Take your VITA/TCE training online at www.irs.gov (key word: Link & Learn Taxes). Take the Foreign Student and Scholar and other certification tests.
CONTACTS

Common Phone Numbers/ Web Addresses/ etc.

IRS-SPEC Relationship Manager:

TaxSlayer : 

Site Coordinator: 

Site Leader(s): 

IRS Forms/Pubs Online: https://www.irs.gov/forms-pubs


State Contact(s):


Other Contacts


EFiling Form 1040NR through TaxSlayer -

The latest information on the preparation of Forms 1040NR through TaxSlayer can be found by going to the VITA/TCE Springboard at https://vita.taxslayerpro.com and accessing the Pro Online Knowledgebase or Pro Desktop Knowledgebase where you will find the applicable lesson for completing the Form 1040NR using either version. (Search using key word “1040NR”.)
Are you an exempt individual? – Decision Tree

If you are temporarily present in the United States on an F, J, M, or Q visa, use this chart to determine if you are an exempt individual for the Substantial Presence Test (SPT).

**Student**
F, J, M, or Q Visa

- Are you a full-time student?
  - No
  - Yes

- Are you in substantial compliance with your visa?
  - No
  - Yes

  - Have you been in the U.S. for any part of more than 5 calendar years?
    - Yes
    - No

  - Do you choose to claim a Closer Connection exception to the Substantial Presence Test?
    - No
    - Yes

    In order to claim the exception, all the following must apply:
    A. You do not intend to reside permanently in the US
    B. You must have complied with your Visa.
    C. You must not have taken steps to become a Resident Alien.
    D. You must have a closer connection to a foreign country.

- * You must apply the Substantial Presence Test

**Teacher or Trainee**
J Visa

- Are you a student?
  - Yes
  - No

- Are you in substantial compliance with your visa?
  - Yes
  - No

  - Have you been in the U.S. for any part of 2 of the preceding 6 calendar years?
    - No
    - Yes

    Were you exempt as a teacher, trainee, or student for any part of 3 (or fewer) of the 6 preceding years, AND Did a foreign employer pay all your compensation during the tax year in question, AND Were you present in the U.S. as a teacher or trainee in any of the preceding 6 years, AND Did a foreign employer pay all your compensation during each of the preceding 6 years you were present in the U.S. as a teacher or trainee?

- * You must apply the Substantial Presence Test

---

Substantial Presence Test (SPT) You will be considered a U.S. resident for tax purposes if you meet the substantial presence test for calendar year 2017. To meet this test, you must be physically present in the United States on at least:

1. 31 days during 2017 and
2. 183 days during the 3-year period that includes 2017, 2016, and 2015, counting:
   a. all the days you were present in 2017 and
   b. 1/3 of the days you were present in 2016, and
   c. 1/6 of the days you were present in 2015.
Nonresident Alien or Resident Alien? - Decision Tree

Start here to determine your residency status for federal income tax purposes

1. Were you a lawful permanent resident of the United States (had a “green card”) at any time during the current tax year?
   - YES
   - NO

   2. Were you physically present in the United States on at least 31 days during the current tax year?
      - YES
      - NO

3. Were you physically present in the United States on at least 183 days during the 3-year period consisting of the current tax year and the preceding 2-years,
   - counting all days of presence in the current tax year,
   - 1/3 of the days of presence in the first preceding year, and
   - 1/6 of the days of presence in the second preceding year?
      - YES
      - NO

4. Were you physically present in the United States on at least 183 days during the current tax year?
   - YES
   - NO

5. Can you show that for the current tax year you have a tax home in a foreign country and have a closer connection to that country than to the United States?
   - NO
   - YES (*Out-of-Scope, Form 8840 required)

1. If this is your first year of residency, you may have a dual status for the year. See Dual-Status Aliens in Pub 519. (Out-of-Scope)
2. In some circumstances you may still be considered a nonresident alien and eligible for benefits under an income tax treaty between the U.S. and your country. Check the provision of the treaty carefully. (Out-of-Scope)
3. See Days of Presence in the United States in Pub 519 for days that do not count as days of presence in the U.S. (Exempt individuals such as students, scholars, and others temporarily in the U.S. under an F, J, M, or Q visa’s immigration status do not count their days of presence in the U.S. for specified periods of time.)
4. If you meet the substantial presence test for the following year, you may be able to choose treatment as a U.S. resident alien for part of the current tax year. See Substantial Presence Test under Resident Aliens and First-Year Choice under Dual Status Aliens in Pub. 519. (Out-of-Scope)
5. Nonresident students from Barbados, Hungary, and Jamaica, as well as trainees from Jamaica, may qualify for an election to be treated as a U.S. Resident for tax purposes under their tax treaty provisions with the U.S. A formal, signed, election statement must be attached to the Form 1040 (preparation of the statement is Out-of-Scope). (It continues until formally revoked.)
Countries with Treaty Benefits for Scholarship or Fellowship Grants (Income Code 16)

- If a nonresident alien receives a grant that is not from U.S. sources, it is not subject to U.S. tax.
- Scholarship or fellowship grants that cover tuition and fees (and books and supplies if required of all students) are not subject to U.S. tax. (Financial aid that is dependent on the performance of services, such as a teaching assistant, is treated as wages and subject to the code income 18, 19, or 20 provisions.)
- Scholarship or fellowship grants that cover room, board and other personal expenses are subject to U.S. tax unless a treaty benefit (as summarized below) exists.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Maximum Years in U.S</th>
<th>Maximum Dollar Amounts</th>
<th>Treaty Article</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>21(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China, People’s Republic of</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>20(b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commonwealth of Independent States*</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Limited</td>
<td>VI(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>21(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>21(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>23(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>20(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>21(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>20(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>19(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>19(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>24(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea, South</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>21(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>20(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>20(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>22(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>16(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>XIII(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>22(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>18(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>23(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>20(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovak Republic</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>21(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>20(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>22(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>22(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinidad and Tobago</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>19(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>21(1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Commonwealth of Independent States
  (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.)
Countries With Treaty Benefits for Teaching (Income Code 19)

*Caution:* The following is a quick-reference summary of treaty benefits. For more information about the application of these treaty benefits, see Publication 901, U.S. Tax Treaties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Maximum Years in U.S</th>
<th>Maximum Dollar Amounts</th>
<th>Treaty Article</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No Limit*</td>
<td>21(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>19(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>19(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China, People’s Republic of</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commonwealth of Independent States**</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>VI(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>21(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>20(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>XII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea, South</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>21(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>21(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>XII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovak Republic</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>21(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>20(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinidad and Tobago</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>20(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>20A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>21(3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 2-year limit applies to business or technical apprentices.

** Commonwealth of Independent States
  (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.)
## Countries With Treaty Benefits for Studying and Training (Income Code 20)

Caution: The following is a quick-reference summary of treaty benefits. For more information about the application of these treaty benefits, see Publication 901, *U.S. Tax Treaties*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Maximum Years in U.S</th>
<th>Maximum Dollar Amounts</th>
<th>Treaty Article</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>No Limit*</td>
<td>$8,000</td>
<td>21(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>19(1)(b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>19(1)(b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China, People’s Republic of</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>20(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>21(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>21(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>23(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>20(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>21(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>20(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>19(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>19(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>24(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea, South</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>21(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>20(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>20(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>20(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>22(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>16(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>XIII(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>22(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>18(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>23(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>20(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovak Republic</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>21(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>20(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>22(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>22(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinidad and Tobago</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>19(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>21(1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 2-year limit applies to business or technical apprentices.
An Indian student may take a standard deduction equal to the amount allowable on Form 1040 and may be able to claim the personal exemptions for a nonworking spouse and U.S. born-children.

Treaty benefits for a scholar from India are very different from those for a student. The scholar benefit for income code 19 is lost retroactively if the visit exceeds 2 years.

The standard deduction for Single taxpayers and Married Filing Separately taxpayers in 2017 is $6,350.

Nonresident aliens can't file a joint return. Even though a student from India may be able to take an exemption for a nonworking spouse, this is not considered a joint return. Thus, the standard deduction for married filing separately must be used. In determining their tax liability, they must use the tax tables or tax rate schedules for married filing separately.

Almost all U.S. tax treaties are limited to a specific number of years and may not be available for U.S. residents for tax purposes. An exception is the U.S.- China Treaty. Its provisions are not limited by year restrictions.

Also: This treaty is not applicable to Chinese citizens who are residents of Hong Kong or Macao.

The U.S. treaty with China provides that a scholar is exempt from tax on earned income for 3 years. After 2 years, a scholar will become a resident alien for tax purposes but is still entitled to 1 more year of tax benefits under the treaty. The treaty also provides that students have an exemption of up to $5,000 per year for income earned while they are studying or training. In most cases, the student will become a resident for federal tax purposes in their sixth calendar year. Students from China can continue to claim the treaty benefits on their resident alien tax return (if they still meet the definition of a student).

The students and scholars are permitted to use Article 15 of the tax treaty, which applies to dependent personal services.

The tax treaty with Canada is different from most other tax treaties because it (1) exempts all earned income if the nonresident earned not more than $10,000 in the tax year, but (2) taxes all income if the nonresident earned more than $10,000. This treaty benefit is lost if the nonresident becomes a resident for tax purposes.
Filing Status

Generally, nonresident aliens must select either the Single or one of the Married Filing Separately filing statuses.

Head of household filing status cannot be used if the taxpayer was a nonresident alien during any part of a year.

Nonresidents who are married to U.S. Citizens or resident aliens can make an election to file a joint return for tax purposes and file as Married Filing Jointly. (Preparation of the required attached statement is Out-of-Scope.) If both married taxpayers are nonresident aliens, they CANNOT file as Married Filing Jointly, they must file as Married Filing Separately.

STATE RETURNS: Check with the state income tax authorities regarding the correct filing status that applies to any state return being prepared.

Exemption (personal/dependency) Issues

Generally, nonresident aliens can claim only one personal exemption.

Nonresidents from the following countries may be able to claim their spouse and children as dependents. Everyone claimed on the return must have either a social security number or a valid Individual Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Canada</th>
<th>Mexico</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>South Korea</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The exemption amount for 2017 is $4,050. For India and South Korea, refer to Pub.519 for additional information.

Standard Deduction

Nonresident aliens are generally not eligible for the standard deduction. For those eligible (India Treaty), they must use the amount for the single or married filing separately filing status being used.

The standard deduction amount for single and married filing separately for 2017 is $6,350.

Wage Calculation Worksheet

Since some employers do not issue the correct reporting documents to international students and scholars, the following formula will help you to accurately compute the amount of wages to be shown on the income tax return.

Wages from Form W-2, box 1 (if any) __________________________________________

Add: Code 19 or 20 income from Form, 1042-S, box 2 (if any)  

Total W-2 and 1042-S __________________________________________

Subtract: Code 19 or 20 treaty benefit (if any)  

Equals: Wages to be reported on Form 1040NR-EZ, line 3 or Form 1040NR, line 8  

Tax Credits and Nonresident Aliens

Tax credits are allowed to nonresident aliens only if they receive effectively connected income. Generally, nonresident alien students and scholars will not qualify for tax credits.

NOTE: Non-resident aliens cannot elect to be treated as resident aliens in order to claim these credits. (See exception for Married Filing Jointly p.9, and certain treaty provisions for students from Barbados, Hungary, and Jamaica, as well as trainees from Jamaica. These exception elections and treaty provisions are both Out-of-Scope.)

Child Tax Credit — Nonresident aliens may be able to claim the child tax credit if all of the following conditions are met:

- The child is a U.S. citizen, national, or resident alien, and
- The child is a son, daughter, adopted child, grandchild, stepchild, or foster child, and
- The child was under age 17 at the end of the year, and
- The child is claimed as their dependent.

Earned Income Credit — If the taxpayer is a nonresident for any part of the year, the earned income credit is not available.

Education Credits — If the taxpayer is a nonresident alien for any part of the year, they generally can’t claim the educational credits, such as the American Opportunity Credit and Lifetime Learning Credit.

Foreign Tax Credit — This credit will usually not be available to nonresident alien students and scholars. Their foreign-source income is usually not reported on their U.S. income tax return.

Social Security and Medicare Taxes

Generally, a nonresident alien temporarily admitted in the United States as a student is not permitted to work for a wage or salary or to engage in business while in the United States. However, if a student is granted permission to work, social security and Medicare taxes are not withheld from their pay. This exclusion ONLY applies to the student, not their spouse or dependents under accompaniment statuses.

If social security or Medicare taxes are withheld from pay that is not subject to these taxes, contact the employer who withheld the taxes in error for a refund. The employer would also be eligible for a refund of their portion of the erroneously withheld taxes.

If that employer does not refund the withheld taxes, file Form 843, Claim for Refund and Request for Abatement and attach supporting documentation for reimbursement.

See Publication 519, Chapter 8 for a list of items to attach as supporting documentation. Mail Form 843 (with attachments, including Form 8316) to the following address:

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service Center
Ogden, UT 84201-0038
What Form(s) to File

Form 8843, Statement for Exempt Individuals and Individuals With a Medical Condition if any of the following applies: If you are an alien individual, excluding days of presence in the United States for purposes of the substantial presence test because you:

- were an exempt individual (temporarily in the United States as a teacher or trainee on a “J” or “Q” visa; temporarily in the United States as a student in an “F”, “J”, “M”, or “Q” visa status; or you were a professional athlete competing in a charitable event, or
- were unable to leave the United States as planned because of a medical condition or problem.

Even if the student or scholar had no income, they still must file Form 8843 and file one for each family member who is in the United States excluding days of presence.

Form 1040NREZ, U.S. Income Tax Return for Certain Nonresident Aliens With No Dependents, if all of the following apply:

1. No Dependents claimed
2. Taxpayer cannot be claimed as a dependent on another person’s return.
3. The only U.S. sources of income were from wages, salaries, tips, taxable state and local income tax refunds, and scholarships and grants.
4. Taxable income (line 14) is less than $100,000.
5. The only exclusion is for scholarship and fellowship grants and the only adjustment to income is for the student loan interest deduction.
6. No tax credits claimed.
7. If married, no exemption claimed for the spouse.
8. The only itemized deduction claimed is for state and local income taxes.
   (Note: Residents of India who were students or business apprentices may be able to take the standard deduction in lieu of itemized deductions for state and local income taxes).
9. The only taxes owed are income tax.
10. No claim for excess social security and tier 1 RRTA tax withheld.
11. Not filing an “expatriation tax” return
12. (Applies to U.S. citizens who have lost their citizenship or long-term residents who have ended their residency status).

If all of the above conditions are not met, Form 1040NR must be filed.

Form 1040NR, U.S. Nonresident Alien Income Tax Return, if any of the following applies.

1. Nonresident alien engaged in a trade or business in the United States.
2. Nonresident alien not engaged in a trade or business in the U.S., and you received income from U.S. Sources that is reportable on Sch. NEC, lines 1 through 12, and not all of the U.S. tax that you owe was withheld from that income.
3. You owe any special taxes (see Form 1040NR instructions for details).
4. HSA, Archer MSA, or Medicare Advantage MSA distributions were made.
5. Nonresident alien engaged in self-employment with net earnings of at least $400, and is a resident of a country with an international social security agreement with the U.S.
6. Form 1095-A indicates advanced premium tax credits were received.

Or other circumstances, as indicated in the instructions for Form 1040NR.
When to File

If you are an employee and you receive wages subject to U.S. income tax withholding, file your return and pay any taxes due by April 17, 2018 for the calendar year 2017.

If you are not an employee who receives wages subject to U.S. income tax withholding, file your return and pay any taxes due by June 15, 2018 for the calendar year 2017.

Note: When the regular due date for filing falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, file by the next business day.

Extensions of time to file. If you cannot file your return by the regular due date, file Form 4868, Application for Automatic Extension of Time To File U.S. Individual Income Tax Return.

For the 2017 calendar year, the due date is April 17, 2018 making any extension due October 15, 2018 (December 17, 2018, if the due date of your return is June 15, 2018).

You must file the extension by the regular due date of your tax return and pay any tax due with the request for extension.

Amended Returns. If you later have changes in your income, deductions, or credits after you mail in your return, file Form 1040X, Amended U.S. Individual Income Tax Return.

Also use Form 1040X if you should have filed Form 1040, 1040A, or 1040EZ instead of Form 1040NR or 1040NR-EZ, or vice versa.

If you amend Form 1040NR, Form 1040NR-EZ or filed a previous Form 1040X, attach the most recently filed form to the correct Form 1040X. Print “Amended” across the top of the attached corrected forms or schedules.

If you are claiming a refund, the amended return must be filed within 3 years from the date the return was filed or within 2 years from the time the tax was paid, whichever is later.

A tax return filed before the final due date is considered to have been filed on the due date.

Where to File

Forms 8843, 1040NR-EZ and 1040NR must be mailed to:

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service
Austin, TX 73301-0215
USA

For Forms 1040NR-EZ and 1040NR, if enclosing a payment, mail to:

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service
P.O. Box 1303
Charlotte, NC 28201-1303
USA

Note: For those returns that cannot be efiled, the returns must be mailed. Tax returns cannot be faxed or emailed to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).
Source Documents

You may see many types of income documents when you are assisting international students and scholars. The following list may help you in identifying the documents you may see.

**Form 1042-S, Foreign Person’s U.S. Source Income Subject to Withholding**
Many students and scholars will receive this form if they have income and/or a scholarship that is subject to treaty benefits. Link & Learn Taxes for Foreign Students and Scholars provide more information on how to record the entries from this form.

**Form W-2, Wage and Tax Statement**
Most students and scholars are allowed to work. If they earn more than the amount exempted by their treaty, the excess should be reported on the W-2. When students and scholars work off campus, they often receive a W-2 for the full amount they earned. That is why it is important to use the wage calculation worksheet on page 13 of this guide.

**Form 1098-T, Tuition Payments Statement**
Academic institutions issue Form 1098-T to students who paid tuition during the tax year. This form helps the students calculate the educational credits. Since nonresident aliens usually cannot claim the educational credits, the form is not part of their tax return.

**Form 1099-INT, Interest Income**
Many banks and savings institutions issue the 1099-INT to nonresident alien and scholars. Since most nonresident student and scholars do not need to report their interest income, the form is not part of their tax return. To avoid receiving a Form 1099-INT, file Form W-8 BEN with the bank or financial institution.

**Form 1099-MISC, Miscellaneous Income**
Sometimes a nonresident alien student or scholar will give you a 1099-MISC. There are several complicated issues involved when this happens. Refer the taxpayer to a tax professional.

**Forms 1095-B/C - Regarding Health Insurance Coverage**
Non-Resident Aliens are not required to obtain coverage under ACA. For them, this is for informational purposes only.

**Additional Resources**

- Link & Learn Taxes for Foreign Student Course
- Forms 1040NR, U.S. Nonresident Alien Income Tax Return
- Form 1040NR-EZ, U.S. Income Tax Return for Certain Nonresident Aliens With No Dependents
- Form 843, Claim for a Refund and Request for Abatement
- Form 8233, Exemption From Withholding on Compensation for Independent (and Certain Dependent) Services of a Nonresident
- Form 8316, Information Regarding Request for Refund of Social Security Tax
- Form 8843, Statement for Exempt Individuals and Individuals With a Medical Condition
- Form 13614 NR, Nonresident Alien Intake and Interview Sheet
- Publication 519, U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens
- Publication 597, Information on the United States-Canada Income Tax Treaty
- Publication 901, U.S. Tax Treaties
- Publication 1915, Understanding your IRS Individual Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN)
- Publication 970, Tax Benefits for Education Publication 972, Child Tax Credit
- Publication 4152, Electronic Toolkit for Nonresident Alien VITA/TCE Sites
- Publication 4657, Individual Taxpayer Identification Number PowerPoint presentation
- Publication 4756, Foreign Student and Scholar PowerPoint presentation
- Publication 5087, Foreign Student and Scholar Forms Package
General Summary of U.S. Immigration Terms

Alien – An individual who is not a U.S. citizen or U.S. national. For Income tax purposes, aliens are classified as Residents or Nonresidents.

Bona fide Resident – A residence established in a foreign country or countries for an uninterrupted period which includes an entire year that extends into the current tax year.

Dual Status – Aliens who are both Residents and Nonresidents of the U.S. within the same tax year.

Exempt Individual – Aliens who, because of the terms of their immigration status, are not considered to be “present in the United States” for purposes of the Substantial Presence Test.

Exempt Status – A visa status that provides for a defined period of time in which the days an alien is physically present in the U.S. are not counted for purposes of the Substantial Presence Test.

Expatriation Tax – An additional tax that may apply to US citizens who have renounced their citizenship and long-term residents who have ended their US resident status for federal tax purposes. Different rules apply according to the date upon which you expatriated.

Green Card – An alien registration card issued by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) giving an individual the privilege, according to the immigration to the immigration laws, of residing permanently in the United States as an immigrant.

Taxpayer Identification Number – A unique number used by individuals and other tax entities to file tax forms with the IRS.

Individual Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN) – A tax processing number issued by the Internal Revenue Service. It is a nine-digit number that always begins with the number 9. ITINs are for federal tax reporting only, and are not intended to serve any other purpose. IRS issues ITINs to help individuals comply with the U.S. tax laws, and to provide a means to efficiently process and account for tax returns and payments for those not eligible for Social Security Numbers (SSNs). An ITIN does not authorize work in the U.S. or provide eligibility for Social Security benefits or the Earned Income Tax Credit. NOTE: ITINs issued will expire if unused on a federal tax return for 3 consecutive years. If expired, you must reapply for a new number, if needed.

Nonresident Alien – An alien who is temporarily residing in the U.S., a resident alien who has abandoned permanent residence in the U.S. or an alien who has never been in the U.S.

Resident Alien – Aliens admitted to the U.S. under permanent immigration visas are generally resident aliens and meet the substantial presence test or lawful permanent residency test. (Green Card Test)

Substantial Presence Test – A rule applied in determining if an alien is a U.S. Resident for tax purposes. Generally, an individual meets the substantial presence test if the individual was in the United States for at least 31 days during the current calendar year and was present in the United States for at least 183 days during the current year and the two preceding calendar years. (Note: For purposes of the substantial presence test, an individual does not count days of temporary presence in the United States under certain visas.)

Social Security Number (SSN) – A nine-digit number issued by the Social Security Administration to U.S. Citizens and aliens permitted to work in the U.S.

Treaty Benefits – Provisions of a tax treaty that allow for various items of tax relief or responsibility not provided for under general tax laws.

Nonimmigrant Visas – Allows a nonimmigrant to enter the United States in one of several different categories, which correspond to the reason the nonimmigrant was allowed to enter the United States.

Nonimmigrant – An alien who has been granted the right to reside temporarily in the United States.

Immigrant – An alien who has been granted the right to reside permanently in the United States and work without restrictions. Also known as a Lawful Permanent Resident (LPR), they are eventually issued a “green card”.

Passport – An official government document that certifies one’s identity and citizenship and permits a citizen to travel abroad.

U.S. National – An individual who, although not a U.S. citizen, owes his/her allegiance to the United States. U.S. nationals include individuals born in American Samoa or the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.

U.S Citizen – An individual born in the United States, Puerto Rico, Guam or the U.S. Virgin Islands, or an individual whose parent is a U.S. citizen, or a former alien who has been naturalized as a U.S. citizen.
# Job Aid - Filers without an Individual Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN) or a Social Security Number (SSN)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If</th>
<th>Then</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Filers without an ITIN or a SSN that only need to file a Form 8843</td>
<td>Complete Form 8843 leaving the “Your U.S. taxpayer identification number” box blank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filers without an ITIN (ineligible for SSN) and in addition to the Form 8843 needs to file a Form 1040-NR/EZ</td>
<td>The following are the most common ways to apply for an ITIN using Form W-7:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• In person at IRS Taxpayer Assistance Center, <a href="https://www.irs.gov">https://www.irs.gov</a> search box “Local IRS office” to see list of locations, services provided, and whether an appointment is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• By mail, follow instructions for the W-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Through an Acceptance Agent or Certifying Acceptance Agent (CAA), listing at <a href="https://www.irs.gov">https://www.irs.gov</a> search box “Acceptance Agent Program”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Through the Student and Exchange Visitor Program (SEVP) for more information <a href="https://www.irs.gov">https://www.irs.gov</a> search box “SEVP”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filers eligible for a SSN</td>
<td>Must apply for SSN at <a href="https://www.ssa.gov">www.ssa.gov</a> or a local Social Security Office using Form SS-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Cannot apply for an ITIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITIN has expired</td>
<td>ITINs, will be deactivated if not used on at least one federal income tax return for three consecutive years. The taxpayer will be notified of the deactivation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Must re-apply for ITIN, if needed, see instructions above</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The scope of the Foreign Student and Scholar Volunteer Income Tax Assistance Program is limited to only those areas of tax law specifically addressed in your Link and Learn training. This occurs for many reasons:

1. It is one of our Quality Site Requirements: standards proven to provide the most consistent quality services to the taxpayers.
2. As a volunteer you are only covered for liability while preparing returns within your IRS certification level.
3. Many areas of tax law, specifically treaty issues and nonresident alien issues, can be very time consuming and would prevent the program from assisting other taxpayers with less complex returns.
4. The VITA program should be consistent across the nation and around the globe. Services offered in one site generally should be the same as those offered at other sites which have volunteers of the same certification level.

If your site finds that a number of Foreign Students and/or Scholars have similar Out-of-Scope issues, you may want to refer them to other free services that can help them or advise them to seek the services of a paid preparer.

### Types and Sources of Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income type:</th>
<th>Source is determined by:</th>
<th>IN</th>
<th>OUT</th>
<th>FORM 1040NR</th>
<th>FORM 1040NR-EZ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dividends</td>
<td>Where payer is incorporated</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sch. NEC, Line 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest - general business/investment</td>
<td>Payer’s place of residence</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest - Not Effectively Connected to a U.S. Trade or Business</td>
<td>Payer’s place of residence</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sch. NEC, Line 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest - Personal Account from a Banking Institution</td>
<td>Payee’s place of residence</td>
<td>X*</td>
<td></td>
<td>not taxable in U.S.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambling winnings</td>
<td>Payer’s place of residence</td>
<td>X*</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sch. NEC, Line 8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Employee Compensation/ Self Employment (Form 1099-Misc, etc.)</td>
<td>Where services are performed</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension or Annuity payments attributable to:</td>
<td>Where the services were performed</td>
<td>X*</td>
<td></td>
<td>Line 16a/16b</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions (employer or employee, pretax)</td>
<td>Where the U.S. is the source</td>
<td>X*</td>
<td></td>
<td>Line 17a/17b</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earnings of domestic (U.S.) trusts</td>
<td>The U.S. is the source</td>
<td>X*</td>
<td></td>
<td>Line 11</td>
<td>Line 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refunds of State &amp; Local Income Taxes</td>
<td>The U.S. is the source</td>
<td>X*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rents</td>
<td>Where property is located</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royalties from natural resources</td>
<td>Where property is located</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royalties from patents, copyrights, etc.</td>
<td>Where property is used</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries, wages, and other compensation for personal services (Listed on Forms W-2 and 1042-S codes 18, 19, and 20)</td>
<td>Where services are performed</td>
<td>X*</td>
<td></td>
<td>Line 8</td>
<td>Line 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of inventory that was purchased</td>
<td>Where the inventory is sold (where title passes)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of personal property (except inventory)</td>
<td>Tax home of seller</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of real property</td>
<td>Where the property is located</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Types and Sources of Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income type</th>
<th>Source is determined by</th>
<th>IN</th>
<th>OUT</th>
<th>FORM 1040NR</th>
<th>FORM 1040NR-EZ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Taxable Scholarships and fellowships</td>
<td>Residence of grantor</td>
<td>X *</td>
<td></td>
<td>Line 12</td>
<td>Line 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Security Benefits (U.S.)</td>
<td>Where the services were performed</td>
<td>X *</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sch. NEC, Line 8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock sales (Capital Gains/ Losses)</td>
<td>Where payer is incorporated</td>
<td>X *</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sch. NEC, Line 16 &amp; 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Compensation</td>
<td>Payer’s place of residence</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Line 20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Student Loan Interest**
- Where services are performed: X
- Line 33, Line 9

**Educator Expenses, Health Savings Account, and IRA Deductions**
- (Unless VITA Basic or Advanced certified)
- X
- See Form

**Self-Employment Tax, SEP, Penalty on Early Withdrawal of Savings, etc. not covered in Foreign Student Scholar Training**
- (Due to the complexity of these issues for Nonresident Aliens and possible treaty provisions, etc.)
- X

**Deductions:**
- State & Local Income Taxes
  - U.S. Only
  - X
  - Line 11, Line 4
- Gifts to U.S. Charities
  - U.S. Only
  - X
  - Sch. A, Line 2
- Casualty & Theft Losses
  - X
- Job Expenses & Certain Misc. Deductions
  - (Only to the extent included in the Training Materials.)
  - X
  - Sch. A, Line 7
- Medical, Mortgage Interest, Property Taxes, etc.
  - NOT listed on Form 1040NR, Sch. A
  - X

**Other**
- Form 1095-A - Premium Tax Credits
  - Tax home of seller
  - X
- Dual Status Residency
  - Where the property is located
  - X
- Treaty Provisions claimed by a Resident Alien
  - X
- Refunds of Social Security Taxes erroneously withheld (Form 843)
  - X
  - See Form 843

**Election to be treated as a Resident to file MFJ with resident spouse**
- (Election Statement is Out-of-Scope)
  - X

**Claim of “Closer Connection” or “Dual” Status**
- X

**Form W-7, ITIN Application**
- X

**Any other issue not addressed in your Link & Learn Certification Training.**
- X

---

* U.S. Source Only is within scope

** A paper return can be done by a VITA/TCE site, but the election/attachment is Out of Scope.

*** Only a qualified CAA site can prepare these to be sent with the return.
QUALITY REVIEW CHECK LIST

After reviewing the tax return and verifying that it reflects correct tax law application to the information provided by the taxpayer, notate “QR Complete” with initials on the F13614NR.

A 100% Quality Review is required on all tax returns using a completed Form 13614NR, source documents, and this Check List.

☐ Return was accurately determined to be within the scope of the VITA/TCE Foreign Student and Scholar program.
☐ Volunteer return preparer and quality reviewer had proper certification levels for the return.
☐ Residency status for tax purposes was properly determined.
☐ Taxpayer’s identity, address, and phone numbers were verified. (Govt. issued photo ID)
☐ Names, SSN or ITINs and dates of birth of taxpayer (and spouse and dependents, if from Canada, Mexico, India, or South Korea) match supporting documents
   NOTE: ITINs will expire if not used on a federal income tax return for three consecutive years.
☐ Filing status is correctly determined (single or the proper married status).
☐ Correct number of exemptions were claimed.
☐ All allowable dependents properly listed. (Canada, Mexico, India and South Korea)
☐ Dependents’ identification numbers and names listed correctly.
☐ Income items correctly transferred from Form W-2, Form 1042-S, and Form 1099 (amounts paid, name, address, income codes, EIN, etc. properly listed).
☐ Is all income reported? Including taxable amounts not reported on an income statement or from the payer including, but not limited to all gambling and lottery winnings, prizes and awards, rents, royalties, stock sales, etc.
☐ Itemized deduction section line completed accurately or Standard deduction (students from India only) is correct.
☐ All allowable credits are correctly entered.
☐ Withholding shown on Forms W-2, 1042-S, 1099, and estimated tax reported correctly.
☐ All calculations are correct. (Including ACA provisions, if applicable.)
☐ If a treaty benefit was claimed, the proper treaty article was listed in the proper section(s).
☐ Has a Form 8843 completed, as necessary, for the taxpayer and any accompanying spouse and children.
☐ Overpayment (or balance due) computed correctly.
☐ Direct Debit or Direct Deposit information was entered correctly, as applicable.
☐ Advise the taxpayer of their responsibility to provide correct information in the preparation of the return prior to signing.
☐ Advise the taxpayer of where to sign the return: Form 8843, Form 1040NR, or Form 8879.
☐ If filing by paper, all Forms W-2 and 1042-S, as well as schedules and forms, are attached to the return. Advised of proper mailing address.
☐ SIDN and Site Name are properly listed on the return.
Your online resource for volunteer and taxpayer assistance

Partner and Volunteer Resource Center
https://www.irs.gov/Individuals/Partner-and-Volunteer-Resource-Center
- What’s Hot!
- Site Coordinator’s Corner

Quality and Tax Alerts for IRS Volunteer Programs
- Volunteer Tax Alerts

Volunteer Training Resources
https://www.irs.gov/Individuals/Volunteer-Training-Resources

Outreach Corner
https://www.irs.gov/Individuals/Outreach-Corner

Tax Trails for Answers to Common Tax Questions

Online Services and Tax Information for Individuals
https://www.irs.gov/Individuals

File Your Return
- Direct Deposit your refund

Make a Payment
- Direct Pay
- Other ways you can pay
  (Electronic funds withdrawal, debit and credit card, and IRS2Go)

Manage Your Tax Info
- Withholding Calculator
- Answers about the Health Care Law
- Protect your identity

After You File
- Where’s My Refund?
- Get Transcript

eBooks
Want to view our training products on your mobile or tablet devices? Click here to access our eBooks: https://www.irs.gov/Individuals/Site-Coordinator-Corner.

Mobile App
Another device to use for additional information is IRS2Go. Click here to download IRS2Go mobile app: https://www.irs.gov/uac/irs2goapp.

and much more!
Your direct link to tax information 24/7:

www.irs.gov