

U. S. NONRESIDENT ALIEN INCOME TAX RETURN BUSINESS WITHIN UNITED STATES

The term "nonresident alien individual" includes "nonresident alien fiduciary"

(References are to the Internal Revenue Code unless otherwise noted)

Special Notice.—If you are a resident of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, or the United Kingdom, refer to the income tax convention entered into by the United States with your respective country in order to ascertain the exemptions from, and reduced rates of, United States income tax to which you may be entitled under the convention with your country. For any additional information regarding such tax convention consult the District Director of Internal Revenue for the district in which you have your principal place of business in the United States.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

(A) **Who must make a return on Form 1040B.**—Every nonresident alien individual who at any time within the taxable year was engaged in trade or business within the United States is required to make or have made a return on Form 1040B of all his income received from sources within the United States, except a resident of Canada or Mexico whose sole income from sources within the United States consisted of compensation for personal services and did not exceed \$600 during the taxable year. Section 51 (b) provides that "No joint return may be made if either the husband or wife at any time during the taxable year is a nonresident alien."

A nonresident alien who is a resident of Puerto Rico for the entire taxable year is required to make or have made a return on Form 1040 instead of Form 1040B.

The phrase "engaged in trade or business within the United States" includes the performance of personal services within the United States at any time within the taxable year, but does not include the performance of personal services for a nonresident alien individual, foreign partnership, or foreign corporation, not engaged in trade or business within the United States, by a nonresident alien individual temporarily present in the United States for a period or periods not exceeding a total of 90 days during the taxable year and whose compensation for such services did not exceed in the aggregate \$3,000. Such phrase does not include the effecting, through a resident broker, commission agent, or custodian, of transactions in the United States in commodities (if of a kind customarily dealt in on an organized commodity exchange, if the transaction is of the kind customarily consummated at such place, and if the alien, partnership, or corporation has no office or place of business in the United States at any time during the taxable year through which or by the direction of which such transactions in commodities are effected), or in stocks or securities.

A member of a partnership so engaged is, by reason of such fact, himself likewise so engaged and must file Form 1040B.

The responsible representative or agent within the United States of a nonresident alien individual who at any time within the taxable year was engaged in trade or business within the United States shall make, in behalf of his nonresident alien principal, a return of, and shall pay the tax on, all income from sources within the United States coming within his control as representative or agent. The agency appointment will determine how completely the agent is substituted for the principal for tax purposes.

Unless a nonresident alien individual who, at any time within the taxable year, was engaged in trade or business within the United States shall file, or cause to be filed, with the District Director of Internal Revenue a true and accurate return of his total income from sources within the United States, in the manner prescribed by law, the tax shall be collected on the basis of gross income (not net income) from sources within the United States.

(B) **Returns of income of decedents.**—The executor or administrator shall make a return on Form 1040B for a nonresident alien decedent who was engaged in trade or business in the United States at any time during his last taxable year.

(C) **Period to be covered by return.**—Calendar year 1953 or other taxable years beginning in 1953.

Information with respect to change in accounting period may be obtained from the office of the District Director of Internal Revenue.

(D) **When and where the return must be filed.**—On or before the 15th day of the sixth month following the close of the taxable year with the District Director of Internal Revenue for the district in which you have your principal place of business in the United States, except that a nonresident alien individual whose wages are subject to withholding at the source under section 1622

is required to file Form 1040B on or before the 15th day of the third month following the close of the taxable year. In case you have no principal place of business in the United States at the time of filing return, it should be forwarded to the District Director of Internal Revenue, Baltimore 2, Maryland, U. S. A.

(E) **Declaration.**—The return shall contain or be verified by a written declaration that it is made under the penalties of perjury. The return may be made by an agent (1) if made by the responsible representative or agent within the United States under competent agency appointment, or (2) if, by reason of illness, the person liable for the making of the return is unable to make it, or (3) if the taxpayer is unable to make the return by reason of continuous absence from the United States for a period of at least 60 days prior to the date prescribed by law for making the return. Whenever a return is made by an agent, it must be accompanied by a power of attorney.

Where the return is actually prepared by some person or persons other than the taxpayer, such person or persons must also sign the declaration.

(F) **When and to whom the tax must be paid.**—The tax must be paid in full when the return is filed, except that in the case of a nonresident alien individual whose wages are subject to withholding at the source under section 1622, the tax must be paid in full on or before the 15th day of the third month following the close of the taxable year.

The tax may be paid in cash or by check or money order drawn to the order of "District Director of Internal Revenue."

(G) **Penalties.**—Severe penalties are provided by law for failure to file a required return, for filing late, and for filing a false or fraudulent return.

(H) **Received or accrued income.**—If your books of account are kept on the accrual basis, report all income accrued, even though it has not been actually received or entered on the books, and expenses incurred instead of expenses paid. As to disallowance of deductions for unpaid expenses and interest payable to certain persons, see section 24 (c). If your books are not kept on the accrual basis, or if you kept no books, make your return on a cash basis and report all income received or constructively received, such as bank interest credited to your account and coupon bond interest matured, and report expenses actually paid.

(I) **Items exempt from tax.**—The following items are exempt, except where otherwise indicated, from United States income tax and should not be included in gross income:

(a) The proceeds of life insurance policies, paid by reason of the death of the insured. If any part of the proceeds is held by the insurer under an agreement to pay interest, the interest is taxable. Amounts received under a life insurance or endowment policy, not payable by reason of the death of the insured, are not taxable until the aggregate of the amounts received exceeds the premiums or consideration for the policy. (See Specific Instruction 5 as to taxation of annuities.)

(b) Gifts (not received as consideration for services rendered) and money and property acquired by bequest, devise, or inheritance (but the income derived from such property is taxable and must be reported);

(c) Interest on obligations of a State or political subdivision; interest on obligations of the United States issued prior to March 1, 1941, if made wholly exempt from taxation by the act authorizing their issuance; and interest on not exceeding \$5,000 of United States Savings Bonds (at cost) and Treasury Bonds (at face value) which were issued before March 1, 1941;

(d) Except in the case of amounts attributable to (and not in excess of) deductions allowed under section 23 (x) in any prior taxable year, amounts received through accident or health insurance or under workmen's compensation acts, and amounts

received as a pension, annuity, or similar allowance for personal injuries or sickness resulting from active service in the armed forces of any country;

(e) Income which consists exclusively of earnings derived from the operation of a ship or ships (or aircraft) documented (or registered) under the laws of a foreign country, provided such country grants an equivalent exemption to citizens of the United States and to corporations organized in the United States;

(f) Interest received from a resident alien individual, a resident foreign corporation, or a domestic corporation when it is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that less than 20 percent of the gross income of such resident payor or domestic corporation has been derived from sources within the United States for the 3-year period ending with the close of the taxable year of such payor preceding the payment of such interest, or for such part of such period as may be applicable;

(g) Certain dividends as noted in Specific Instruction 2.

Any taxpayer who excludes from gross income from sources within the United States income of the type specified in (f) above must file with his return a statement setting forth each item of

such income and such information as may be necessary to show that the income is of the type specified in that paragraph.

(J) Treatment of depreciation and depletion.—A reasonable allowance for the exhaustion, wear and tear, and obsolescence of property used in the trade or business may be deducted. All deductions for depreciation must be explained in the depreciation schedule on page 3. If obsolescence is claimed, explain why the useful life is less than the actual life.

The amount of depreciation on property acquired by purchase should be determined upon the basis of the original cost (not replacement cost) of the property and the probable number of years remaining of its expected useful life, except if the property was purchased prior to March 1, 1913, it will be computed on the fair market value of such property as of that date or its original cost (less depreciation actually sustained before that date), whichever is greater. (See sections 23 (l) and 114.)

See the regulations under sections 23 (m) and 114 with respect to additional forms and information required if a deduction is claimed for depletion.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

(Numbered to correspond with item numbers on page 1 of return)

1. Salaries and other compensation for personal services.—Report all salaries, wages, commissions, bonuses, etc., for services performed within the United States. Except as noted in General Instruction (A), gross income from sources within the United States includes compensation for labor or personal services performed within the United States regardless of the residence of the payor, of the place in which the contract for services was made, or of the place of payment. If a specific amount is paid for labor or personal service performed in the United States, such amount (if income from sources within the United States) shall be included in the gross income. If no accurate allocation or segregation of compensation for labor or personal services performed in the United States can be made, or when such labor or service is performed partly within and partly without the United States, the amount to be included in the gross income shall be determined by an apportionment on the time basis, i. e., there shall be included in the gross income an amount which bears the same relation to the total compensation as the number of days of performance of the labor or services within the United States bears to the total number of days of performance of labor or services for which the payment is made. Except as noted in General Instruction (A), wages received for services rendered inside the territorial limits of the United States and wages of an alien seaman earned on a coastwise vessel are to be regarded as from sources within the United States.

Any amount claimed as a deduction for ordinary and necessary expenses against salaries, etc., such as traveling expenses in connection with your occupation, should be fully explained. Traveling expenses ordinarily include expenditures for transportation, meals, and lodging. The expenses of a commuter in traveling to and from work are not deductible.

2. Dividends.—Attach a statement showing (a) dividends on share accounts in Federal savings and loan associations in case of shares issued on or after March 28, 1942 (dividends on shares issued before that date should be included in item 4, page 1); (b) dividends from a domestic corporation constituting income from sources within the United States; and (c) dividends from a foreign corporation to the extent they constitute income from sources within the United States.

Dividends will be treated as income from sources within the United States unless the taxpayer submits sufficient data to establish to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that they should be excluded from gross income. (See section 119 (a).)

3. Interest on corporation bonds, etc.—Enter interest on bonds, debentures, notes, or certificates or other evidences of indebtedness, issued by any corporation with interest coupons or in registered form, and all interest received or credited to your account on corporation bonds upon which a United States income tax was paid at the source by the debtor corporation. Include all interest received or accrued, as the case may be, on notes, mortgages, or similar interest-bearing obligations of residents of the United States, except the interest specified in paragraph (c) and (f) of General Instruction (I).

4. Interest on Government obligations, etc.—Enter interest received or accrued during the year.

Non-interest-bearing obligations issued at a discount.—Taxpayer on the cash basis may elect, as to all non-interest-bearing obligations issued at a discount and redeemable for fixed amounts increasing at stated intervals (for example, United States Savings Bonds), to include the increase in redemption price applicable to the current year. For the year of election the total increase in redemption price of such obligations occurring between the date of acquisition and the end of the year must be included. Taxpayer so electing shall report such income as interest in item 4,

page 1, and attach statement listing obligations owned and computation of accrued income. An election exercised in the current year or in a prior year is binding for all subsequent years.

5. Annuities.—Amounts received as an annuity under an annuity or endowment contract shall be included in gross income to the extent of 3 percent of the aggregate premiums or consideration paid for such annuity. If the aggregate of the amounts received and excluded from gross income in this and prior years equals the aggregate premiums or consideration paid for such annuity, the entire amount thereafter received must be included in gross income.

6. Gains and losses from sales or exchanges of capital assets and other property.—Report details in Schedules A (1) and (2).

“Capital Assets” defined.—The term “capital assets” means property held by the taxpayer (whether or not connected with his trade or business) but does NOT include—

(a) stock in trade or other property of a kind properly includible in his inventory if on hand at the close of the taxable year;

(b) property held by the taxpayer primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of his trade or business;

(c) property used in the trade or business which is subject to the allowance for depreciation provided in section 23 (1);

(d) real property used in the trade or business of the taxpayer;

(e) certain government obligations issued at a discount and maturing within 1 year of issue;

(f) certain copyrights or artistic compositions, etc.

Gain on the sale of depreciable property between husband and wife or between a shareholder and a “controlled corporation” shall be treated as ordinary gain. (See section 117 (o).)

Description of property.—State following facts: (a) For real estate, location and description of land and improvements; (b) for bonds or other evidences of indebtedness, name of issuing corporation, particular issue, denomination, and amount; and (c) for stocks, name of corporation, class of stock, number of shares, and capital changes affecting basis (including nontaxable distributions).

Basis.—In determining GAIN in case of property acquired before March 1, 1913, use the cost or the fair market value as of March 1, 1913, adjusted as provided in section 113 (b), whichever is greater, but in determining LOSS use cost so adjusted. If the property was acquired after February 28, 1913, use cost, except as otherwise provided in section 113.

Losses on securities becoming worthless.—If (1) shares of stock become worthless during the year, or (2) corporate securities with interest coupons or in registered form become worthless during the year, and are capital assets, the loss therefrom shall be considered as from the sale or exchange of capital assets as of the last day of such taxable year.

Nonbusiness debt.—If a debt, other than a debt evidenced by a corporate security with interest coupons or in registered form and other than a debt the loss from the worthlessness of which is incurred in the trade or business, becomes totally worthless within the taxable year, the loss resulting therefrom shall be considered a loss from the sale or exchange during the taxable year of a capital asset held for not more than 6 months. Enter such loss in column 8 (describe in column 1) of Schedule A (1) under schedule of short-term capital gains and losses.

Classification of capital gains and losses.—The phrase “short-term” applies to gains and losses from the sale or exchange of capital assets held for 6 months or less; the phrase “long-term” to capital assets held for more than 6 months.

Collapsible corporations.—Gain from the sale or exchange of stock of a collapsible corporation is not a capital gain. (See section 117 (m).)

Treatment of capital gains and losses.—Short-term capital gains and losses will be merged to obtain the net short-term capital gain or loss. Long-term capital gains and losses (taken into account at 100 percent) will be merged to obtain the net long-term capital gain or loss. If the net short-term capital gain exceeds the net long-term capital loss, 100 percent of such excess shall be included in income. If the net long-term capital gain exceeds the net short-term capital loss, 50 percent of such excess shall be included in income.

Limitation on allowable capital losses.—If the sum of all the capital losses exceeds the sum of all the capital gains (all such gains and losses to be taken into account at 100 percent), then such capital losses shall be allowed as a deduction only to the extent of (1) current year capital gains plus (2) the smaller of either the net income of the current year computed without regard to capital gains or losses, or \$1,000. The excess of such allowable losses over the sum of items (1) and (2) above is called "capital loss carry-over." It may be carried forward and treated as a short-term capital loss in succeeding years. However, the capital loss carry-over of each year should be kept separate, since the law limits the use of such carry-over to the five succeeding years. Therefore, in offsetting capital gain and income of 1953 by prior year loss carry-overs, use any capital loss carry-over remaining from 1948 before using any such carry-over from 1949 or subsequent years. Any 1948 carry-over which cannot be used in 1953 must be excluded in determining the total loss carry-over to 1954 and subsequent years.

Alternative Tax.—If the net long-term capital gain exceeds the net short-term capital loss, or in the case of only a long-term capital gain, taxpayers with surtax net income exceeding \$14,000 should compute the alternative tax in Schedule A (1). The alternative tax, if less than the normal tax and surtax, shall be the tax liability.

"Wash sales" losses.—Losses from the sale or other disposition of stocks or securities are not deductible (unless sustained in connection with the taxpayer's trade or business), if, within 30 days before or after the date of sale or other disposition, the taxpayer has acquired (by purchase or by an exchange upon which the entire amount of gain or loss was recognized by law), or has entered into a contract or option to acquire, substantially identical stock or securities.

Losses in transactions between certain persons.—No deduction is allowable for losses from sales or exchanges of property directly or indirectly between (a) members of a family, (b) a corporation and an individual owning more than 50 percent of its stock (liquidations excepted), (c) a grantor and fiduciary of any trust, or (d) a fiduciary and a beneficiary of the same trust.

7. Rents and royalties.—Report in Schedule B (1) all rents and royalties from property located within the United States or from any interest in such property, including rents and royalties for the use of or the privilege of using within the United States, patents, copyrights, secret processes and formulas, good will, trade-marks, trade brands, franchises, and other like property. The income arising from the rental of property, whether tangible or intangible, located within the United States, or from the use of property, whether tangible or intangible, within the United States, is from sources within the United States.

Deductions which may be properly allocated to income from rents and royalties are (1) ordinary and necessary expenses incurred in connection with the property for the use of which the rents and royalties are paid and (2) depreciation or depletion of such property sustained during the taxable year. Other necessary expenses, such as repairs, interest, taxes, fire insurance, fuel, light, and labor, should be itemized.

8. Net profit (or loss) from business or profession.—If you owned a business, or practiced a profession on your own account, fill in Schedule B (2) of the return, and enter the net profit (or loss) as item 8.

If installment method is used, attach schedule showing separately for years 1950, 1951, 1952, and 1953: (a) Gross sales; (b) cost of goods sold; (c) gross profits; (d) percentage of profits to gross sales; (e) amount collected; and (f) gross profit on amount collected.

Bad debts may be treated in either of two ways—(1) by a deduction from income in respect of debts which became wholly worthless within the taxable year, or (2) by a deduction from income of a reasonable addition to a reserve.

Every taxpayer claiming a deduction due to a net operating loss for the preceding taxable year or years shall file with his return the statement required by section 122 and regulations thereunder.

Do not include in your costs or other business deductions any salary or other compensation for yourself.

From the items of income derived specifically from sources within the United States there shall be deducted the expenses, losses, and other deductions properly apportioned or allocated thereto and a ratable part of any other expenses, losses, or deduc-

tions which cannot definitely be allocated to some item or class of gross income. The remainder shall be included in full as net income from sources within the United States. The ratable part is based upon the ratio of gross income from sources within the United States to the total gross income.

9. (a) Income from partnerships, joint ventures, etc., and fiduciaries.—Enter in Schedule B (3) your share of the profits (whether received or not) or of the losses of a partnership (including a joint venture, or the like, not taxable as a corporation) doing business in the United States (except your share of capital gains and losses, which should be entered in Schedule A (1)), and income from a domestic estate or trust.

If the taxable period on the basis of which you file your return does not coincide with the annual accounting period of the partnership, joint venture, etc., or fiduciary, then you should include in your return your distributive share of the net profits or losses for such accounting period ending within your taxable year.

Include in item 4 your share of interest on obligations of the United States and instrumentalities, issued prior to March 1, 1941, owned by the partnership, estate, or trust. Include in item 11, and explain in Schedule C, your share of any contribution or gift allowable by section 23 (c) payment of which was made by the partnership within its taxable year.

(b) Other income.—Enter in Schedule B (3) any other taxable income, including alimony and separate maintenance income.

11. Contributions.—Enter contributions or gifts paid within the taxable year to any domestic corporation, or to any community chest, fund, or foundation, created in the United States, operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder, or individual, and no substantial part of the activities of which is carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting, to influence legislation; or to the special fund for vocational rehabilitation authorized by section 12 of the World War Veterans' Act, 1924. The amount claimed shall not exceed 20 percent of your adjusted gross income. For definition of adjusted gross income, see section 22 (n).

Report in Schedule C the name and address of each organization, the amount and approximate date of the contribution or gift in each case.

12. Interest.—Enter interest on personal indebtedness as distinguished from business indebtedness (which should be entered in Schedules B (1) and (2)). Do not include interest on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry obligations (other than obligations of the United States issued after September 24, 1917, and originally subscribed for by the taxpayer) the interest upon which is wholly exempt from taxation. For limitations on deductions for unpaid expenses and interest, see section 24 (c). Do not deduct amounts paid or accrued on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase a single premium life insurance or endowment contract. A contract shall be considered a single premium life insurance or endowment contract, if substantially all the premiums on such contract are paid within a period of 4 years from the date on which the contract is purchased.

In order to claim a deduction for interest paid, the indebtedness must be connected with some source of taxable income within the United States. Any deductions on account of interest should be itemized and explained in Schedule D.

13. Taxes.—Enter personal taxes and all taxes on property having a situs in the United States, and not used in your business or profession, which were paid or accrued during the taxable year. You can deduct State or local retail sales taxes if under the laws of your State they are imposed directly upon the consumer, or if they are imposed on the retailer (or wholesaler in case of gasoline taxes) and the amount of the tax is separately stated by the retailer to the consumer. Do not include taxes assessed against local benefits, Federal income taxes or estate, inheritance, legacy, succession, gift taxes, taxes imposed on your interest as shareholder of a corporation which are paid by the corporation without reimbursement from you. Do not include Federal import duties or Federal excise or stamp taxes; but any such duties or taxes attributable to your business activities may be deducted in Schedule B (1) or B (2). Federal social security and employment taxes paid by or for an employee are not deductible by the employee.

Any deduction on account of taxes should be itemized and explained in Schedule E.

14. Losses from fire, storm, shipwreck, or other casualty, or theft.—Losses sustained during the taxable year of property not connected with the trade or business if arising from fire, storm, shipwreck, or other casualty, or from theft, and if not compensated for by insurance or otherwise, are deductible only if the property was located within the United States. Explain and itemize losses claimed in Schedule F.

15. Other deductions.—Enter other authorized deductions not claimed elsewhere on the return.

Do not deduct losses incurred in transactions which were neither connected with your trade or business nor entered into for profit. Losses sustained during the taxable year and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise, if incurred in any transaction entered into for profit, although not connected with a trade or business, are (if otherwise allowable) deductible only if and to the extent that the profit, if such transaction resulted in a profit, would have been taxable as income from sources within the United States. Losses from wagering transactions are allowable only to the extent of the gains derived by you from such transactions. Any deduction claimed should be explained in Schedule F.

In case you incurred expenses in connection with exempt income (other than interest) or owned any property the income from which is exempt, see the regulations issued under section 24 (a) (5).

See regulations under section 23 (v) which provides for the deduction of amortizable bond premium by the owner of bond.

16. Ratable part of deductions not definitely allocated to any class of income.—In addition to the deductions which can be definitely allocated to income from sources within the United States, there may be deducted a ratable part of any other expenses, losses, or deductions which cannot be definitely allocated to some item or class of gross income from sources within or without the United States. The ratable part is based upon the ratio of gross income from sources within the United States to the total gross income. Fill in Schedule G and enter as item 16 the ratable part of any deductions not definitely allocated to any item or class of gross income.

19. Income from sources within and without the United States.—Items of gross income not allocated to sources within or without the United States, such as gross income derived from the sale of personal property produced (in whole or in part) by the taxpayer within the United States and sold within a foreign country, or produced (in whole or in part) by the taxpayer within a foreign country and sold within the United States, shall be treated as derived from sources partly within and partly without the United States. (See the regulations issued under section 119 (e).)

Explain fully in a statement attached to the return how you determined the amount entered in item 19 as the portion of income attributable to sources within the United States.

22. Exemptions for normal tax and surtax.—In the case of a nonresident alien (other than a resident of Canada or Mexico) the exemption is \$600.

A nonresident alien residing in Canada or Mexico is entitled to—

(I) One exemption (\$600) for the taxpayer himself—two if he is either 65 years of age or over OR blind—three if he is both 65 or over AND blind;

(II) One exemption (\$600) for the taxpayer's wife (or husband) if she (or he) had no gross income from sources within the United States and her (or his) exemption is not claimed on another return—two if she (or he) is 65 years of age or over OR blind—three if she (or he) is both 65 or over AND blind;

For purposes of (I) and (II) above, marital status, age, and blindness must be determined as of the close of the taxable year. However, if the husband or wife died during the year, the exemptions of the deceased should be determined as of the date of death instead of the close of the year. If totally blind, attach a statement of such fact to the return. If partially blind, attach a statement from a qualified physician or a registered optometrist that (1) central visual acuity did not exceed 20/200 in the better eye with correcting lenses or (2) that the widest diameter of the visual field subtends an angle no greater than 20 degrees.

(III) One exemption (\$600) for each closely related dependent who received more than half of his or her support from the taxpayer during the taxable year and who during the year had less than \$600 gross income of his or her own from sources within the United States and is not claimed as an exemption on the return of her husband (or his wife). (The law does not allow additional exemptions for age and blindness for dependents.)

"Closely related" means that the person is the taxpayer's child ("child" includes a legally adopted child and a child whose adoption was denied by a court because of mental incapacity of a

surviving natural parent), or descendant of such child; stepson, stepdaughter, son-in-law, or daughter-in-law; father, mother, or ancestor of either; stepfather, stepmother, father-in-law, or mother-in-law; brother, sister, stepbrother, stepsister, half brother, half sister, brother-in-law, or sister-in-law; uncle, aunt, nephew, or niece (but only if related by blood).

To qualify as a dependent, a person must also be either a citizen of the United States, or a resident of the United States, Canada, or Mexico.

24. Tax Rate Schedule.—The schedule below shows the normal tax and surtax for the calendar year 1953. See Form 1040B—FY for rates applicable to other taxable years. The tax to be entered as item 24, page 1, should be reduced by 3 percent of any partially tax-exempt interest reported in item 4, page 1, or 3 percent of item 23, page 1, whichever amount is the lesser. If tax is so reduced, attach statement.

If item 23, page 1 is: Enter as Item 24, page 1:
Not over \$2,000.....22.2% of the amount in item 23

Over—	But not over—
\$2,000	\$4,000.....\$444, plus 24.6% of excess over \$2,000
\$4,000	\$6,000.....\$936, plus 29% of excess over \$4,000
\$6,000	\$8,000.....\$1,516, plus 34% of excess over \$6,000
\$8,000	\$10,000.....\$2,196, plus 38% of excess over \$8,000
\$10,000	\$12,000.....\$2,956, plus 42% of excess over \$10,000
\$12,000	\$14,000.....\$3,796, plus 48% of excess over \$12,000
\$14,000	\$16,000.....\$4,756, plus 53% of excess over \$14,000
\$16,000	\$18,000.....\$5,816, plus 56% of excess over \$16,000
\$18,000	\$20,000.....\$6,936, plus 59% of excess over \$18,000
\$20,000	\$22,000.....\$8,116, plus 62% of excess over \$20,000
\$22,000	\$26,000.....\$9,356, plus 66% of excess over \$22,000
\$26,000	\$32,000.....\$11,996, plus 67% of excess over \$26,000
\$32,000	\$38,000.....\$16,016, plus 68% of excess over \$32,000
\$38,000	\$44,000.....\$20,096, plus 72% of excess over \$38,000
\$44,000	\$50,000.....\$24,416, plus 75% of excess over \$44,000
\$50,000	\$60,000.....\$28,916, plus 77% of excess over \$50,000
\$60,000	\$70,000.....\$36,616, plus 80% of excess over \$60,000
\$70,000	\$80,000.....\$44,616, plus 83% of excess over \$70,000
\$80,000	\$90,000.....\$52,916, plus 85% of excess over \$80,000
\$90,000	\$100,000.....\$61,416, plus 88% of excess over \$90,000
\$100,000	\$150,000.....\$70,216, plus 90% of excess over \$100,000
\$150,000	\$200,000.....\$115,216, plus 91% of excess over \$150,000
\$200,000\$160,716, plus 92% of excess over \$200,000

27. (A) United States income tax paid at source.—Enter the total of all credits allowable under section 143 for the taxable year.

27. (B) United States income tax withheld by employer.—A nonresident alien engaged in trade or business within the United States and having wages subject to withholding under section 1622 should enter the amount of income tax withheld from his wages by his employer and attach all Original Withholding Statements (Form W-2) received from his employers for the year.

27. (C) United States tax paid on 1953 Declaration of Estimated Tax.—A nonresident alien engaged in trade or business within the United States and having wages subject to withholding under section 1622 who filed a Declaration of Estimated Tax for 1953 should enter the total of all payments of estimated tax shown on such declaration. If on your 1952 return you had an overpayment which you chose to apply on your 1953 tax, include this in item 27 (c).

27. (D) United States income tax paid on Departing Alien Income Tax Return, Form 1040C.—Enter tax paid on Form 1040C, and fill in question 5, page 4 of return.

NOTE: A resident alien whose status changed during the taxable year to that of nonresident alien, must file a final return for the full taxable year, after the expiration of such year, on Form 1040. The income for the period during which he was a resident of the United States and that for the period during which he was a nonresident alien should be segregated and the tax should be computed in accordance with the sections of the Internal Revenue Code applicable to his status for each period. In such case, a statement showing both computations (i. e. as a resident alien and as a nonresident alien) should be attached to the Form 1040.