§ 1.475(d)–1 Character of gain or loss.

(a) Securities never held in connection with the taxpayer’s activities as a dealer in securities. If a security is never held in connection with the taxpayer’s activities as a dealer in securities, section 475(d)(3)(A) does not affect the character of gain or loss from the security, even if the taxpayer fails to identify the security under section 475(b)(2).

(b) Ordinary treatment for notional principal contracts and derivatives held by dealers in notional principal contracts and derivatives. Section 475(d)(3)(B)(ii) (concerning the character of gain or loss with respect to a security held by a person other than in connection with its activities as a dealer in securities) does not apply to a security if § 1.475(b)–1(b) applies to the security solely because of the absence of a determination by the Commissioner prevent section 475(b)(1)(A) from applying to the security.


§ 1.475(g)–1 Effective dates.

(a)–(b) [Reserved]

(c) Section 1.475(a)–3 (concerning acquisition by a dealer of a security with a substituted basis) applies to securities acquired, originated, or entered into on or after January 4, 1995.

(d) Section 1.475(a)–4 (concerning a safe harbor to use applicable financial statement values for purposes of section 475) applies to taxable years ending on or after June 12, 2007.

(e) Except as provided elsewhere in this paragraph (d), § 1.475(b)–1 (concerning the scope of exemptions from the mark-to-market requirement) applies to taxable years ending on or after December 31, 1993.

(1) Section 1.475(b)–1(b) applies as follows:

(i) Section 1.475(b)–1(b)(1)(i) (concerning equity interests issued by a related person) applies beginning June 19, 1996. If, on June 18, 1996, a security is subject to mark-to-market accounting and, on June 19, 1996, § 1.475(b)–1(b)(1) begins to apply to the security solely because of the effective dates in this paragraph (d) (rather than because of a change in facts), then the rules of § 1.475(b)–1(b)(4)(1)(A) (concerning the prohibition against marking) apply, but § 1.475(b)–1(b)(4)(1)(B) (imposing a mark-to-market on the day before the onset of the prohibition) does not apply.

(ii) Section 1.475(b)–1(b)(2) (concerning relevant relationships for purposes of determining whether equity interests in related persons are prohibited from being marked to market) applies beginning June 19, 1996.

(iii) Section 1.475(b)–1(b)(3) (concerning certain actively traded securities) applies beginning June 19, 1996, to securities held on or after that date, except for securities described in § 1.475(b)–1(e)(1)(i) (concerning equity interests issued by controlled entities). If a security is described in § 1.475(b)–1(e)(1)(i), § 1.475(b)–1(b)(3) applies only on or after January 23, 1997 if the security is held on or after that date. If § 1.475(b)–1(b)(1) ceases to apply to a security by virtue of the operation of this paragraph (d)(1)(iii), the rules of § 1.475(b)–1(b)(4)(ii) apply to the cessation.

(iv) Except to the extent provided in paragraph (d)(1) of this section, § 1.475(b)–1(b)(4) (concerning changes in status) applies beginning June 19, 1996.

(2) Section 1.475(b)–1(c) (concerning securities deemed not held for investment by dealers in notional principal contracts and derivatives) applies to securities acquired on or after January 23, 1997.

(3) Section 1.475(b)–1(d) (concerning the special rule for hedges of another member’s risk) is effective for securities acquired, originated, or entered into on or after January 23, 1997.

(f) Section 1.475(b)–2 (concerning identification of securities that are exempt from mark-to-market treatment) applies as follows:
§ 1.481-1 Adjustments in general.

(a)(1) Section 481 prescribes the rules to be followed in computing taxable income in cases where the taxable income of the taxpayer is computed under a method of accounting different from that under which the taxable income was previously computed. A change in method of accounting to which section 481 applies includes a change in the over-all method of accounting for gross income or deductions, or a change in the treatment of a material item. For rules relating to changes in methods of accounting, see section 446(e) and paragraph (e) of §1.446-1. In computing taxable income for the taxable year of the change, there shall be taken into account those adjustments which are determined to be necessary solely by reason of such change in order to prevent amounts from being duplicated or omitted. The “year of the change” is the taxable year for which the taxable income of the taxpayer is computed under a