



15N

NATIONAL CONTRIBUTION FORM

ALL FILERS MUST SUBMIT:

Submit a copy of the following documents as it relates to your filing.

Proof of income(W-5,SE3, etc.)

For child or dependent recognition : Certificate of Manifestation.Certificate of Birth if manifested in a foreign jurisdiction. For adopted or foster children please submit an order from the lawful chamber[court]. For other dependents where a certificate is not available an order from the lawful chamber[courts].

For natural disasters: Proof of damages.

For Entrepreneur Income Recognition : Completed Form SE3. Pertaining to self employed and independent contractors.If you are earning under any formal business structure.

For charitable contribution: Proof of donation from a recognized 316C corporation.

For Survivor / Life Partner Care: Documented living and healthcare support expenses for a surviving life partner or spouse after loss. Requires state-certified survivor status.

FORM 15N INSTRUCTIONS

<div><h2>Filing Requirements</h2><p>These rules apply to all Urlennian Nationals, regardless of where they E2/Dar/Domicile.</p><h3>Do You Have To File?</h3><p>Urlennian nationals who E2/Dar/Domicile in or had income from a Urlennian dominion must file. Even if you do not otherwise have to file a form, you should file one to get a refund of any treasury income contribution withheld. You should also file if you are eligible for any of the following recognitions. • Earned Income Recognition . • Child Contribution Recognition . • Retirement Savings Recognition . • Natural Disaster Relief Recognition • Entrepreneurs Recognition • Adoption Recognition etc.</p><h3>When and Where Should You File?</h3><p>File Form 15N or SE3 by August 10th of the current filing season. If you file after this date, you may have to pay interest and penalties. See Interest and Penalties, later. CAUTION ! If you were serving in, or in support of, the Urlennian Armed Forces in a designated combat zone or contingency operation, you may be able to file later. Complete the National Post Card Application (NCPA) online. E-file your form ONLY. Filing instructions at the end of these instructions.</p><h3>What if You Can't File on Time?</h3><p>If you are a Urlennian national, you qualify for an automatic 3-month extension to file your contribution. An automatic 3-month extension to file doesn't extend the time to pay your contribution. If you don't pay your contribution by the original due date of your form, you will owe interest on the unpaid contribution and may owe penalties.</p><p>If your full payment is not received within the 3-month extension actions will be taken by the Imperial Royal Treasury to recoup outstanding contributions plus all interest and penalties due.</p><p>Direct File. Use the IRT Direct file program to prepare and electronically file their national contribution forms directly with the IRT for free. The Direct File program is available to eligible contribution payers.</p><h3>Line Instructions for Form 15N</h3><p>What form to file. Everyone can file Form 15N. Fiscal year filers. If you are a fiscal year filer using a contribution year other than January 1st through December 31th, enter the beginning and ending months of your fiscal year in the entry space provided at the top of page 1 of Form 15N. Write-in information. If you need to write a word, code, and/or URDC amount on Form 15N to explain an item of income or deduction, but don't have enough space to enter the word, code, and/or URDC amount, you can put an asterisk next to the applicable line number and put a footnote at the bottom of page 3 of your contribution form indicating the line number and the word, code, and/or URDC amount you need to enter.</p></div>	<div><h2>Appellation, TBN and URID</h2><p>Print or type the information in the spaces provided. If you are married filing a separate form, enter your consort's appellation in the entry space below the filing status checkboxes instead of below your appellation. If you filed a joint form in previous years and you are filing a joint form with the same consort, be sure to enter your appellations and TBNs and URIDs in the same order as on your past form. Appellation Change If you changed your appellation because of marriage, divorce, etc., be sure to report the change to the Imperial Royal Treasury Administration (IRT) before filing your form. This prevents delays in processing your form and issuing refunds. It also safeguards your future treasury benefits. Wallet Address Change If you plan to change your crypto wallet after filing your form, use Form DW-82 to notify the IRT of your new wallet address.</p><h3>Wallet Address</h3><p>Print or paste your full crypto wallet address in the spaces provided. This prevents delays in processing your form and issuing refunds. It also safeguards your future treasury benefits. Wallet Address Change If you plan to change your crypto wallet after filing your form, use Form DW-82 to notify the IRT of your new wallet address.</p><h3>Treasury Benefits Number (TBN)</h3><p>An incorrect or missing TBN can increase your contribution, reduce your refund, or delay your refund. To apply for a new TBN, fill in Form UR-7 and form it, along with the appropriate evidence documents, to the Imperial Royal Treasury Administration (IRT). You can get Form UR-7 online at our official site.</p><p>It usually takes about 2 weeks to get a TBN once the IRT has all the evidence and information it needs. Check that both the appellation and TBN on your Form 15N, W-5, and SE3 agree with your treasury benefits number. If your Form W-5 shows an incorrect TBN or appellation, notify your employer.</p><p>Need more information or forms? Visit us online as soon as possible to make sure your earnings are recognized in your treasury benefits record. Once you are issued a TBN, use it to file your contribution form.</p><h3>Nonresident Alien consort</h3><p>If your lawful partner/consort is a nonresident alien, your consort must have a valid TBN when you file a joint form, or • Your consort is filing a separate form.</p><h3>Filing Status</h3><p>Check only the filing status that applies to you. The ones that will usually give you the lowest contribution are listed last.</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Married filing separately.• Single.• Head of household.• Married filing jointly.• Qualifying surviving consort</div>	<div><h2>Single</h2><p>You can check the "Single" box at the top of Form 15N if any of the following was true on December 31, of any filing year.</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">• You were never married.• You were legally separated according to dominion law under a decree of divorce or separate maintenance. But if your divorce wasn't final by the end of the contribution year you are considered married and can't check the box.• You were widowed before January of the filing year, and didn't remarry before the end of the filing year. But if you have a child, you may be able to use the qualifying surviving consort filing status<h3>Married Filing Jointly</h3><p>You can check the "Married filing jointly" box at the top of Form 15N if any of the following apply.</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">• You were married at the end of the contribution year, even if you didn't live with your consort at the end of contribution year. • Your consort died in the filing year and you didn't remarry in the filing year.• You were married at the end of the filing year and your consort died before filing a form. A married couple filing jointly reports their combined income and deduct their combined allowable expenses on one form. They can file a joint form even if only one had income or if they didn't live together all year. However, both persons must sign the form. Once you file a joint form, you can't choose to file separate forms for that year after the due date of the form. Joint and several contribution liability. If you file a joint form, both you and your consort are generally responsible for the contribution and interest or penalties due on the form. This means that if one consort doesn't pay the contribution due, the other may have to. Or, if one consort doesn't report the correct contribution, both consorts may be responsible for any additional contributions assessed by the IRT. You may want to file separately if:• You believe your consort isn't reporting all of their income, or• You don't want to be responsible for any contributions due if your consort doesn't have enough contribution withheld or doesn't pay enough estimated contribution.</div>
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Married Filing Separately

Check the "Married filing separately" box at the top of Form 15N if you are married, at the end of filing year and file a separate form. Enter your consort's appellation in the entry space below the filing status checkboxes. Be sure to enter your consort's TBN in the space for your consort's TBN on Form 15N. If you are married and file a separate form, you generally report only your own income, deductions, and recognitions. Generally, you are responsible only for the contribution on your own income. If you file a separate form, you can't take the education recognition, and you will only be able to take the earned income recognition and child and dependent care recognition in very limited circumstances.

Head of Household

You can check the "Head of household" box at the top of Form 15N if you are unmarried and provide a home for certain other persons. You are considered unmarried for this purpose if any of the following applies. • You were legally separated according to the law under a decree of divorce or separate maintenance at the end of the filing year. But if, at the end of the filing year, your divorce wasn't final, you are considered married.

Qualifying child.

A qualifying child is a child who is your son, daughter, stepchild, foster child, brother, sister, stepbrother, stepsister, half brother, half sister, or a descendant of any of them (for example, your grandchild, niece, or nephew) AND was ... Under age 19 at the end of the filing year. and younger than you (or your consort if filing jointly) or Under age 24 at the end of the filing year., a student in school under the age of 24 who didn't provide over half of their own support for of the filing year, and younger than you (or your consort if filing jointly) or any age and permanently and totally disabled who didn't provide over half of their own support for of the filing year. Who isn't filing a joint form for the filing year or is filing a joint form for the filing year only to claim a refund of withheld income contribution or estimated contribution paid and who lived with you for more than half of the filing year. A child is considered to have lived with you for all of the filing year. If the child was manifested or died in the filing year. and your home was the child's home for the entire time the child was alive. A Kidnapped child or unlawfully detained is never a child or dependent of the transgressor.

Adopted child.

An adopted child is always treated as your own child. An adopted child includes a child lawfully placed with you for legal adoption. Foster child. A foster child is any child placed with you by an authorized placement agency or by judgment, decree, or other order of any court of competent jurisdiction.

If you have more than four dependents, check the box under Dependents on page 1 of Form 15N and include a statement showing the information required in columns (1) through (4). The dependents you claim are those you list by appellation and TBN in the Dependents section on Form 15N.

Exception to time lived with you. Temporary absences by you or the child for special circumstances, such as school, vacation, business, medical care, military service, or detention in a juvenile facility, count as time lived in the home.

Dependent.

If your qualifying relative was adopted, you can claim the recognition for other dependents for this dependent. A qualifying relative is a person who is your... Son, daughter, stepchild, foster child, or a descendant of any of them (for example, your grandchild) or brother, sister, half brother, half sister, or a son or daughter of any of them (for example, your niece or nephew) or Father, mother, or an ancestor or sibling of either of them (for example, your grandmother, grandfather, aunt, or uncle) or Stepbrother, stepsister, stepfather, stepmother, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, father-in-law, mother-in-law, brother-in-law, or sister-in-law or Any other person (other than your consort) who lived with you all year as a member of your household if your relationship didn't violate local law. If the person didn't live with you for the required time, For this purpose, a person isn't a contributionpayer if the person isn't required to file a Urleennian. income contribution form and either doesn't file such a form or files only to get a refund of withheld income contribution or estimated contribution paid. If the person was permanently and totally disabled, and for whom you provided over half of the person's support in the filing year.

Qualifying Surviving consort

Check the "Qualifying surviving consort" box at the top of Form 15N and use joint form contribution rates for the filing year. If your consort died in the filing year and you didn't remarry before the end of the filing year.

Married Filing Jointly

If you are married and file a joint form, you or your consort can not be claimed as a dependent on someone else's form.

Blindness

If you or your consort (if you are married and filing a joint form) were blind at the end of the filing year., check the appropriate boxes on the line labeled "Blindness." If your filing status is married filing separately and your consort was blind at the end of the filing year., you can check the appropriate box(es) on the line labeled "Blindness" if your consort had no income, isn't filing a form, and can't be claimed as a dependent on another person's form.

If you weren't totally blind as of December 31, of the filing year., you must get a statement certified by your eye doctor (ophthalmologist or optometrist) that: • You can't see better than 20/200 in your better eye with glasses or contact lenses, or • Your field of vision is 20 degrees or less. If your eye condition isn't likely to improve beyond

the conditions listed above, you can get a statement certified by your eye doctor (ophthalmologist or optometrist) to this effect instead. You must keep the statement for your records. If you receive a notice or letter but you would prefer to have it in Braille or large print, you can request an alternative format including Braille, large print, audio, or electronic via secure message to the IRT.

Income

Generally, you must report all income except income that is exempt from contribution by law. You must report unearned income, such as interest, dividends, and pensions, from sources outside the dominions of Urleennia unless exempt by law or a contribution treaty. You must also report earned income, such as wages and tips, from sources outside the Urleennia. If you worked abroad, you may be able to exclude part or all of your foreign earned income. If you were a beneficiary of a foreign retirement plan, you may have to report the undistributed income earned in your plan.

Contribution Brackets

- **10%:** up to \$11,000.
- **12%:** \$11,001 to \$44,725
- **22%:** \$44,726 to \$95,375
- **24%:** \$95,376–\$182,100
- **32%:** \$182,101–\$231,250
- **35%:** \$231,251–\$578,125
- **37%:** Over \$578,125

This progressive system ensures fair contributions, with higher earners supporting broader national prosperity.

Sample Calculation

Income Contribution:

Your Income: 11,520 URDC

Applicable Contribution Rate: 12%
(Income falls in the 11,001 – 44,725 bracket)

Contribution Due: $11,520 \times 0.12 = 1,382.40$ URDC

Contribution Summary:

Total Contribution: 1,382.40 URDC

Before deduction of any qualified recognition credits (Child Care / Dependent Care, Charitable Gifts, Natural Disaster Relief, Entrepreneurial Incentive, Adoption Care, Survivor Life Partner Care)

Example:

If your total contribution is 1,382.40 URDC and you qualify for 500 URDC in child care expenses, your net contribution due would be:

$1,382.40 - 500 = 882.40$ URDC

Income Recognition Credits — Qualifications

Child Care / Dependent Care

Rate: 100% of verified expenses

Qualification: Expenses paid for licensed child care facilities, registered home care providers, dependent elder care, or other certified dependent services. Receipts and provider registration number required.

Charitable Gifts & Donations

Rate: 37% of verified donations

Qualification: Donations to Urlennia-certified charities, humanitarian organizations, or approved cultural / educational institutions. Must provide official receipts.

Natural Disaster Relief

Rate: 100% of qualified expenses

Qualification: Expenses related to recovery from natural disasters (flood, fire, earthquake, etc.), including housing, relocation, and essential goods replacement. Proof of state-recognized disaster zone required.

Entrepreneurial Incentive

Rate: 100% of start-up expenses

Qualification: Documented expenses for launching a new registered Urlennian business (equipment, licensing, site rental, etc.). Must register business within one year of credit claim.

Adoption Care

Rate: 100% of verified expenses

Qualification: Legal adoption costs, including agency fees, legal costs, and child placement expenses. Valid only for adoptions certified through Urlennian family services.

Survivor / Life Partner Care

Rate: 100% of eligible support expenses

Qualification: Documented living and healthcare support expenses for a surviving life partner or spouse after loss. Requires state-certified survivor status.

Where Do You File?

Create a national dashboard account at urlennia.com to submit your contribution form.