key points:

Q-1: How is virtual currency treated for tax purposes?

A-1: As property.

Q-2: Is it currency for determining if a transaction results in foreign currency gain or loss?

A-2: No.



Q-3: If I receive virtual currency as payment, must I include its fair market value in income?

A-3: Yes, report the fair market value in U.S. dollars on the date you receive the virtual currency.

Q-4: What is the basis of virtual currency received as payment for goods or services?

A-4: The fair market value in U.S. dollars on receipt.

Q-5: How do I determine the fair market value of virtual currency?

A-5: If it is listed on an exchange and the exchange rate is established by market supply and demand, convert it into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate.

Q-6: Do I have gain or loss on an exchange of virtual currency for other property?

A-6: Yes. If the fair market value of property received exceeds your adjusted basis of the virtual currency, you have taxable gain. You have a loss if the fair market value of the property is less than the adjusted basis of the virtual currency.

Q-7: What type of gain or loss do I have on the sale or exchange of virtual currency?

A-7: It depends on whether the virtual currency is a capital asset in your hands.

Q-8: If I "mine" virtual currency, do I have income from mining?

A-8: Yes, when you successfully "mine" it, the fair market value is income.

Q-9: Is an individual who "mines" virtual currency as a trade or business subject to self-employment tax?

A-9: Yes.

Q-10: Is virtual currency received by an independent contractor for services self-employment income?

A-10: Yes.

Q-11: Is virtual currency paid by an employer for services wages?

A-11: Yes.

Q-12: Is a payment made using virtual currency subject to Form 1099 reporting?

A-12: Yes.

Q-13: If a person in business pays virtual currency worth \$600 or more to an independent contractor for services, is a Form 1099 required?

A-13: Yes.

Q-14: Are payments in virtual currency subject to backup withholding?

A-14: Yes, just like other payments made in property. Get a taxpayer identification number (TIN) from the payee.

Q-15: Are there IRS information reporting requirements for a person who settles payments made in virtual currency on behalf of merchants that accept virtual currency from their customers?

A-15: Yes, if certain requirements are met.

Q-16: Will taxpayers be subject to penalties for having treated a virtual currency transaction in a manner that is inconsistent with this notice prior to March 25, 2014?

A-16: Yes, you can be penalized, but you can also ask for waivers.

You can reach me at <u>Wood@WoodLLP.com</u>. This discussion is not intended as legal advice, and cannot be relied upon for any purpose without the services of a qualified professional.