

Instructions for Form 1040-C

(Rev. January 2026)



(Use with the January 2024 revision of Form 1040-C.)

U.S. Departing Alien Income Tax Return

Future Developments

For the latest information about developments related to Form 1040-C and its instructions, such as legislation enacted after they were published, go to [IRS.gov/Form1040C](https://www.irs.gov/Form1040C).

What's New

Alternative minimum tax (AMT) exemption amount increased. The AMT exemption amount is increased to \$90,100 (\$140,200 if married filing jointly or qualifying surviving spouse; \$70,100 if married filing separately). The income level at which the AMT exemption begins to phase out has increased to \$500,000 (\$1,000,000 if married filing jointly; \$500,000 if married filing separately).

Social security tax. For 2026, the maximum amount of earned income (wages and net earnings from self-employment) subject to the social security tax is \$184,500.

Standard deduction. If you do not itemize your deductions, you may be able to take the standard deduction. The basic standard deduction has increased for 2026. See [Standard Deduction \(Group 1 Only\)](#), later.

Taxable income. When calculating your taxable income, you may be eligible for certain deductions. See [Lines 3 and 9](#), later.

Reminders

Use your 2025 tax return as a guide in figuring your 2026 tax, but be sure to consider the following.

Continuous-use Form 1040-C. Form 1040-C is a continuous-use form. Filers will make an entry at the top of the form to identify the tax year.

We will revise these instructions annually to show inflation-adjusted items for various Code provisions.

Former U.S. citizens and former U.S. long-term residents. If you relinquished your citizenship or ended your long-term residency (expatriated) in 2026, you must file Form 8854, Initial and Annual Expatriation Statement, with your 2026 income tax return. You may also be subject to income tax under section 877A on the net unrealized gain in your property as if the property had been sold for its fair market value on the day before your expatriation date. You figure this tax on Form 8854. For more details, see Form 8854 and its instructions at [IRS.gov/Form8854](https://www.irs.gov/Form8854). Also, see [Pub. 519, U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens](#).

Social security or Medicare tax withheld in error. If you are a foreign student on an F-1, J-1, M, or Q visa, and social security or Medicare tax was withheld on your

wages in error, you may want to file [Form 843, Claim for Refund or Request for Abatement](#), to request a refund of these taxes. For more information, see *Nonresident Alien Students and Refund of Taxes Withheld in Error* in chapter 8 of [Pub. 519](#).

Child tax credit not refundable for resident aliens electing to exclude foreign earned income from tax. Group I (resident alien) filers who exclude foreign earned income from their gross income may not claim any additional child tax credit on line 29. These filers are only allowed to claim the child tax credit to the extent allowable on line 20.

Individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN) renewal. For tax year 2026, ITINs that were not included on at least one tax return filed in the last 3 consecutive tax years (2023, 2024, or 2025) will expire on December 31, 2026. For more information, go to [IRS.gov/ITIN](https://www.irs.gov/ITIN). If you need to renew your ITIN, see the Instructions for Form W-7 at [IRS.gov/FormW7](https://www.irs.gov/FormW7).

Social security number (SSN) required for child tax credit. Your child must have an SSN issued before the due date of your 2026 return (including extensions) to be claimed as a qualifying child for the child tax credit or additional child tax credit. If your dependent child has an ITIN, but not an SSN, issued before the due date of your 2026 return (including extensions), you may be able to claim the credit for other dependents for that child.

General Instructions

Purpose of Form

Form 1040-C is used by aliens who intend to leave the United States or any of its territories to:

- Report income received or expected to be received for the entire tax year; and
- Pay the expected tax liability on that income, if they are required to do so.

Form 1040-C must be filed before an alien leaves the United States or any of its territories. For more information, see [How To Get the Certificate](#), later.

TIP If you are a nonresident alien, use the current Instructions for [Form 1040-NR, U.S. Nonresident Alien Income Tax Return](#), to help you complete Form 1040-C.

TIP If you are a resident alien, use the current Instructions for [Form 1040, U.S. Individual Income Tax Return](#), to help you complete Form 1040-C.

You can get tax forms, instructions, and publications from the IRS. See [Additional Information](#), later.

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 for income tax purposes. Intent generally is not a factor 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 would 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 under [Part I](#), later.

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 (or 1040-SR) reporting your worldwide income. If you are not a U.S. citizen or resident alien on the last day of the year, you should file Form 1040-NR. 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](#), later.

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.

Note: There are some tax items that are not addressed on Form 1040-C or in these instructions that must be taken into account on your final return. For example, if you are a Group I (resident alien) filer, you must reconcile any advance payments of the premium tax credit with the premium tax credit allowed on your tax return. See [Form 8962, Premium Tax Credit](#), and its instructions for more information.

Certificate of Compliance



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 territories 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](#), explained later.

You can 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 of the following applies.

- 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).
- 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 any of the following applies.

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 for official services is exempt from U.S. taxes and who has no other U.S. source income, or a member of the employee’s household who has no income from U.S. sources. However, if you signed a waiver of nonimmigrant’s 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, an industrial trainee, or an 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:

- a. Allowances covering expenses incident to your study or training in the United States (including expenses for travel, maintenance, and tuition);
- b. The value of any services or accommodations furnished incident to such study or training;
- c. Income from employment authorized under U.S. immigration laws; or
- d. 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:

- a. Income from employment authorized under U.S. immigration laws; or
- b. 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.

- a. You are on a pleasure trip and have a B-2 visa.
- b. 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 territories for more than 90 days during the tax year.

c. You are passing through the United States or any of its territories, 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.

d. You are admitted on a border-crossing identification card.

e. You do not need to carry passports, visas, or border-crossing identification cards because you are (i) visiting for pleasure, or (ii) visiting for business and do not stay in the United States or any of its territories for more than 90 days during the tax year.

f. 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.

g. 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 current tax year through your departure date or the preceding tax year and your leaving the United States would hinder collecting the tax.

How To Get the Certificate

To get a certificate of compliance, you must obtain a sailing or departure permit. To obtain a permit, file Form 1040-C or Form 2063 (whichever applies) with your local IRS Taxpayer Assistance Center (TAC) office before you leave the United States.

Caution: Note that all TAC offices operate by appointment. You can call 844-545-5640 between the hours of 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. local time to make an appointment. For more information regarding your local TAC office, go to [IRS.gov/TAC](https://www.irs.gov/TAC).

You must also pay all the tax shown as due on Form 1040-C and any taxes due for past years. See [Paying Taxes and Obtaining Refunds](#), later.

If you have been working in the United States, it is advisable to get the permit from an IRS office in the area of your employment, but you can also obtain the permit from an IRS office in the area of your departure.

If you are filing Form 1040-C, file an original and one copy for the tax year in which you plan to leave. If you are departing between January 1, 2026, and April 15, 2026, you must also file Form 1040-NR, 1040, or 1040-SR for 2026 and pay any tax due.

Generally, a certificate of compliance on Form 1040-C will be issued without your paying tax or posting bond if you have not received a termination assessment. A **termination assessment** is a demand for immediate payment of income tax for the current year and the immediately preceding year.

This certificate applies to all of 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 certificate of compliance on Form 1040-C will be issued only when you pay the tax due or post bond. The certificate will apply only to the departure for which it is issued.

For additional information, go to [IRS.gov/Individuals/International-Taxpayers/Departing-Alien-Clearance-Sailing-Permit](https://www.irs.gov/Individuals/International-Taxpayers/Departing-Alien-Clearance-Sailing-Permit).

When To Get a Sailing or Departure Permit

You should get your sailing or departure permit at least 2 weeks before you plan to leave. You cannot apply earlier than 30 days before your planned departure date. **Do not** wait until the last minute in case there are unexpected problems.

Forms To File

If you must get a sailing or departure permit, you must file Form 2063 or Form 1040-C. Both forms have a “certificate of compliance” section. When the certificate of compliance is signed by an agent of the Field Assistance Area Director, it certifies that your U.S. tax obligations have been satisfied according to available information. Your Form 1040-C copy of the signed certificate, or the one detached from Form 2063, is your sailing or departure permit.

Form 2063

This is a short form that asks for certain information but does not include a tax computation. The following departing aliens can get their sailing or departure permits by filing Form 2063.

- Aliens, whether resident or nonresident, who have had no taxable income for the tax year up to and including the date of departure and for the preceding year, if the period for filing the income tax return for that year has not expired.
- Resident aliens who have received taxable income during the tax year or preceding year and whose departure will not hinder the collection of any tax. However, if the IRS has information indicating that the aliens are leaving to avoid paying their income tax, they must file a Form 1040-C.

Aliens in either of these categories who have not filed an income tax return or paid income tax for any tax year **must** file the return and pay the income tax before they can be issued a sailing or departure permit on Form 2063. The sailing or departure permit detached from Form 2063 can be used for all departures during the current year. However, the IRS may cancel the sailing or departure permit for any later departure if it believes the collection of income tax is jeopardized by that later departure.

Form 1040-C

If you must get a sailing or departure permit and you do not qualify to file Form 2063, you must file Form 1040-C. Ordinarily, all income received or reasonably expected to be received during the tax year up to and including the date of departure must be reported on Form 1040-C and the tax on it must be paid. When you pay any tax shown as due on the Form 1040-C, and you file all returns and pay all tax due for previous years, you will receive a sailing or departure permit.



If the tax is being paid, you must bring the payment in the form of certified funds (cashier's check, certified bank or postal money order, or cash). Check your [local TAC office](#) for payment options.



*The IRS may permit you to furnish a **bond guaranteeing payment** instead of paying the taxes for certain years. The sailing or departure permit issued under the conditions in this paragraph is only for the specific departure for which it is issued.*



If you are a lawful permanent resident alien (green card holder) with no definite plans to return to the United States, you must notify the Department of Homeland Security of your termination of residency and file Form 8854 if you:

- Plan to surrender your green card; and
- Have been a lawful permanent resident in at least 8 of the last 15 tax years ending with the year you are no longer treated as a lawful permanent resident. In determining if you meet the 8-year requirement, don't count any year if in that year you were treated as a resident of a foreign country under a tax treaty and did not waive treaty benefits applicable to residents of that country.

See Expatriation Tax in [Pub. 519](#) for more detailed information.

Joint return on Form 1040-C. Departing spouses who are nonresident aliens cannot file joint returns. However, if one spouse is a resident alien, they can file a joint return on Form 1040-C if:

- Both spouses can reasonably be expected to qualify to file a joint return at the normal close of their tax years, and
- The tax years of both spouses end at the same time.

Filing annual U.S. income tax returns. Form 1040-C is not an annual U.S. income tax return. If an income tax return is required by law, that return must be filed even though a Form 1040-C has already been filed. The tax paid with Form 1040-C should be taken as a credit against the tax liability for the entire tax year on your annual U.S. income tax return.

Papers To Submit



Remember that you must visit a TAC office at least 2 weeks (but no more than 30 days) before you leave the United States. Make sure you call for an appointment well before that time frame. Services are limited and not all services are available at every TAC office. Call 844-545-5640 to schedule an appointment.

Getting your sailing or departure permit will go faster if you bring to your appointment at the TAC office papers and documents related to your income and your stay in the United States. Bring the following records with you if they apply.

1. A valid passport with your alien registration card (green 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 these returns.
5. A statement from each employer you worked for the current 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 and/or real 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.

10. Document verifying your date of departure from the United States, such as an airline ticket.

11. Document verifying your U.S. taxpayer identification number (TIN), such as a social security card or an IRS-issued Notice CP 565 showing your ITIN.



If you are married and reside in a community property state, also bring the above-listed documents for your spouse. This applies whether or not your spouse requires a certificate.

Returning to the United States

If you furnish the IRS with information showing, to the satisfaction of the IRS, that you intend to return to the United States and that your departure does not jeopardize the collection of income tax, you can get a sailing or departure permit by filing Form 1040-C without having to pay the tax shown on it. You must, however, file all income tax returns that have not yet been filed as required, and pay all income tax that is due on these returns.

Your Form 1040-C must include all income received and reasonably expected to be received during the entire year of departure. The sailing or departure permit issued with this Form 1040-C can be used for all departures during the current year. However, the IRS may cancel the sailing or departure permit for any later departure if the payment of income tax appears to be in jeopardy.

Paying Taxes and Obtaining Refunds

Except when a bond is furnished, or the IRS is satisfied that your departure does not jeopardize the collection of income tax, you must pay all tax shown as due on the Form 1040-C at the time of filing it. You must also pay any taxes due for past years. If the tax computation on Form 1040-C results in an overpayment, there is no tax to pay at the time you file that return. However, the IRS cannot provide a refund at the time of departure. If you are due a refund, you must file Form 1040 or Form 1040-NR, as appropriate, at the end of the tax year.



If the tax is being paid, you must bring the payment in the form of certified funds (cashier's check, certified bank or postal money order, or cash). Check your [local TAC office](#) for payment options.

Bond To Ensure Payment

Usually, you must pay the tax shown as due on Form 1040-C when you file it. However, if you pay all taxes due that you owe for prior years, you can furnish a bond guaranteeing payment instead of paying the income taxes shown as due on the Form 1040-C or the tax return for the

preceding year if the period for filing that return has not expired.

The bond must equal the tax due plus interest to the date of payment as figured by the IRS. Information about the form of bond and security on it can be obtained from your TAC office.

Specific Instructions

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

1. The alien and their spouse 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 their spouse is terminated at the same time.

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

Identifying number. You must enter your identifying number where requested at the top of page 1 of Form 1040-C. Generally, this is your SSN. If you do not have an SSN, contact the Social Security Administration (SSA) to find out if you are eligible for one. For more information, go to [SSA.gov](https://www.ssa.gov) or call 800-772-1213 (for the deaf or hard of hearing, call the TTY number, 800-325-0778).

ITIN. If you do not have an SSN and are not eligible to get one, you must apply for an ITIN. For details on how to apply for an ITIN, see Form W-7, Application for IRS Individual Taxpayer Identification Number, and its instructions. Get the form and its instructions at [IRS.gov/FormW7](https://www.irs.gov/FormW7). If you already have an ITIN, enter it 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.



An ITIN is for tax use only. It does not entitle you to social security benefits or change your employment or immigration status under U.S. law. For more information, go to [IRS.gov/Individuals/International-Taxpayers/Taxpayer-Identification-Numbers-TIN](https://www.irs.gov/Individuals/International-Taxpayers/Taxpayer-Identification-Numbers-TIN).

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 2026. 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](https://www.irs.gov/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 2026. 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 you have been issued an alien registration card, also known as a green card, and your green card hasn't been revoked or judicially or administratively determined to have been abandoned. However, you are also no longer treated as a lawful permanent resident if you (1) commenced to be treated as a resident of a foreign country under the provisions of a tax treaty, (2) did not waive the benefits of such treaty, and (3) notified the IRS of the commencement of such treatment. See Regulations section 301.7701(b)-7 for information on related filing requirements. See [Residence determined by tax treaty](#), later.

Substantial presence test. You are considered a resident alien for tax purposes if you meet the substantial presence test for 2026. You meet this test if you were physically present in the United States for at least:

- 31 days during 2026; and
- 183 days during the period 2026, 2025, and 2024, using the following chart.

(a) Year	(b) Days of physical presence	(c) Multiplier	(d) Testing days (multiply (b) times (c))
2026		1.000	
2025		0.333	
2024		0.167	
Total testing days (add column (d))			

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 the substantial presence test.

- Days you commuted to work in the United States from a residence in Canada or Mexico if you regularly commuted from 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 territory 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 intended, but were unable, to leave the United States because of a medical condition or medical problem that arose while you were in the United States.
- Days you are in the United States under a NATO visa as a member of a force or civilian component to NATO. However, this exception does not apply to an immediate family member who is present in the United States under a NATO visa. A dependent family member must count

every day of presence for purposes of the substantial presence test.

- 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.



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 2026 if you (a) were present in the United States for fewer than 183 days during 2026, (b) establish that during 2026 you had a tax home in a foreign country, and (c) establish that during 2026 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.



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. If you are a dual-resident taxpayer, you can still claim the benefits under an income tax treaty on [Form 8833, Treaty-Based Return Position Disclosure Under Section 6114 or 7701\(b\)](#). A dual-resident taxpayer is one who is a resident of both the United States and another country under each country's tax laws. The income tax treaty between the two countries must contain a provision that provides for resolution of conflicting claims of residence (tie-breaker rule). If you are treated as a resident of a foreign country under a tax treaty, you are treated as a nonresident alien in figuring your U.S. income tax. For purposes other than figuring your tax, you will be treated as a U.S. resident.



For more information, go to [IRS.gov/Individuals/International-Taxpayers/Tax-Treaties](https://www.irs.gov/Individuals/International-Taxpayers/Tax-Treaties).

Dual-status tax year. A dual-status tax year is one in which you have been both a resident alien and a nonresident alien. The most common dual-status tax years are the years of arrival and departure. In figuring your income tax liability for a dual-status tax year, different U.S. income tax rules apply to each status. You must follow these rules in completing Form 1040-C. See the [Instructions for Form 1040-NR](#) for details.



Certain resident aliens who leave the United States during the year may be subject to tax under section 877A. These resident aliens compute their tax using the method prescribed under section 877A when completing Form 1040-C. See [Form 8854](#) and its instructions. Also, see chapter 4 of [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.

For a list of the types of income not considered effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business, see the instructions for [Schedule A](#) and [Schedule B](#), later. If you are a nonresident alien in the United States to study or train, see [Pub. 519](#).

Line 13. Digital assets. Digital assets are any digital representations of value that are recorded on a cryptographically secured distributed ledger or any similar technology. For example, digital assets include non-fungible tokens (NFTs) and virtual currencies, such as cryptocurrencies and stablecoins. If a particular asset has the characteristics of a digital asset, it will be treated as a digital asset for federal income tax purposes.

Check the “Yes” box for line 13 if at any time during 2026, you:

- Received (as a reward, award, or payment for property or services) a digital asset (or any financial interest in any digital asset); or
- Sold, exchanged, or otherwise disposed of a digital asset (or any financial interest in any digital asset).

For example, check “Yes” if at any time during 2026 you:

- Received digital assets as payment for property or services provided;
- Received digital assets as a result of a reward or award;
- Received new digital assets as a result of mining, staking, and similar activities;
- Received digital assets as a result of a hard fork;
- Disposed of digital assets in exchange for property or services;
- Disposed of a digital asset in exchange or trade for another digital asset;
- Sold a digital asset; or
- Otherwise disposed of any other financial interest in a digital asset.

You have a financial interest in a digital asset if you are the owner of record of a digital asset; have an ownership stake in an account that holds one or more digital assets, including the rights and obligations to acquire a financial interest; or own a wallet that holds digital assets.

The following actions or transactions in 2026, alone, generally don't require you to check “Yes.”

- Holding a digital asset in a wallet or account.

- Transferring a digital asset from one wallet or account you own or control to another wallet or account that you own or control.
- Purchasing digital assets using U.S. or other real currency, including through the use of electronic platforms such as PayPal and Venmo.

Do not leave the question unanswered. You must answer “Yes” or “No” by checking the appropriate box. For more information, go to [IRS.gov/VirtualCurrencyFAQs](https://www.irs.gov/VirtualCurrencyFAQs).

How to report digital assets transactions. If you disposed of any digital asset in 2026, that you held as a capital asset, through a sale, exchange, or transfer, check “Yes” and use [Form 8949, Sales and Other Dispositions of Capital Assets](https://www.irs.gov/efile/8949), to calculate your capital gain or loss and report that gain or loss on Schedule D (Form 1040).

If you received any digital asset as compensation for services or disposed of any digital asset that you held for sale to customers in a trade or business, you must report the income as you would report other income of the same type (for example, W-2 wages on Form 1040-C, Schedule A, line 1).

If you disposed of any digital asset by gift, you may be required to file Form 709. See *Who Must File* and *Transfers Subject to the Gift Tax* in the [Instructions for Form 709](https://www.irs.gov/efile/709) for more information.

Part II—Dependents

You may be able to claim a tax credit for your dependents. To find out if a person qualifies as your dependent, and to find out if your dependent qualifies you to take the child tax credit or the credit for other dependents, see the Instructions for Form 1040 or the Instructions for Form 1040-NR.

Line 15, column (b). You must enter each dependent’s SSN or ITIN. See [Identifying number](#), earlier.

Line 15, column (d). Check the appropriate box in this column if your dependent is a qualifying child for the child tax credit or for the credit for other dependents.

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 16 through 23 to figure your tax. If Group III applies, use lines 24 and 25 to figure your tax. If you are a nonresident alien to which both Groups II and III apply, use lines 16 through 25 to figure your tax.

Line 17. Adjustments. If you are a resident alien, you can take the adjustments allowed on Form 1040 (or 1040-SR). The current Instructions for Form 1040 have information on adjustments you can take.

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 1040-NR. See the Instructions for Form 1040-NR.

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

Adjustments that you take on line 17 include the qualified business income deduction and the excess

business loss adjustment figured on [Form 461, Limitation on Business Losses](#).

Excess business loss adjustment. Excess business losses for noncorporate taxpayers are limited to tax years beginning after 2020 and before 2029. Also, excess business losses are now computed without regard to any deduction allowed under section 172 or 199A and without regard to any deductions, gross income, or gains attributable to any trade or business of performing services as an employee. See [Form 461](#) and its instructions for more information.

Line 20. Credits. If you are a Group I (resident alien) filer, you can claim the same credits as on Form 1040 (or 1040-SR). If you are a Group II (nonresident alien with income effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business) filer, you can generally claim the same credits as on Form 1040-NR.

Line 22. Other taxes. Enter on line 22 any other taxes such as those listed below. Also, use the 2025 Instructions for Form 1040 or the 2025 Instructions for Form 1040-NR for information on the additional taxes to include on this line.

- **Self-employment tax.** This tax applies to resident aliens and to nonresident aliens if an international social security agreement in effect determines that the nonresident alien is covered under the U.S. social security system. The self-employment tax rate for 2026 is 15.3%. This includes a 2.9% Medicare tax and a 12.4% social security tax. Use Schedule SE (Form 1040) to figure your self-employment tax. See Schedule SE (Form 1040) and its instructions, available at [IRS.gov/ScheduleSE](https://www.irs.gov/ScheduleSE), for more information.

You can find more information on international social security agreements (also known as totalization agreements) at [IRS.gov/TotalizationAgreements](https://www.irs.gov/TotalizationAgreements).

- **Social security and Medicare taxes 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 generally pay these taxes. See the Instructions for Form 1040 or the Instructions for Form 1040-NR.

- **Social security and Medicare taxes not withheld by employer.** If you are an employee who received wages from an employer who did not withhold social security and Medicare taxes from your wages, you may owe these taxes. See the Instructions for Form 1040 or the Instructions for Form 1040-NR.

- **Additional Medicare Tax.** For information about the Additional Medicare Tax, see the [Instructions for Form 8959](https://www.irs.gov/efile/8959).

- **Net investment income tax.** For information about the net investment income tax, see the [Instructions for Form 8960](https://www.irs.gov/efile/8960).

- **Additional tax on IRAs, other qualified retirement plans, etc.** If you received a distribution from or made an excess contribution to one of these plans, you may owe this tax. See the Instructions for Form 1040 or the Instructions for Form 1040-NR.

- **Household employment taxes.** If you pay cash wages to any one household employee in 2026, you may owe this tax. See the Instructions for Form 1040 or the Instructions for Form 1040-NR.

- **Tax on accumulation distribution of trusts.** Use [Form 4970, Tax on Accumulation Distribution of Trusts](#), to figure the tax.
- **Tax from recapture of investment credit.** Use [Form 4255, Recapture of Investment Credit](#), to figure the tax.
- **Tax from recapture of low-income housing credit.** Use [Form 8611, Recapture of Low-Income Housing Credit](#), to figure the tax.
- **Tax from recapture of federal mortgage subsidy.** Use [Form 8828, Recapture of Federal Mortgage Subsidy](#), to figure the tax.

Line 25. Tax. Generally, you must enter 30% of the amount on line 24. However, 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 of the tax. Also, include the applicable treaty article(s).



You can find information on lower rates or an exemption from tax because of a treaty between your country and the United States at [IRS.gov/TreatyTables](https://www.irs.gov/TreatyTables).

Line 29. Other payments. Include on line 29 any of the following payments. See the Instructions for Form 1040 or the Instructions for Form 1040-NR 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.** For information on the credit and any changes for 2026, see [Pub. 505, Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax](#). If you are a Group 1 (resident alien) filer and you exclude any foreign earned income from your gross income (see section 911 and [Form 2555, Foreign Earned Income](#)), you may not claim any additional child tax credit here on line 29. You are only allowed to claim the child tax credit to the extent allowable on line 20.
- **Net premium tax credit (PTC).** For information about the net PTC, see the [Instructions for Form 8962](#) and [Pub. 974, Premium Tax Credit](#).
- **U.S. income tax paid at previous departure during the tax period.** Enter any tax you paid if you previously departed the United States during this tax period.
- **Excess social security and RRTA tax withheld.** If you had two or more employers in 2026 who together paid you more than \$184,500 in wages, too much social security tax or tier 1 railroad retirement (RRTA) tax may have been withheld. See [Pub. 505](#).
- **Credit for federal tax paid on fuels.** Use [Form 4136, Credit for Federal Tax Paid on Fuels](#), 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.

Court-appointed conservator, guardian, or other fiduciary. If you are a court-appointed conservator, guardian, or other fiduciary for an individual who has to file Form 1040-C, sign your name for the individual. File [Form 56, Notice Concerning Fiduciary Relationship](#).

Paid preparers must sign. Generally, anyone you pay to prepare your return must sign it and include their preparer tax identification number (PTIN) in the space provided. 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.

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. Include the amount of any Additional Medicare Tax withheld by your employer. For more information, go to [IRS.gov/Businesses/Small-Businesses-Self-Employed/Questions-and-Answers-for-the-Additional-Medicare-Tax](https://www.irs.gov/Businesses/Small-Businesses-Self-Employed/Questions-and-Answers-for-the-Additional-Medicare-Tax).

Line 1, column (d). If you are a resident alien, you should include income that would be included on Form 1040 (or 1040-SR), such as wages, salaries, interest, dividends, rents, and certain alimony received (see *Caution* next).



Alimony or separate maintenance received pursuant to a divorce or separation agreement entered into on or before December 31, 2018, is income on your Form 1040-C unless that agreement was changed after December 31, 2018, to expressly provide that alimony received isn't included in your income. Alimony received is not included in your income if you entered into the divorce or separation agreement after December 31, 2018.

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 1040-NR. 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) as an attachment to Form 1040-NR), and
- Any other income considered to be effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business. See the Instructions for Form 1040-NR 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 the following.

- Interest, dividends, rents, salaries, wages, premiums, annuities, compensation, remuneration, and other fixed or determinable annual or periodic gains, profits, income, and certain alimony received (see *Caution*, earlier).
- Prizes, awards, and certain gambling winnings. Proceeds from lotteries, raffles, etc., are gambling winnings. You must report the full amount of your winnings. In most cases, 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. Exempt income. Include on line 5, column (d), (e), or (f), all income you received during the year that is exempt by the Code (see examples below). Also, include on line 5 income that is exempt by treaty, but only if the income is reportable in column (d) or (e). Attach a statement that shows the basis for the treaty exemption (including treaty and article(s)).

Note: Do not include on line 5 income reportable in column (f) that is exempt by treaty. Instead, report these amounts on line 1 of column (f) and explain on the statement required for Part III, line 25, the basis for the reduced rate or exemption.

Be sure to include on line 5, column (c), any amount withheld on exempt income you are reporting on line 5, column (d), (e), or (f). For example, include amounts that were withheld by a withholding agent that was required to withhold due to lack of documentation. However, do not include amounts reimbursed by the withholding agent.

Do not include on lines 1 through 4 any amount that is reportable on line 5.

Exempt income for nonresident aliens. If you are a nonresident alien, the following income that you receive is exempt from U.S. income 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:

- a. You were in the United States 90 days or less during the tax year;
- b. You received \$3,000 or less for your services; and
- c. 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.

- a. The work that entitles you to the annuity was performed either (1) in the United States for a foreign employer and you met the conditions under item 2 earlier, or (2) outside the United States.

- b. 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.

6. U.S. source dividends paid by certain foreign corporations if they are not effectively connected with your U.S. trade or business. See *Exception* under *Dividends* in chapter 2 of Pub. 519 for how to figure the amount of excludable dividends.

Certain items of income may be exempt from federal tax under a tax treaty. For more information, go to [IRS.gov/TreatyTables](https://www.irs.gov/TreatyTables). For general information on tax treaties, go to [IRS.gov/Individuals/International-Taxpayers/Tax-Treaties](https://www.irs.gov/Individuals/International-Taxpayers/Tax-Treaties). Also, see *Pub. 901, U.S. Tax Treaties*.

Schedule B—Certain Gains and Losses From Sales or Exchanges by Nonresident Aliens of 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 1040-NR.

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 in Schedule A, column (e).

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 production, 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 (Form 1040). See the [Instructions for Schedule A \(Form 1040\)](#).

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 (Form 1040-NR). See the Instructions for Form 1040-NR.

Note: If you do not have income effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business, you cannot take any deductions.



Residents of India who were students or business apprentices may be able to take the standard deduction. See [Pub. 519](#) for details.

Personal casualty losses. You can claim an itemized deduction for any personal casualty loss only to the extent it is attributable to a federally declared disaster.

Disaster tax relief. You can find information on prior and the most recent Presidentially declared disasters at [IRS.gov/DisasterTaxRelief](https://www.irs.gov/DisasterTaxRelief).

For prior declared disaster and tax relief provided by the IRS based on FEMA's declarations of individual assistance, go to [Around the Nation](#). For more information, see the current Instructions for Form 4684.

Line 2. Add the amounts in columns (b) and (d) of line 1. Enter the total here and on Schedule D, line 2 or line 8, whichever applies.

Schedule D—Tax Computation

Standard Deduction (Group I Only)

If you do not itemize your deductions, you can take the 2026 standard deduction listed below for your filing status.

Filing status	Standard deduction
Married filing jointly or Qualifying surviving spouse	\$32,200*
Head of household	\$24,150*
Single or Married filing separately	\$16,100*

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

Additional amount for the elderly or the blind. An additional standard deduction amount of \$1,650 is allowed for a married individual (whether filing jointly or separately) or a qualifying surviving spouse who is age 65 or older or blind in 2026 (\$3,300 if the individual is both age 65 or older and blind; \$6,600 if both spouses are age 65 or older and blind).

An additional standard deduction amount of \$2,050 is allowed for an unmarried individual (single or head of household) who is age 65 or older or blind (\$4,100 if the individual is both age 65 or older and blind).

Note: If you were born before January 2, 1960, you are considered to be age 65 or older in 2026.



Your standard deduction is zero if (a) your spouse itemizes on a separate return, or (b) you were a dual-status alien and you do not elect to be taxed as a resident alien for 2026.

Lines 3 and 9. Taxable income. When calculating your taxable income, include applicable deductions you may

be eligible for (for example, additional deductions from Schedule 1-A (Form 1040), qualified business income deduction, and deductions for charitable contributions). For more information, see [Pub. 505](#).

Qualified business income deduction. Generally, taxpayers other than corporations are allowed a deduction of up to 20% of their qualified business income from a qualified trade or business. The deduction is subject to multiple limitations such as the type of trade or business, the taxpayer's taxable income, the amount of W-2 wages paid with respect to the qualified trade or business, and the unadjusted basis of qualified property held by the trade or business. The deduction can be taken in addition to the standard or itemized deductions. For more information, see [Form 8995, Qualified Business Income Deduction Simplified Computation](#), and [Form 8995-A, Qualified Business Income Deduction](#), and their instructions.

Lines 4 and 10. Tax. Include in the total on line 4 or line 10, whichever applies, any tax from [Form 4972, Tax on Lump-Sum Distributions](#), and [Form 8814, Parents' Election To Report Child's Interest and Dividends](#).

Also, include any recapture of an education credit. You may owe this tax if you claimed an education credit in an earlier year and either tax-free educational assistance or a refund of qualified expenses was received in 2025 for the student. See [Form 8863, Education Credits](#), for more details.

Lines 5 and 11. Alternative minimum tax (AMT). Include in the total on line 5 or line 11, whichever applies, any tax from [Form 6251, Alternative Minimum Tax—Individuals](#).

The AMT exemption amount is:

- \$90,100 if single or head of household,
- \$140,200 if married filing jointly or a qualifying surviving spouse, or
- \$70,100 if married filing separately.

Lines 6 and 12. Include in the total on line 6 or line 12 the excess advance premium tax credit repayment from line 29 of Form 8962. See the [Instructions for Form 8962](#).

Additional Information

For more information on the taxation of resident and nonresident aliens, residency tests, other special rules, and how to get tax help, see:

- [Pub. 519](#),
- [Pub. 901](#),
- [Form 1040](#) (or [Form 1040-SR](#)) and its instructions,
- [Form 1040-NR](#) and its instructions, and
- [IRS.gov/International](https://www.irs.gov/International).

Disclosure, 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. Section 6109 requires you to provide your identifying number on the return.

Generally, tax returns and return information are confidential, as required by section 6103. However, section 6103 allows or requires the IRS to disclose or give the information shown on your tax return to others as described in the Code. For example, we may disclose your tax information to the Department of Justice to enforce the tax laws, both civil and criminal, and to cities, states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. commonwealths and territories to carry out their tax laws. We may also disclose this information to other countries under a tax treaty, to federal and state agencies to enforce federal nontax criminal laws, or to federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies to combat terrorism. If you do not provide the information requested, or provide false information, you may be subject to penalties.

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.

The average time and expenses required to complete and file this form will vary depending on individual circumstances. For the estimated time and expenses, see the Instructions for Form 1040 or your income tax return.

Comments and suggestions. We welcome your comments about this form and suggestions for future editions. You can send us comments through [IRS.gov/FormComments](https://www.irs.gov/FormComments). Or, you can write to the Internal Revenue Service, Tax Forms and Publications, 1111 Constitution Ave. NW, IR-6526, Washington, DC 20224. Although we can't respond individually to each comment received, we do appreciate your feedback and will consider your comments and suggestions as we revise our tax forms, instructions, and publications. Don't send tax questions, tax returns, or payments to the above address. Instead, see [How To Get the Certificate](#), earlier.

2026 Tax Rate Schedules (Groups I and II)



Do not use these Tax Rate Schedules to figure your 2025 taxes. Use only to figure your 2026 taxes.

Schedule X—Single Taxpayers (Groups I and II)				Schedule Z—Head of Household (Group I only)			
If the amount on Schedule D, line 3 or 9, is:				If the amount on Schedule D, line 3, is:			
		The tax is:	<i>of the amount over—</i>			The tax is:	<i>of the amount over—</i>
<i>Over—</i>	<i>But not over—</i>			<i>Over—</i>	<i>But not over—</i>		
\$0	\$12,400	----- 10%	\$0	\$0	\$17,700	----- 10%	\$0
12,400	50,400	\$1,240.00 + 12%	12,400	17,700	67,450	\$1,770.00 + 12%	17,700
50,400	105,700	5,800.00 + 22%	50,400	67,450	105,700	7,740.00 + 22%	67,450
105,700	201,775	17,966.00 + 24%	105,700	105,700	201,750	16,155.00 + 24%	105,700
201,775	256,225	41,024.00 + 32%	201,775	201,750	256,200	39,207.00 + 32%	201,750
256,225	640,600	58,448.00 + 35%	256,225	256,200	640,600	56,631.00 + 35%	256,200
640,600	-----	192,979.25 + 37%	640,600	640,600	-----	191,171.00 + 37%	640,600
Schedule Y—Married Filing Joint Return (Group I only) and Qualifying Surviving Spouse (Groups I and II)				Schedule Y—Married Filing Separate Return (Groups I and II)			
If the amount on Schedule D, line 3 or 9, is:				If the amount on Schedule D, line 3 or 9, is:			
		The tax is:	<i>of the amount over—</i>			The tax is:	<i>of the amount over—</i>
<i>Over—</i>	<i>But not over—</i>			<i>Over—</i>	<i>But not over—</i>		
\$0	\$24,800	----- 10%	\$0	\$0	\$12,400	----- 10%	\$0
24,800	100,800	\$2,480.00 + 12%	24,800	12,400	50,400	\$1,240.00 + 12%	12,400
100,800	211,400	11,600.00 + 22%	100,800	50,400	105,700	5,800.00 + 22%	50,400
211,400	403,550	35,932.00 + 24%	211,400	105,700	201,775	17,966.00 + 24%	105,700
403,550	512,450	82,048.00 + 32%	403,550	201,775	256,225	41,024.00 + 32%	201,775
512,450	768,700	116,896.00 + 35%	512,450	256,225	384,350	58,448.00 + 35%	256,225
768,700	-----	206,583.50 + 37%	768,700	384,350	-----	103,291.75 + 37%	384,350