

2002



Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Instructions for Form 1040-C

U.S. Departing Alien Income Tax Return

Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code.

General Instructions

Changes To Note

For details on these and other changes that may affect your 2002 Federal income tax, see **Pub. 553**, Highlights of 2001 Tax Changes.

Reduced Tax Rates. Most of the tax rates have decreased by 1/2%, a new 10% tax rate applies to all filers, and the rate bracket amounts have increased. See the **2002 Tax Rate Schedules** on page 6. The rate reduction credit no longer applies.

Credit for Qualified Retirement Savings Contributions. You may be able to claim a credit of up to \$1,000 for qualified retirement savings contributions (for example, contributions to an IRA or 401(k) plan) if your modified AGI is \$50,000 or less.

Credit for Pension Plan Startup Costs. A general business credit of 50% of the qualified pension plan startup costs of an eligible employer may be allowed. The maximum credit is \$500. An eligible employer is generally one who had 100 or fewer employees in the preceding tax year. See section 45E for more details.

Credit for Employer-Provided Child Care Costs. A general business credit of 25% of the qualified child care facility costs plus 10% of the qualified child care resource and referral costs may be allowed. The maximum credit is \$150,000. See section 45F for more details.

Adoption Credit. The maximum adoption credit has increased to \$10,000 per adopted child. The credit is allowed only if your modified AGI is less than \$190,000.

Certain Credits No Longer Reduce Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT). The credit for child and dependent care expenses, credit for the elderly or the disabled, education credits, mortgage interest credit, and District of Columbia first-time homebuyer credit no longer reduce AMT. However, the child tax credit, adoption credit, and the credit for qualified retirement savings contributions may reduce your AMT.

Student Loan Interest Deduction. The 60-month limit no longer applies. But you cannot take the deduction if your modified AGI is \$65,000 or more (\$130,000 or more if married filing jointly).

Deduction for Qualified Higher Education Expenses. You may be able to deduct up to \$3,000 of qualified higher education expenses paid for yourself, your spouse, or your dependents. But you cannot take the deduction if your modified AGI is more than \$65,000 (\$130,000 if married filing jointly). You cannot claim both the deduction for qualified higher education expenses and a Hope or lifetime learning credit for the same student. Also, you usually cannot take the

deduction or a credit if you are a nonresident alien for any part of the year.

Traditional IRA Deduction Increased. You, and your spouse if filing jointly, each may be able to deduct up to \$3,000 (\$3,500 if age 50 or older at the end of 2002). If you are covered by a retirement plan, your modified AGI must be less than \$44,000 (less than \$64,000 if married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er)) to take a deduction.

Self-Employed Health Insurance Deduction. You may be able to deduct up to 70% of your health insurance expenses.

Standard Mileage Rate. The rate for business use of a vehicle has increased to 36 1/2 cents a mile. The rate for use of your car to get medical care or for figuring deductible moving expenses has increased to 13 cents a mile.

Disaster Relief Payments. Qualified disaster relief payments are excluded from gross income and net earnings from self-employment. Generally, such payments include the following amounts received as a result of a qualified disaster.

- Payments to cover personal, family, living, or funeral expenses.
- Payments for the repair or rehabilitation of a personal residence.
- Payments from common carriers made because of the physical injuries or death of an individual.
- Disaster payments received from a Federal, state, or local government or agency.

However, this exclusion does not apply to the extent any expense compensated by such payments was also compensated for by insurance or otherwise. For more details, see section 139.

Disability Income Exclusion. Gross income does not include amounts received as disability income attributable to injuries incurred as a direct result of any:

- Terrorist activity directed against the United States or any of its allies or
- Military action involving the U.S. Armed Forces and resulting from violence or aggression against the United States or any of its allies.

Purpose of Form

Form 1040-C is used by aliens who intend to leave the United States to:

- Report income received or expected to be received for the entire tax year and
- If required, to pay the expected tax liability on that income.

Form 1040-C must be filed **before** an alien leaves the United States. For more information, see **How To Get the Certificate** on page 2.

If you are a nonresident alien, use the 2001 Instructions for **Form 1040NR**, U.S. Nonresident Alien Income Tax Return, to help you complete Form 1040-C.

If you are a resident alien, the 2001 Instructions for **Form 1040**, U.S. Individual Income Tax Return, will help you complete Form 1040-C.

You can get tax forms, instructions, and publications from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). If you have a foreign address, send your order to the Eastern Area Distribution Center, P.O. Box 85074, Richmond, VA 23261-5074, USA. Please specify the form(s) or publication(s) you want to receive. Or, if you have a computer and modem, you can access the IRS's Internet Web Site 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, at www.irs.gov.

Alien status rules. If you are not a citizen of the United States, specific rules apply to determine if you are a resident or nonresident alien. Intent is not important in determining your residency status.

You are considered a resident alien if you meet either the **green card test** or the **substantial presence test**. However, even though you may otherwise meet the substantial presence test, you will not be considered a U.S. resident if you qualify for the **closer connection to a foreign country exception** or you are able to qualify as a nonresident alien by reason of a tax treaty. These tests and the exception are discussed in the instructions for Part I on page 3.

Additional information. For more information on taxation of resident and nonresident aliens, residency tests, and other special rules, get:

- **Pub. 519**, U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens.
- **Pub. 901**, U.S. Tax Treaties.

In the United States, you can get tax forms, instructions, and publications from the IRS by calling 1-800-829-3676.

Treaty Benefits

If you take the position that a treaty of the United States overrides or modifies any provision of the Internal Revenue Code and that position reduces (or potentially reduces) your tax, you must file **Form 8833**, Treaty-Based Return Position Disclosure Under Section 6114 or 7701(b), with your final U.S. income tax return. See **Pub. 519** for more information.

Final Return Required

A Form 1040-C is **not** a final return. You must file a final income tax return after your tax year ends.

If you are a U.S. citizen or resident alien on the last day of the year, you should file Form 1040, reporting your worldwide income. If you are not a U.S. citizen or resident alien on the last day of the year, you should generally file Form 1040NR or **Form 1040NR-EZ**, U.S. Income Tax Return for Certain Nonresident Aliens With No

Dependents, whichever applies. However, certain individuals who were resident aliens at the beginning of the tax year but nonresident aliens at the end of the tax year must file a "dual-status" return. See **Dual-status tax year** on page 3.

Any tax you pay with Form 1040-C counts as a credit against tax on your final return. Any overpayment shown on Form 1040-C will be refunded only if and to the extent your final return for the tax year shows an overpayment.

Certificate of Compliance

Note: *The issuance of a certificate of compliance is not a final determination of your tax liability. If it is later determined that you owe more tax, you will have to pay the additional tax due.*

Form 1040-C or Form 2063. If you are an alien, you should not leave the United States or any of its possessions without getting a certificate of compliance from your IRS Field Assistance Area Director on Form 1040-C or **Form 2063**, U.S. Departing Alien Income Tax Statement, unless you meet one of the **Exceptions** below.

You may file the shorter Form 2063 if you have filed all U.S. income tax returns you were required to file, you paid any tax due, and **either 1 or 2** below applies.

1. You have no taxable income for the year of departure and for the preceding year (if the time for filing the earlier year's return has not passed).
2. You are a resident alien with taxable income for the preceding year or for the year of departure, but the Area Director has decided that your leaving will not hinder collecting the tax.

Exceptions. You do not need a certificate of compliance if:

1. You are a representative of a foreign government who holds a diplomatic passport; a member of the representative's household; a servant who accompanies the representative; an employee of an international organization or foreign government whose pay is exempt from U.S. taxes; or a member of the employee's household who was not paid by U.S. sources. However, if you signed a waiver of nonimmigrants' privileges as a condition of holding both your job and your status as an immigrant, this exception does not apply, and you must get a certificate.
2. You are a student, industrial trainee, or exchange visitor, or the spouse or child of such an individual. To qualify for this exception, you must have an F-1, F-2, H-3, H-4, J-1, J-2, or Q visa. Additionally, you must not have received any income from sources in the United States other than:
 - Allowances covering expenses incident to your study or training in the United States (including expenses for travel, maintenance, and tuition),
 - The value of any services or accommodations furnished incident to such study or training,
 - Income from employment authorized under U.S. immigration laws, or
 - Interest on deposits, but only if that interest is not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business.
3. You are a student, or the spouse or child of a student, with an M-1 or M-2 visa. To qualify, you must not have received any income from sources in the United States other than:
 - Income from employment authorized under U.S. immigration laws or

- Interest on deposits, but only if that interest is not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business.

4. Any of the following applies:
 - You are on a pleasure trip and have a B-2 visa.
 - You are on a business trip, have a B-1 visa or a combined B-1/B-2 visa, and do not stay in the United States or any of its possessions for more than 90 days during the tax year.
 - You are an alien passing through the United States or any of its possessions, including travel on a C-1 visa or under a contract, such as a bond agreement, between a transportation line and the U.S. Attorney General.
 - You are an alien admitted on a border-crossing identification card.
 - You do not need to carry passports, visas, or border-crossing identification cards because you are visiting for business or pleasure and do not stay in the United States or any of its possessions for more than 90 days during the tax year.
 - You are a resident of Canada or Mexico who commutes frequently to the United States to work and your wages are subject to income tax withholding.
 - You are a military trainee admitted for instruction under the Department of Defense and you will leave the United States on official military travel orders.

However, exception 4 does not apply if the Area Director believes you had taxable income during the tax year, up through your departure date, or during the preceding tax year and that your leaving the United States would hinder collecting the tax.

How To Get the Certificate

To get a compliance certificate, go to your local IRS office at least 2 weeks before you leave the United States and file either Form 2063 or Form 1040-C, and any other tax returns that have not been filed as required. The certificate may not be issued more than 30 days before you leave. If both you and your spouse are aliens and are leaving together, both of you must go to the IRS office.

Please be prepared to furnish your anticipated date of departure and bring the following records with you if they apply.

1. A valid passport with your alien registration card or visa.
2. Copies of your U.S. income tax returns filed for the past 2 years. If you were in the United States for less than 2 years, bring copies of the income tax returns you filed for that period.
3. Receipts for income taxes paid on these returns.
4. Receipts, bank records, canceled checks, and other documents that prove your deductions, business expenses, and dependents claimed on the returns.
5. A statement from each employer you worked for this year showing wages paid and tax withheld. If you are self-employed, you must bring a statement of income and expenses up to the date you plan to leave.
6. Proof of any payments of estimated tax for the past year and the current year.
7. Documents showing any gain or loss from the sale of personal property, including capital assets and merchandise.
8. Documents concerning scholarship or fellowship grants, such as: **(a)** verification of the grantor, source, and purpose of the grant; **(b)** copies of the application for, and approval of, the grant; **(c)** a statement of the amount paid, and your duties and

obligations under the grant; and **(d)** a list of any previous grants.

9. Documents indicating qualification for special tax treaty benefits.

If you are filing Form 1040-C, file an original and one copy for the tax year in which you plan to leave. If the Area Director has made a termination assessment against you, include on your Form 1040-C any income you expect to receive through the departure date during the tax year. If you received a termination assessment and then received additional income during the current tax year, the Area Director may make additional assessments. If the Area Director has not made a termination assessment against you, include on your Form 1040-C any income you have received and expect to receive during the entire tax year of departure.

Generally, a compliance certificate on Form 1040-C will be issued without your paying tax or posting bond if you have not received a termination assessment. This certificate applies to all your departures during the current tax year, subject to revocation on any later departure if the Area Director believes your leaving would hinder collecting the tax.

If you owe income tax and the Area Director determines that your departure will jeopardize the collection of the tax, a compliance certificate on Form 1040-C will be issued only when you pay the tax due or post bond, and the certificate will apply only to the departure for which it is issued.

If you go to the departure point without a certificate or proof that you do not need one, you may be subject to an income tax examination by an IRS employee. You will then have to complete the returns and any other required documents and either pay any income tax due or post bond.

Specific Instructions

Joint return. Nonresident aliens may not file a joint return. Resident aliens may file a joint return on Form 1040-C only if **both** of the following apply.

1. The alien and his or her spouse can reasonably expect to be eligible to file a joint return at the close of the tax period for which the return is made.
2. If the tax period of the alien is terminated, the tax period of his or her spouse is terminated at the same time.

If Form 1040-C is filed as a joint return, both spouses should enter their names, identification numbers, and passport or alien registration card numbers in the spaces provided on page 1 of the form. Also, both spouses should include their income and furnish the information requested in Part I of the form. If necessary, a separate Part I should be completed for each spouse.

Identifying number. You are generally required to enter your social security number (SSN). To apply for an SSN, get **Form SS-5** from a Social Security Administration (SSA) office. Fill in Form SS-5 and return it to the SSA.

If you do not have an SSN and are not eligible to get one, you must get an individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN). **To apply for an ITIN**, file **Form W-7** with the IRS. It usually takes about 4–6 weeks to get an ITIN. **Enter your ITIN wherever your SSN is requested on your tax return.** If you are required to include another person's SSN on your return and

that person does not have and cannot get an SSN, enter that person's ITIN.

Line A. If your employer is willing to furnish a letter guaranteeing that the tax will be paid, check the "Yes" box. You only need to sign the form and leave the remainder blank. Be sure to attach the letter from your employer to Form 1040-C. The letter should state specifically the period and type of tax covered.

Part I—Explanation of Status—Resident or Nonresident Alien

Generally, you are considered a resident alien if you meet either the **green card test** or the **substantial presence test** for 2002. You are considered a nonresident alien for the year if you do not meet either of these tests. For more information on resident and nonresident alien status, see Pub. 519.

Green card test. You are a resident alien for tax purposes if you are a lawful permanent resident of the United States at any time during 2002. You are a lawful permanent resident of the United States if you have been given the privilege, under U.S. immigration laws, of residing permanently in the United States as an immigrant. You generally have this status if the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) has issued you an alien registration card, also known as a "green card."

Substantial presence test. You are considered a resident alien for tax purposes if you meet the substantial presence test for 2002. You meet this test if you were physically present in the United States for at least:

- 31 days during 2002 and
- 183 days during the period 2002, 2001, and 2000, counting all the days of physical presence in 2002, $\frac{1}{3}$ of the number of days of presence in 2001, and $\frac{1}{6}$ of the number of days in 2000.

Days of presence in the United States.

Generally, you are treated as present in the United States on any day that you are physically present in the country at any time during the day. However, you do not count the following days of presence in the United States for purposes of the substantial presence test.

- Days you regularly commuted to work in the United States from a residence in Canada or Mexico.
- Days you were in the United States for less than 24 hours while you were traveling between two places outside the United States.
- Days you were temporarily present in the United States as a regular member of the crew of a foreign vessel engaged in transportation between the United States and a foreign country or a possession of the United States. This rule does not apply to any day you were otherwise engaged in a trade or business in the United States.
- Days you were unable to leave the United States because of a medical condition or medical problem that developed while you were in the United States.
- Days you were an exempt individual. In general, an **exempt individual** is: (a) a foreign-government-related individual, (b) a teacher or trainee, (c) a student, or (d) a professional athlete who is temporarily present in the United States to compete in a charitable sports event.

Note: If you qualify to exclude days of presence in the United States because you are an exempt individual (other than a foreign-government-related individual) or

because of a medical condition or problem, file **Form 8843, Statement for Exempt Individuals and Individuals With a Medical Condition, with your final income tax return.**

Closer connection to a foreign country exception. Even though you would otherwise meet the substantial presence test, you are not treated as having met that test for 2002 if you: (a) were present in the United States for fewer than 183 days during 2002, (b) establish that during 2002 you had a tax home in a foreign country, and (c) establish that during 2002 you had a closer connection to one foreign country in which you had a tax home than to the United States unless you had a closer connection to two foreign countries.

Note: If you meet this exception, file **Form 8840, Closer Connection Exception Statement for Aliens, with your final income tax return.**

Residence determined by tax treaty. Even though you would otherwise meet the substantial presence test, you are not treated as having met that test if you qualify as a resident of another country under the residency article of a tax treaty between the United States and that other country.

Dual-status tax year. Generally, if you are a resident alien and you leave the United States during the year with no intent to return, you have a dual-status tax year and are subject to dual-status restrictions in completing Form 1040-C. A dual-status tax year is one in which you have been both a resident alien and a nonresident alien. In figuring your income tax liability, different U.S. income tax rules apply to each status. See the Form 1040NR instructions for details.

Note: Certain resident aliens who leave the United States during the year with no intent to return may owe tax under section 877. These resident aliens must take into account any amounts due for 2002 under section 877 when completing Form 1040-C. See **Expatriation Tax** in Pub. 519 for more information.

Income effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business—nonresident aliens. If you are a nonresident alien, the tax on your income depends on whether the income is or is not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business.

Income effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business (including wages earned by an employee) is taxed at the graduated rates that apply to U.S. citizens and resident aliens. Income you receive as a partner in a partnership or as a beneficiary of an estate or trust is considered effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business if the partnership, estate, or trust conducts a U.S. trade or business.

Income from U.S. sources that is not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business is generally taxed at 30%. Your rate may be lower if the country of which you are a resident and the United States have a treaty setting lower rates. See Pub. 901 for more details.

For a list of the types of income not considered effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business, see the instructions for Schedules A and B on page 4. If you are a nonresident alien in the United States to study or train, see Pub. 519.

Part II—Exemptions

If you are a resident alien, you may claim the same exemptions allowed U.S. citizens on Form 1040.

Nonresident aliens of Canada, India, Mexico, Japan, the Republic of Korea, or U.S. nationals (American Samoans) engaged in a trade or business in the United States may claim the same number of exemptions they are entitled to on Form 1040NR. All other nonresident aliens engaged in a U.S. trade or business may claim only one exemption. For more details, see Pub. 519 or the Form 1040NR instructions.

If you are a nonresident alien not engaged in a trade or business in the United States, you cannot take any personal exemptions on income that is not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business.

Line 14c, column (2). You must enter each dependent's SSN or ITIN. See **Identifying number** on page 2.

Line 14c, column (4). Check the box in this column if your dependent is a qualifying child for the child tax credit. See the instructions for Form 1040 or 1040NR to find out who is a qualifying child.

Part III—Figuring Your Income Tax

Read the descriptions on line 1 of Form 1040-C for Groups I, II, and III to see which group(s) applies to you. If Group I or II applies, use lines 15-22 to figure your tax. If Group III applies, use lines 23 and 24 to figure your tax. If you are a nonresident alien to which both Groups II and III apply, use lines 15-24 to figure your tax.

Line 16. Adjustments. If you are a resident alien, you can take the adjustments allowed on Form 1040. The Form 1040 instructions have information on adjustments you can take. Be sure to consider the tax law changes noted on page 1.

If you are a nonresident alien and have income effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business, you can take the adjustments allowed on Form 1040NR. See the Form 1040NR instructions. Be sure to consider the tax law changes noted on page 1.

If you are a nonresident alien with income not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business, you cannot take any adjustments.

Line 19. Credits. If you are a resident alien, you can claim the same credits as on Form 1040. If you are a nonresident alien with income effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business, you can generally claim the same credits as on Form 1040NR. Be sure to consider the tax law changes noted on page 1.

Line 21. Other taxes. Enter on line 21 any other taxes such as those listed below. See the instructions for Form 1040 or 1040NR for information on the additional taxes to include on this line.

• **Self-employment tax.** This tax applies only to resident aliens. Use **Schedule SE (Form 1040), Form 1040-PR, or Form 1040-SS** to figure your self-employment tax. The self-employment tax rate for 2002 is 15.3%. This includes a 2.9% Medicare tax and a 12.4% social security tax. For 2002, the maximum amount of self-employment income subject to social security tax is \$84,900. There is no limit on the amount of self-employment income subject to the Medicare tax.

• **Social security and Medicare tax on tip income not reported to employer.** If you received tips of \$20 or more in any month and you did not report the full amount to your employer, you must pay this tax. See

the Form 1040 instructions or the Form 1040NR instructions.

• **Tax on qualified plans including IRAs, and other tax-favored accounts.** If you received a distribution from or made an excess contribution to one of these plans, you may owe this tax. See the Form 1040 instructions or the Form 1040NR instructions.

• **Household employment taxes.** If you pay cash wages to any one household employee in 2002, you may owe this tax. See the Form 1040 instructions or the form 1040NR instructions.

• **Tax on accumulation distribution of trusts.** Use **Form 4970** to figure the tax.

• **Tax from recapture of investment credit.** Use **Form 4255** to figure the tax.

• **Tax from recapture of low-income housing credit.** Use **Form 8611** to figure the tax.

• **Tax from recapture of Federal mortgage subsidy.** This tax applies only to resident aliens. Use **Form 8828** to figure the tax.

• **Tax from recapture of qualified electric vehicle credit.** For details on how to figure the tax, see **Pub. 535**, Business Expenses.

Line 24. Tax. Enter 30% of the amount on line 23. If you are entitled to a lower rate or an exemption from tax because of a treaty between your country and the United States, attach a statement showing your computation. Also include the applicable treaty and article(s).

Line 28. Other payments. Include on line 28 any of the following payments. See the instructions for Form 1040 or 1040NR for details on other payments to include on this line.

• **Earned income credit (EIC).** This credit applies only to resident aliens. Enter any EIC that is due to you.

• **Additional child tax credit** to which you are entitled.

• **U.S. income tax paid at previous departure during the tax period.** Enter any tax you paid if you previously departed the U.S. during this tax period.

• **Excess social security and RRTA tax withheld.** If you had two or more employers in 2002 who together paid you more than \$84,900 in wages, too much social security tax and tier 1 railroad retirement (RRTA) tax may have been withheld. See **Pub. 505**, Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax. For 2002, the maximum social security tax and tier 1 RRTA tax is \$5,263.80.

• **Credit for Federal tax paid on fuels.** Use **Form 4136** to figure the credit.

Signature

Form 1040-C is not considered a valid return unless you sign it. You may have an agent in the United States prepare and sign your return if you are sick or otherwise unable to sign. However, you must have IRS approval to use an agent. To obtain approval, file a statement with the IRS office where you file Form 1040-C explaining why you cannot sign.

If an agent (including your spouse) signs for you, your authorization of the signature must be filed with the return.

Paid preparers must sign. Generally, anyone you pay to prepare your return must sign it by hand in the space provided. Signature stamps or labels cannot be used. The preparer must also give you a copy of the return for your records. Someone who prepares your return but does not charge you should not sign your return.

If you have questions about whether a preparer is required to sign your return, please contact an IRS office.

Schedule A—Income

Line 1, column (c). Enter amounts shown as Federal income tax withheld on your Forms W-2, 1099, 1042-S, etc. Be sure to enter the amount withheld on the same line on which the related income is reported.

Line 1, column (d). Resident aliens should include income that would be included on Form 1040, such as wages, salaries, interest, dividends, rents, alimony, etc.

Line 1, column (e). Enter nonresident alien income effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business. Nonresident aliens should include income that would be included on page 1 of Form 1040NR or Form 1040NR-EZ. This includes:

• Salaries and wages (generally shown in box 1 of Form W-2),

• The taxable part of a scholarship or fellowship grant,

• Business income or loss (income that would be included on Schedule C (Form 1040) or Schedule C-EZ (Form 1040) as an attachment to Form 1040NR).

• Any other income effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business. See the instructions for Form 1040NR for details.

Line 1, column (f). Enter nonresident alien income from U.S. sources that is **not** effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business, including:

• Interest, dividends, rents, salaries, wages, premiums, annuities, compensation, remuneration, and other fixed or determinable annual or periodic gains, profits, and income.

• Prizes, awards, and certain gambling winnings. Proceeds from lotteries, raffles, etc., are gambling winnings. You must report the full amount of your winnings. You cannot offset losses against winnings and report the difference.

• 85% of the U.S. social security benefits you receive. This amount is treated as U.S. source income not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business and is subject to the 30% tax rate, unless exempt or taxed at a reduced rate under a U.S. tax treaty. Social security benefits include any monthly benefit under Title II of the Social Security Act or part of a tier 1 railroad retirement benefit treated as a social security benefit. They do not include any supplemental security income (SSI) payments.

Line 5. You must include on line 5 any tax-exempt interest income you received during the year. Also include on line 5 income that:

• Is exempt by Code or by treaty (see below),

• Is reportable in column (d) or (e) of Schedule A, **and**

• Was withheld upon (for example, by a withholding agent that was required to withhold due to lack of documentation) and the withholding agent did not reimburse you for any of the tax that was withheld.

Be sure to include any amount withheld on line 5, column (c). Do not include these amounts on lines 1 through 4.

Exempt income for nonresident aliens. The following income received by nonresident aliens is exempt from U.S. tax.

1. Interest on bank deposits or withdrawable accounts with savings and loan associations or credit unions that are chartered and supervised under Federal or state law, or amounts held by an insurance company under an agreement to pay interest on them, if the income is not

effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business. Certain portfolio interest on obligations issued after July 18, 1984, is also exempt income.

2. Your personal service income if:

• You were in the United States 90 days or less during the tax year,

• You received \$3,000 or less for your services, **and**

• You performed the services as an employee of or under contract with a nonresident alien individual, foreign partnership, or foreign corporation not engaged in a U.S. trade or business; or for a foreign office of a U.S. partnership, corporation, citizen, or resident.

3. Capital gains not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business if you were in the United States fewer than 183 days during the tax year. **Exception.** Gain or loss on the disposition of a U.S. real property interest is not exempt.

4. U.S. bond income. Your income from series E, EE, H, or HH U.S. savings bonds that you bought while a resident of the Ryukyu Islands (including Okinawa) or the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Caroline and Marshall Islands).

5. Annuities you received from qualified annuity plans or trusts if both of the following conditions apply:

• The work done that entitles you to the annuity was done either in the United States for a foreign employer or outside the United States **and**

• When the first amount was paid as an annuity, at least 90% of the employees covered by the plan (or by the plan or plans that included the trust) were U.S. citizens or residents.

Certain items of income may be exempt from Federal tax under a tax treaty. For more details, see Pub. 901.

Schedule B—Gains and Losses From Sales or Exchanges of Nonresident Alien's Property Not Effectively Connected With a U.S. Trade or Business

If you are a nonresident alien, use Schedule B to figure your gain or loss from the sale or exchange of property not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business. Include the following types of income. For more information on these types of income, see Pub. 519 and the Instructions for Form 1040NR.

1. **Capital gains.** Capital gains in excess of capital losses if you were in the United States at least 183 days during the year.

Note: *The gain or loss on the disposition of a U.S. real property interest is considered effectively connected and should be shown on Schedule A.*

2. **Income other than capital gains.**

• Gains on the disposal of timber, coal, or U.S. iron ore with a retained economic interest.

• Gains from the sale or exchange of patents, copyrights, secret processes and formulas, goodwill, trademarks, trade brands, franchises, and other like property, or of any interest in any such property. The gains must result from payments for the productivity, use, or disposition of the property or interest.

Original issue discount (OID). If you sold or exchanged the obligation, include only the OID that accrued while you held the

obligation minus the amount previously included in income. If you received a payment on the obligation, see Pub. 519.

Schedule C—Itemized Deductions

If you are a resident alien, you can take the deductions allowed on Schedule A of Form 1040. See the Schedule A (Form 1040) instructions.

If you are a nonresident alien and have income effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business, you can take the deductions allowed on Schedule A of Form 1040NR. See the Schedule A (Form 1040NR) instructions. If you do not have income effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business, you cannot take any deductions.

Note: *Nonresident aliens of India who were students or business apprentices may be able to take the standard deduction. See Pub. 519 for details.*

Line 2. If the amount on Form 1040-C, line 17, is over \$137,300 (\$68,650 if married filing separately), use the worksheet on this page to figure the amount to enter on line 2.

Schedule D—Tax Computation

Standard Deduction (Group I only)

If you do not itemize your deductions, you may take the 2002 standard deduction listed below for your filing status.

Filing Status	Standard Deduction
Married filing jointly or Qualifying widow(er)	\$7,850*
Head of household	\$6,900*
Single	\$4,700*
Married filing separately	\$3,925*

*To these amounts, add the additional amount shown next.

Additional amount for the elderly or the blind. An additional standard deduction amount of \$900 is allowed for a married individual (whether filing jointly or separately) or a qualifying widow(er) who is age 65 or older or blind (\$1,800 if the individual is both age 65 or older and blind, \$3,600 if both spouses are age 65 or older and blind). An additional standard deduction amount of \$1,150 is allowed for an unmarried individual (single or head of household) who is age 65 or older or blind (\$2,300 if the individual is both age 65 or older and blind).

Note: *If you will turn age 65 on January 1, 2003, you are considered to be age 65 for 2002.*

Limited standard deduction for dependents. If you can be claimed as a dependent on another person's 2002 return, your standard deduction is the **greater** of:

- \$750 or
- Your earned income plus \$250 (up to the standard deduction amount).

To this amount add any additional amount for the elderly or the blind.

Lines 6 and 14

Include in the total on line 6 or line 14, whichever applies, any tax from **Form 4972**, Tax on Lump-Sum Distributions and **Form 8814**, Parents' Election To Report Child's Interest and Dividends.

Lines 7 and 15

Enter on line 7 or 15, whichever applies, any tax from **Form 6251**, Alternative Minimum Tax for Individuals.

Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice. We ask for the information on this form to carry out the Internal Revenue laws of the United States. Sections 6001, 6011, 6012(a), 6851, and their regulations require that you give us the information. We need it to ensure that you are complying

with these laws and to allow us to figure and collect the right amount of tax.

Routine uses of this information include giving it to the Department of Justice for civil and criminal litigation and to cities, states, and the District of Columbia to carry out their tax laws. We may also disclose this information to Federal, state, or local agencies that investigate or respond to acts or threats of terrorism or participate in intelligence or counterintelligence activities concerning terrorism. If you do not give the information asked for, you may be charged penalties and, in certain cases, you may be subject to criminal prosecution.

You are not required to provide the information requested on a form that is subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act unless the form displays a valid OMB control number. Books or records relating to a form or its instructions must be retained as long as their contents may become material in the administration of any Internal Revenue law. Generally, tax returns and return information are confidential, as required by section 6103.

The time needed to complete and file this form will vary depending on individual circumstances. The estimated average time is: **Recordkeeping**, 2 hr., 4 min.; **Learning about the law or the form**, 48 min.; **Preparing the form**, 1 hr., 16 min.; and **Copying, assembling, and sending the form to the IRS**, 59 min.

If you have comments concerning the accuracy of these time estimates or suggestions for making this form simpler, we would be happy to hear from you. You can write to the Tax Forms Committee, Western Area Distribution Center, Rancho Cordova, CA 95743-0001. **Do not** send the tax form to this address. Instead, see **How To Get the Certificate** on page 2.

Itemized Deductions Worksheet (keep for your records)	
1. Add the amounts in columns (b) and (d) of Schedule C, line 1	1. _____
2. Enter the total amount included on line 1 above for medical and dental expenses, investment interest expense, casualty or theft losses of personal use property, casualty and theft losses from income-producing property, and gambling losses	2. _____
3. Subtract line 2 from line 1. If zero, stop here ; enter the amount from line 1 above on Schedule C, line 2	3. _____
4. Multiply line 3 above by 80% (.80)	4. _____
5. Enter the amount from Form 1040-C, line 17	5. _____
6. Enter: \$137,300 if single, married filing jointly, head of household, or qualifying widow(er); \$68,650 if married filing separately	6. _____
7. Subtract line 6 from line 5. If zero or less, stop here ; enter the amount from line 1 above on Schedule C, line 2	7. _____
8. Multiply line 7 above by 3% (.03)	8. _____
9. Enter the smaller of line 4 or line 8	9. _____
10. Total itemized deductions. Subtract line 9 from line 1. Enter the result here and on Schedule C, line 2	10. _____

Deduction for Exemptions Worksheet (keep for your records)

1. Is the amount on Schedule D, line 1 or line 9, more than the amount shown on line 4 below for your filing status?
No. Stop. Multiply \$3,000 by the total number of exemptions claimed on Form 1040-C, line 14d, and enter the result on Schedule D, line 4 or line 12, whichever applies.
Yes. Go to line 2.
2. Multiply \$3,000 by the total number of exemptions claimed on Form 1040-C, line 14d **2.** _____
3. Enter the amount from Schedule D, line 1 or line 9 . . . **3.** _____
4. Enter the amount shown below for your filing status.
 - Single, enter \$137,300
 - Married filing jointly or Qualifying widow(er), enter \$206,000
 - Married filing separately, enter \$103,000
 - Head of household, enter \$171,650
5. Subtract line 4 from line 3. **5.** _____
Note: If line 5 is over: \$122,500 if single, married filing jointly, head of household, or qualifying widow(er); \$61,250 if married filing separately, **stop here.** You **cannot** take a deduction for exemptions. Enter -0- on Schedule D, line 4 or line 12.
6. Divide line 5 by: \$2,500 if single, married filing jointly, head of household, or qualifying widow(er); \$1,250 if married filing separately. If the result is not a whole number, increase it to the next higher whole number (for example, increase 0.0004 to 1) **6.** _____
7. Multiply line 6 by 2% (.02) and enter the result as a decimal **7.** _____
8. Multiply line 2 by line 7 **8.** _____
9. **Deduction for exemptions.** Subtract line 8 from line 2. Enter the result here and on Schedule D, line 4 or line 12, whichever applies **9.** _____



2002 Tax Rate Schedules (Groups I and II)

Do not use these Tax Rate Schedules to figure your 2001 taxes. Use only to figure your 2002 taxes.

Schedule X—Single Taxpayers (Groups I and II)

If the amount on Schedule D, line 5 or 13, is: The tax is:

Over—	but not over—		of the amount over—
\$0	\$6,000	----- + 10%	\$0
6,000	27,950	\$600.00 + 15%	6,000
27,950	67,700	3,892.50 + 27%	27,950
67,700	141,250	14,625.00 + 30%	67,700
141,250	307,050	36,690.00 + 35%	141,250
307,050	-----	94,720.00 + 38.6%	307,050

Schedule Z—Head of Household (Group I only)

If the amount on Schedule D, line 5, is: The tax is:

Over—	but not over—		of the amount over—
\$0	\$10,000	----- + 10%	\$0
10,000	37,450	\$1,000.00 + 15%	10,000
37,450	96,700	5,117.50 + 27%	37,450
96,700	156,600	21,115.00 + 30%	96,700
156,600	307,050	39,085.00 + 35%	156,600
307,050	-----	91,742.50 + 38.6%	307,050

Schedule Y—Married Taxpayers and Qualifying Widows and Widowers

Married Filing Joint Return (Group I only) and Qualifying Widows and Widowers (Groups I and II)

If the amount on Schedule D, line 5 or 13, is: The tax is:

Over—	but not over—		of the amount over—
\$0	\$12,000	----- + 10%	\$0
12,000	46,700	\$1,200.00 + 15%	12,000
46,700	112,850	6,405.00 + 27%	46,700
112,850	171,950	24,265.50 + 30%	112,850
171,950	307,050	41,995.50 + 35%	171,950
307,050	-----	89,280.50 + 38.6%	307,050

Married Filing Separate Return (Groups I and II)

If the amount on Schedule D, line 5 or 13, is: The tax is:

Over—	but not over—		of the amount over—
\$0	\$6,000	----- + 10%	\$0
6,000	23,350	\$600.00 + 15%	6,000
23,350	56,425	3,202.50 + 27%	23,350
56,425	85,975	12,132.75 + 30%	56,425
85,975	153,525	20,997.75 + 35%	85,975
153,525	-----	44,640.25 + 38.6%	153,525