

of rents and royalties from a licensing business and income from banking, financing, or investment company business. Your committee believes that foreign corporations carrying on substantial activities in the United States, in such cases, should not be able to cast their transactions in such a form as to avoid both all U.S. tax and most foreign taxes. Also, it is believed that foreign corporations should pay a U.S. tax on the income generated from U.S. business activities.

To meet both types of problems described above your committee's bill provides for the taxation of nonresident aliens and foreign corporations at the regular U.S. graduated individual rates or corporate rates on their income which is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States. This effectively connected rule applies to all their income from sources in the United States and to three limited categories of foreign source income. The U.S. source income of nonresident aliens and foreign corporations which is not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States is taxed at a flat 30-percent rate (or reduced treaty rate).

(c) *Explanation of provision.*—As a general rule, the bill provides that income of a nonresident alien or foreign corporation will be subject to the flat 30-percent (or lower treaty) rate if it is not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States. The regular individual or corporate rates apply to income which is effectively connected to the conduct of a U.S. trade or business. However, the foreigner may elect to treat real property income as if it were income effectively connected with a U.S. business. This is to permit the deductions attributable to this real property income to be deducted from it. The application of the effectively connected concept to different types of income is set forth below.

(1) *Income from U.S. sources treated as "effectively connected."*—In determining whether periodical income such as interest, dividends, rents, wages, and capital gains is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States two principal factors are to be taken into account. First, is the income derived from assets used or held for use in the conduct of the trade or business in the United States? Thus, for example, are the assets being held for future, or remittant, use in the business? In this regard, particular attention will be given to the relationship between the asset and the needs of the business. Second, were the activities of the trade or business a material factor in the realization of the income? Thus, in the case of this second factor, is there an immediate relationship between the income in question and the U.S. business activities of the foreign corporation? Also to be taken into account in weighing the relationship of the investment income to the trade or business, but not to be a controlling factor by itself, is whether or not the assets or income are accounted for through the U.S. trade or business.

All other income from sources within the United States (that is, other than the periodical income and capital gains described above) is to be treated as "effectively connected" with the conduct of any trade or business within the United States.

(2) *Income from sources without the United States.*—Income from sources without the United States is not to be treated as "effectively connected" with the conduct of a trade or business within the United