

## Reg. Section 1.351-1(a)(2), Example 3

Transfer to corporation controlled by transferor.

(a) In general.

(1) Nonrecognition of gain or loss. Section 351(a) provides, in general, for the nonrecognition of gain or loss upon the transfer by one or more persons of property to a corporation solely in exchange for stock of such corporation if, immediately after the exchange, such person or persons are in control of the corporation to which the property was transferred. As used in section 351, the phrase "one or more persons" includes individuals, trusts, estates, partnerships, associations, companies, or corporations (see section 7701(a)(1)). To be in control of the transferee corporation, such person or persons must own immediately after the transfer stock possessing at least 80 percent of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock entitled to vote and at least 80 percent of the total number of shares of all other classes of stock of such corporation (see section 368(c)). In determining control under this section, the fact that any corporate transferor distributes part or all of the stock which it receives in the exchange to its shareholders shall not be taken into account. The phrase "immediately after the exchange" does not necessarily require simultaneous exchanges by two or more persons, but comprehends a situation where the rights of the parties have been previously defined and the execution of the agreement proceeds with an expedition consistent with orderly procedure. For purposes of this section, stock rights and stock warrants are not included in the term stock. In addition, for purposes of this section-

(i) Stock will not be treated as issued for property if it is issued for services rendered or to be rendered to or for the benefit of the issuing corporation; and

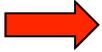
(ii) Stock will not be treated as issued for property if it is issued for property which is of relatively small value in comparison to the value of the stock already owned (or to be received for services) by the person who transferred such property and the primary purpose of the transfer is to qualify under this section the exchanges of property by other persons transferring property.

(2) Application. The application of section 351(a) is illustrated by the following examples:

Example (1). C owns a patent right worth \$25,000 and D owns a manufacturing plant worth \$75,000. C and D organize the R Corporation with an authorized capital stock of \$100,000. C transfers his patent right to the R Corporation for \$25,000 of its stock and D transfers his plant to the new corporation for \$75,000 of its stock. No gain or loss to C or D is recognized.

Example (2). B owns certain real estate which cost him \$50,000 in 1930, but which has a fair market value of \$200,000 in 1955. He transfers the property to

the N Corporation in 1955 for 78 percent of each class of stock of the corporation having a fair market value of \$200,000, the remaining 22 percent of the stock of the corporation having been issued by the corporation in 1940 to other persons for cash. B realized a taxable gain of \$150,000 on this transaction.



Example (3). E, an individual, owns property with a basis of \$10,000 but which has a fair market value of \$18,000. E also had rendered services valued at \$2,000 to Corporation F. Corporation F has outstanding 100 shares of common stock all of which are held by G. Corporation F issues 400 shares of its common stock (having a fair market value of \$20,000) to E in exchange for his property worth \$18,000 and in compensation for the services he has rendered worth \$2,000. Since immediately after the transaction, E owns 80 percent of the outstanding stock of Corporation F, no gain is recognized upon the exchange of the property for the stock. However, E realized \$2,000 of ordinary income as compensation for services rendered to Corporation F.

### (3) Underwritings of stock.

(i) In general. For the purpose of section 351, if a person acquires stock of a corporation from an underwriter in exchange for cash in a qualified underwriting transaction, the person who acquires stock from the underwriter is treated as transferring cash directly to the corporation in exchange for stock of the corporation and the underwriter is disregarded. A qualified underwriting transaction is a transaction in which a corporation issues stock for cash in an underwriting in which either the underwriter is an agent of the corporation or the underwriter's ownership of the stock is transitory.

(ii) Effective date. This paragraph (a)(3) is effective for qualified underwriting transactions occurring on or after May 1, 1996.

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