(2) Example. The rules of paragraph (h)(1) of this section may be illustrated by the following example.

Example. Partnership P has two partners, individuals A and B. P claims a $40,000 basis in a depreciable asset which, in fact, has a basis of $15,000. The determination that there is a substantial valuation misstatement is made solely with reference to P by comparing the $40,000 basis claimed by P with P’s correct basis of $15,000. However, the determination of whether the $5,000 threshold for application of the penalty has been reached is made separately for each partner. With respect to partner A, the penalty will apply if the portion of A’s underpayment attributable to the passthrough of the depreciation deduction, when aggregated with any other portions of A’s underpayment also attributable to substantial or gross valuation misstatements, exceeds $5,000 (assuming there is not reasonable cause for the misstatements (see §1.6664-4(c)).

(i) [Reserved]

(j) Transactions between persons described in section 482 and net section 482 transfer price adjustments. [Reserved]

(k) Returns affected. Except in the case of rules relating to transactions between persons described in section 482 and net sections 482 transfer price adjustments, the provisions of section 6662(b)(3) apply to returns due (without regard to extensions of time to file) after December 31, 1989, notwithstanding that the original substantial or gross valuation misstatement occurred on a return that was due (without regard to extensions) before January 1, 1990. Assume, for example, that a calendar year corporation claimed a deduction on its 1990 return for depreciation of an asset with a basis of X. Also assume that it had reported the same basis for computing depreciation on its returns for the preceding 5 years and that the basis shown on the return each year was 200 percent or more of the correct basis. The corporation may be subject to a penalty for substantial valuation misstatement on its 1989 and 1990 returns, even though the original misstatement occurred prior to the effective date of sections 6662(b)(3) and (e).


§ 1.6662-5T Substantial and gross valuation misstatements under chapter 1 (temporary).

(a)–(e)(3) [Reserved]. For further information, see §1.6662-5(a) through (e)(3).

(e)(4) Tests related to section 482—(i) Substantial valuation misstatement. There is a substantial valuation misstatement if there is a misstatement described in §1.6662-6 (b)(1) or (c)(1) (concerning substantial valuation misstatements pertaining to transactions between related persons).

(ii) Gross valuation misstatement. There is a gross valuation misstatement if there is a misstatement described in §1.6662-6 (b)(2) or (c)(2) (concerning gross valuation misstatements pertaining to transactions between related persons).

(iii) Property. For purposes of this section, the term property refers to both tangible and intangible property. Tangible property includes property such as money, land, buildings, fixtures and inventory. Intangible property includes property such as goodwill, covenants not to compete, leaseholds, patents, contract rights, debts, choses in action, and any other item of intangible property described in §1.482-4(b).

(f)–(h) [Reserved]. For further information, see §1.6662-5 (f) through (h).

(i) [Reserved]

(j) Transactions between persons described in section 482 and net section 482 transfer price adjustments. For rules relating to the penalty imposed with respect to a substantial or gross valuation misstatement arising from a section 482 allocation, see §1.6662-6.


§ 1.6662-6 Transactions between persons described in section 482 and net section 482 transfer price adjustments.

(a) In general—(1) Purpose and scope. Pursuant to section 6662(e) a penalty is imposed on any underpayment attributable to a substantial valuation misstatement pertaining to either a transaction between persons described in section 482 (the transactional penalty) or a net section 482 transfer price