

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004-2008	Total gain
Remaining to be taxed at 25%	2200	1400	600	.....	.....	.....	.....

Example 4. Effect of a net section 1231 loss. This example illustrates the application of paragraph (a) of this section when there is a net section 1231 loss as follows:

(i) The facts are the same as in *Example 1* except that A has section 1231 losses of \$1000 in 1999.

(ii) In 1999, A's section 1231 installment gain of \$800 does not exceed A's section 1231 losses of \$1000. Therefore, A has a net section 1231 loss of \$200. As a result, under section 1231(a) all of A's section 1231 gains and losses are treated as ordinary gains and losses. As illustrated in the following table, A's entire \$800 of installment gain is ordinary gain. Under the rule described in paragraph (a) of this section, for purposes of determining the amount of unrecaptured section 1250 gain remaining to be taken into account, A's \$800 of ordinary section 1231 installment gain in 1999 is treated as reducing unrecaptured section 1250 gain. Therefore, A has \$2200 of unrecaptured section 1250 gain remaining to be taken into account.

(iii) In the year 2000, A has \$800 of section 1231 installment gain, resulting in a net section 1231 gain of \$800. A also has \$200 of non-recaptured net section 1231 losses. The \$800 gain is taxed at two rates. First, \$200 is taxed at ordinary rates under section 1231(c), recapturing the \$200 net section 1231 loss sustained in 1999. Second, the remaining \$600 of gain on A's year 2000 installment payment is taxed at 25 percent. As in *Example 3*, the \$200 of section 1231(c) gain is treated as reducing unrecaptured section 1250 gain, rather than adjusted net capital gain. Therefore, A has \$1400 of unrecaptured section 1250 gain remaining to be taken into account.

(iv) The gain on A's installment payment received in 2001 is taxed at 25 percent, reducing the remaining unrecaptured section 1250 gain to \$600. Of the \$800 of gain on the fourth payment, received in 2002, \$600 is taxed at 25 percent and the remaining \$200 is taxed at 20 percent. The gain on A's remaining six installment payments is taxed at 20 percent. The table is as follows:

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004-2008	Total gain
Installment gain	800	800	800	800	800	4000	8000
Ordinary gain under section 1231(a)	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800
Taxed at ordinary rates under section 1231(c) .....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
Taxed at 25% .....	.....	600	800	600	.....	.....	2000
Taxed at 20% .....	.....	.....	.....	200	800	4000	5000
Net section 1231 loss	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Remaining to be taxed at 25%	2200	1400	600	.....	.....	.....	.....

(e) *Effective date.* This section applies to installment payments properly taken into account after August 23, 1999.

[T.D. 8836, 64 FR 45875, Aug. 23, 1999]

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- (1) Time for election.
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(e) Effective date.

[T.D. 8270, 54 FR 46376, Nov. 3, 1989]

§ 1.453A-1 Installment method of reporting income by dealers on personal property.

(a) *In general.* A dealer (as defined in paragraph (c)(1) of this section) may elect to return the income from the sale of personal property on the installment method if such sale is a sale on the installment plan (as defined in paragraphs (c)(3) and (d) of this section). Under the installment method of accounting, a taxpayer may return as income from installment sales in any taxable year that proportion of the installment payments actually received in that year which the gross profit realized or to be realized when the property is paid for bears to the total contract price. For this purpose, gross profit means sales less cost of goods sold. See paragraph (d) of this section for additional rules relating to the computation of income under the installment method of accounting. In addition, see § 1.453A-2 for rules treating revolving credit plans as installment plans for taxable years beginning on or before December 31, 1986.

(b) *Effect of security.* A dealer may adopt (but is not required to do so) one of the following four ways of protecting against loss in case of default by the purchaser:

(1) An agreement that title is to remain in the vendor until performance of the purchaser's part of the transaction is completed;

(2) A form of contract in which title is conveyed to the purchaser immediately, but subject to a lien for the unpaid portion of the selling price;

(3) A present transfer of title to the purchaser, who at the same time executes a reconveyance in the form of a chattel mortgage to the vendor; or

(4) A conveyance to a trustee pending performance of the contract and subject to its provisions.

(c) *Definitions of dealer, sale, and sale on the installment plan.* For purposes of the regulations under section 453A—

(1) The term “dealer” means a person who regularly sells or otherwise disposes of personal property on the installment plan;

(2) The term “sale” includes sales and other dispositions; and

(3) Except as provided in paragraph (d)(2) of this section, the term “sale on the installment plan” means—

(i) A sale of personal property by the taxpayer under any plan for the sale of personal property, which plan, by its terms and conditions, contemplates that each sale under the plan will be paid for in two or more payments; or

(ii) A sale of personal property by the taxpayer under any plan for the sale of personal property—

(A) Which plan, by its terms and conditions, contemplates that such sale will be paid for in two or more payments; and

(B) Which sale is in fact paid for in two or more payments.

(d) *Installment plans*—(1) *Traditional installment plans.* A traditional installment plan usually has the following characteristics:

(i) The execution of a separate installment contract for each sale or disposition of personal property; and

(ii) The retention by the dealer of some type of security interest in such property.

Normally, a sale under a traditional installment plan meets the requirements of paragraph (c)(3)(i) of this section.

(2) *Revolving credit plans.* Sales under a revolving credit plan (within the meaning of § 1.453A-2(c)(1))—

(i) Are treated, for taxable years beginning on or before December 31, 1986, as sales on the installment plan to the extent provided in § 1.453A-2, which provides for the application of the requirements of paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section to sales under revolving credit plans; and

(ii) Are not treated as sales on the installment plan for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1986.

(e) *Installment income of dealers in personal property*—(1) *In general.* The income from sales on the installment plan of a dealer may be ascertained by treating as income that proportion of