

Exclusion of Income for Bona Fide Residents of American Samoa

▶ Attach to Form 1040.

▶ Go to www.irs.gov/Form4563 for the latest information.

Name(s) shown on Form 1040

Your social security number

Part I General Information

- 1 Date bona fide residence began ▶ _____, and ended ▶ _____
- 2 Type of living quarters in American Samoa
 - Rented room
 - Rented house or apartment
 - Quarters furnished by employer
 - Purchased home
- 3a Did any of your family live with you in American Samoa during any part of the tax year? Yes No
- b If "Yes," who and for what period? ▶ _____
- 4a Did you maintain any home(s) outside American Samoa? Yes No
- b If "Yes," show address of your home(s), whether it was rented, the name of each occupant, and his or her relationship to you. ▶ _____
- 5 Name and address of employer (state if self-employed) ▶ _____
- 6 Complete columns (a) through (d) below for days absent from American Samoa during the tax year.

(a) Date left	(b) Date returned	(c) Number of days absent	(d) Reason for absence

Part II Figure Your Exclusion. Include **only** income that qualifies for the exclusion. See instructions.

7	Wages, salaries, tips, etc.	7		
8	Taxable interest	8		
9	Ordinary dividends	9		
10	Business income	10		
11	Capital gain	11		
12	Rental real estate, royalties, etc.	12		
13	Farm income	13		
14	Other income. List type and amount ▶ _____	14		
15	Add lines 7 through 14. This is the amount you may exclude from your gross income this tax year. ▶	15		

Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code unless otherwise noted.

Instructions

Purpose of form. Use Form 4563 to figure the amount of income from American Samoa you may exclude from your gross income.

Who qualifies. You generally qualify for the exclusion if you were a bona fide resident of American Samoa for the entire tax year and your income was:

- From sources within American Samoa, or
- Effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in American Samoa.

Employees of the United States. You may not exclude amounts paid to you for services you performed as an employee of the U.S. Government or any of its agencies. This applies to both civilian and military employees, but does not include employees of the American Samoa government.

Where to file. If you are not enclosing a check or money order, file your Form 1040 (including Form 4563) with the Department

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

If you are including a check or money order, file your return with the Internal Revenue Service, P.O. Box 1303, Charlotte, NC 28201-1303 USA.

Note: If you do not qualify for the exclusion, follow the Instructions for Form 1040. Report all your taxable income, including income from U.S., foreign, and possession sources. Send your return to the address shown in the Form 1040 instructions.

Additional information. Pub. 570 has more information and an example of how to complete Form 4563. To get Pub. 570, see *How To Get Tax Help* in the Instructions for Form 1040.

Part II—Figure Your Exclusion

On lines 7 through 14 include **only** income that is from sources within American Samoa or effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in American Samoa. For details on how to determine the source of income, see *Source of income* next.

Source of income. The rules for determining the source of income are explained in sections 861 through 865 and section 937, Regulations section 1.937-2, and chapter 2 of Pub. 570. Some general rules are:

- The source of wages, salaries, or tips is generally where the services are performed. If you worked both in and outside American Samoa, include on line 7 only wages, salaries, or tips earned while you were in American Samoa.

De minimis exception. This is an exception to the general rule for determining the source of income earned in American Samoa. Generally, income from American Samoa does not include compensation for services performed in American Samoa if during 2018 you:

- Were a U.S. citizen or resident;
- Were not a bona fide resident of American Samoa;
- Were not employed by or under contract with an individual, partnership, or corporation that is engaged in a trade or business in American Samoa;
- Temporarily performed services in American Samoa for 90 days or less; **and**
- Earned \$3,000 or less from such services.

Military spouses. If you are the civilian spouse of a member of the U.S. Armed Forces, work in American Samoa, and retain a residence or domicile in one of the 50 states or the District of Columbia under the Military Spouses Residency Relief Act (MSRRA), your wages, salaries, tips, and self-employment income will not be considered income from American Samoa. Under MSRRA, the military spouse must be in American Samoa solely to be with his/her service member spouse who is serving in compliance with military orders. For details on MSRRA, see Pub. 570.

- The source of interest income is generally where the payer is located. For example, American Samoan source income includes interest from a certificate of deposit issued by a bank or branch of a U.S. bank in American Samoa.
- Generally, dividends are sourced where the paying corporation is created or organized.
- Alimony received from a person who is a bona fide resident of American Samoa is sourced in American Samoa.
- Except as provided in regulations, income from sources within the United States or effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States is not income from American Samoa.
- The source of gains, profits, or income from the sale or disposition of real property (and any interest in real property) is generally where the real property is located.

Personal property. The source of income from the sale of nondepreciable personal property is generally the seller's residence. For example, if you are a bona fide resident of American Samoa, gain from the sale or disposition of personal property is generally from sources within American Samoa. Income from the sale of inventory is generally sourced where the title to the property passes. See section 865 for details.



Special rules may apply to bona fide residents of U.S. territories who have gain from dispositions of certain investment property within the 10-year period beginning when they became a bona fide resident.

For details, see Special Rules for Gains From Dispositions of Certain Property, in chapter 2 of Pub. 570, Regulations section 1.937-2(f)(1), and Examples 1 and 2 of section 1.937-2(k).

Filing Form 1040

To exclude your qualifying income from American Samoa, complete Form 4563 and attach it to your Form 1040.

Income you must report on Form 1040. You must report on Form 1040 your worldwide income for the tax year that does not qualify for the exclusion. The source of that income does not matter.

Deductions and credits you cannot take on Form 1040. If you claim the exclusion, you cannot take any deduction or credit on Form 1040 that is definitely related to the excluded income.

Deductions and credits that are not definitely related to a particular type of income must be allocated between your excluded income and your other income to find the amount you can take on Form 1040. Examples of deductions that are not definitely related to a particular type of income are:

- The standard deduction; and
- Certain itemized deductions such as medical and dental expenses, gifts to charity, and real estate taxes and mortgage interest on your personal residence.

For more details, including how to figure the amount allocable to the excluded income, see chapter 4 of Pub. 570.



If you were a bona fide resident of American Samoa for the entire tax year, or were considered a bona fide resident of American Samoa for the entire tax year under the special rules for the year of a move (see Pub. 570, chapter 1), but not a U.S. citizen or resident, certain credits and deductions may not be available to you. See Nonresident alien under Bona Fide Resident of American Samoa in Pub. 570, chapter 3, for specific information.

Self-employed individuals. If you were self-employed and your net earnings from self-employment were \$400 or more, generally you will have to pay self-employment tax on those earnings even though you can exclude the earnings from your gross income. Use Schedule SE (Form 1040) to figure any self-employment tax due.

Penalty for Failure To Furnish Information

If you became or ceased to be a bona fide resident of a U.S. possession, you may be required to file Form 8898. If you fail to provide the required information, you may have to pay a \$1,000 penalty for each failure unless you can show the failure was due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect. This penalty is in addition to any criminal penalty provided by law. For details, see the Instructions for Form 8898.

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice. We ask for the information on this form to carry out the Internal Revenue laws of the United States. You are required to 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.

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

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

If you have suggestions for making this form simpler, we would be happy to hear from you. See the instructions for your income tax return.