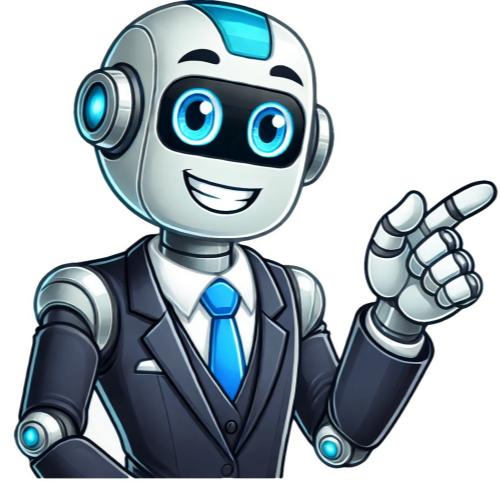


Continue



Pub 519 us tax guide for aliens

IRS Publication 519: Tax Guide for Foreigners The IRS Publication 519, also known as the U.S. Alien Tax Guide, is a document that provides tax information and advice to foreigners living in the United States. All foreign residents are subject to income tax in the US, regardless of their citizenship status. Key points to note include: * Non-residents pay taxes only on income earned in the US and certain international types. * Taxes depend on whether an individual is a resident or non-resident alien or has dual status. * The IRS defines a non-resident alien as any foreigner who does not meet the substantial presence test or green card test. Understanding the IRS Pub 519 involves understanding the definition of a taxpayer's status, which can be classified as: * Resident alien; Taxed on the same basis as US citizens * Non-resident alien; Taxed on a limited basis * Dual-status aliens: Must determine tax status of spouse and meet specific requirements. The substantial presence test measures residence based on physical presence in the US, while the green card test indicates residency if an individual has been granted permanent legal resident status. Nonresident Spouse Treated as Resident in Chapter 1, Dual-Status Aliens in Chapter 1, Community Income in Chapter 2, Scholarship Grants, Prizes, and Awards in Chapter 2. The tax status of a spouse can be complex, especially when it comes to residency. There are two main tests used by the US government: the substantial presence test and the green card test. The substantial presence test requires an individual to reside in the US for at least 31 days during the current year and 183 days during the three-year period before that. This can include one-third of the days spent in the first year, one-sixth of the days spent in the second year, and all the days spent in the current year. The green card test, on the other hand, states that an individual is a resident if they are a Lawful Permanent Resident (LPR) at any time during the calendar year. This can be obtained by being issued an alien registration card, also known as a "green card." In some cases, individuals may have dual status, meaning they are both residents and non-residents in the same year. Married couples may also choose to treat their non-resident spouse as a resident alien. Non-resident aliens are subject to different tax rates on their US income. Effectively connected income is taxed at the same graduated rates as a US citizen, while fixed or determinable annual or periodic (FDAP) income is taxed at a flat 30% rate. Non-resident aliens must file tax returns using Form 1040NR and may be eligible for reduced or eliminated taxes under tax treaties with foreign countries.

See [pub. 519 u.s. tax guide for aliens](#). [Pub. 519 u.s. tax guide for aliens](#) for specific instructions.