any taxable year shall be determined under the law applicable for that year.

(f) Special rules. For purposes of taxable years beginning after December 31, 1954, and before January 1, 1958:

(1) The amount of any:

(i) Loss from operations;

(ii) Operations loss carryback; and

(iii) Operations loss carryover

shall be computed as if part I, subchapter L, chapter 1 of the Code (as in effect for 1958) and section 381(c)(22) applied to such taxable years.

(2) A loss from operations (determined in accordance with the provisions of section 812(b)(1)(C) and this paragraph) for such taxable years shall in no way affect the tax liability of any life insurance company for such taxable years. However, such loss may, to the extent allowed as an operations loss carryover under section 812, affect the tax liability of a life insurance company for a taxable year beginning after December 31, 1957. For example, for the taxable year 1956, X, a life insurance company, has a loss from operations (determined in accordance with the provisions of section 812(b)(1)(C)and this paragraph). Such loss shall in no way affect X's tax liability for the taxable years 1956 (the year of the loss), 1955 (a year to which such loss shall be carried back), or 1957 (a year to which such loss shall be carried forward). However, to the extent allowed under section 812, any amount of the loss for 1956 remaining after such carryback and carryforward shall be taken into account in determining X's tax liability for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1957.

[T.D. 6535, 26 FR 536, Jan. 20, 1961]

§1.812–3 Computation of loss from operations.

(a) Modification of deductions. A loss from operations is sustained by a life insurance company in any taxable year, if and to the extent that, for such year, there is an excess of the sum of the deductions provided by section 809(d) over the sum of (1) the life insurance company's share of each and every item of investment yield (including tax-exempt interest, partially taxexempt interest, and dividends received) as determined under section 809(b)(3), and (2) the sum of the items of 26 CFR Ch. I (4–1–04 Edition)

gross amount taken into account under section 809(c). In determining the loss from operations for purposes of section 812:

(i) No deduction shall be allowed under section 812 for the operations loss deduction.

(ii) The 85 percent limitation on dividends received provided by section 246 (b) as modified by section 809(d)(8)(B) shall not apply to the deductions otherwise allowed under:

(a) Section 243(a) in respect to dividends received by corporations,

(b) Section 244 in respect of dividends received on certain preferred stock of public utilities, and

(c) Section 245 in respect of dividends received from certain foreign corporations.

(b) *Illustration of principles.* The application of paragraph (a) of this section may be illustrated by the following example:

Example. For the taxable year 1960, X, a life insurance company, has items taken into account under section 809(c) amounting to \$150,000, its share of the investment yield amounts to \$250,000, and total deductions allowed by section 809(d) of \$375,000, exclusive of any operations loss deduction and exclusive of any deduction for dividends received. In 1960, X received as its share of dividends entitled to the benefits of section 243(a) the amount of \$100,000. These dividends are included in X's share of the investment yield. X has no other deductions to which section 812(c) applies. On the basis of these facts, X has a loss from operations for the taxable year 1960 of \$60,000, computed as follows:

Deductions for 1960	\$375,000
Plus: Deduction for dividends received com-	
puted without regard to the limitation provided	
by sec. 246(b), as modified by sec.	
809(d)(8)(B) (85% of \$100,000)	85,000
Total deductions as modified by sec.	
812(c)	460,000
Less: Sum of sec. 809(c) items and X's share of	
investment yield (including \$100,000 of divi-	
dends)	400,000

Loss from operations for 1960 (60,000)

[T.D. 6535, 26 FR 536, Jan. 20, 1961]

§1.812–4 Operations loss carrybacks and operations loss carryovers.

(a) In general—(1) Years to which loss may be carried. In order to compute the operations loss deduction of a life insurance company the company must first determine the part of any losses