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customers to generate the reports from their location and to keep track of their relationships with their own customers. Assume for purposes of this example that Corporation B's income from these transactions is derived from the provision of services.

(ii) Under the principles of section 861(a)(3) and §1.861–4(a), as applied pursuant to §1.937–2(b), because Corporation B performs personal services wholly within Possession X, the compensation Corporation B receives for services is sourced to Possession X. Corporation B's services income is also effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in Possession X, under the principles of section 864(c)(3) as applied pursuant to §1.937–3(b). Corporation B's income is not from sources within the United States, nor is it effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States. Accordingly, the U.S. income rule of section 937(b)(2), §1.937–2(c)(1), and paragraph (c)(1) of this section does not operate to prevent Corporation B's services income from being Possession X source or Possession X effectively connected income within the meaning of section 937(b)(1).

(f) *Effective/applicability date.* Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph (f), this section applies to income earned in taxable years ending after April 9, 2008. Taxpayers may choose to apply paragraph (b) of this section to income earned in open taxable years ending after October 22, 2004.

[T.D. 9391, 73 FR 19374, Apr. 9, 2008, as amended at T.D. 9391, 73 FR 27728, May 14, 2008]

CHINA TRADE ACT CORPORATIONS

§ 1.941–1 Special deduction for China Trade Act corporations.

In addition to the deductions from taxable income otherwise allowed such a corporation, a China Trade Act corporation is, under certain conditions, allowed an additional deduction in computing taxable income. This special deduction is an amount equal to the proportion of the taxable income derived from sources within Formosa and Hong Kong (determined without regard to this section and determined in a manner similar to that provided in part I (section 861 and following), subchapter N, chapter 1 of the Code, and the regulations thereunder) which the par value of the shares of stock of the corporation, owned on the last day of the taxable year by (a) persons resident in Formosa, Hong Kong, the United States, or possessions of the United States, and (b) individual citizens of the United States wherever resident, bears to the par value of the whole number of shares of stock of the corporation outstanding on that date. The decrease, by reason of such deduction, in the tax imposed by section 11 must not, however, exceed the amount of the special dividend referred to in section 941 (b), and is not allowable unless the special dividend has been certified to the Commissioner by the Secretary of Commerce.

§ 1.941–2 Meaning of terms used in connection with China Trade Act corporations.

(a) A China Trade Act corporation is one organized under the provisions of the China Trade Act, 1922 (15 U.S.C. chapter 4).

(b) The term ''special dividend'' means the amount which is distributed as a dividend to or for the benefit of such persons as on the last day of the taxable year were resident in Formosa, Hong Kong, the United States, or possessions of the United States, or were individual citizens of the United States, and owned shares of stock of the corporation. Such dividend must be distributed prior to or at the time fixed by law for filing the return of the corporation, including the period of any extension of time granted under rules and regulations prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary or his delegate. Such special dividend does not include any other amounts payable or to be payable to such persons or for their benefit by reason of their interest in the corporation and must be made in proportion to the par value of the shares of stock of the corporation owned by each.

(c) For the purposes of section 941, the shares of stock of a China Trade Act corporation are considered to be owned by the person in whom the equitable right to the income from such shares is in good faith vested.

(d) ''Taxable income derived from sources within Formosa and Hong Kong'' is the sum of the taxable income from sources wholly within Formosa and Hong Kong and that portion of the taxable income from sources partly within and partly without Formosa and Hong Kong which may be allocated