

Tax Workshop for Foreign Students/Scholars

Preparing 2024 Forms

Douglas Kelley (Guest Lecturer)

Charles W. Lamden School of Accountancy
San Diego State University





Before we begin...

- “Filing taxes” means submitting tax forms (or a tax “return”) to the appropriate government agencies
- YOU may be responsible for “filing taxes” every year
- **We are going to discuss “this year” as 2024**
 - That is the period for which your taxes are being filed currently
 - Each calendar year is generally a separate period
- UCSD offers Glacier Tax software to assist you in preparing your tax returns

Before we begin



- SDSU's VITA program is OPEN but appointments are limited – we will open a few additional appointments after today that were reserved until after this presentation
- There are other services available
 - Beware of what you find via Google
 - [Sprintax.com](https://www.sprintax.com) is reliable
 - Starts at \$54.95 for Federal and \$49.95 for state
 - You CANNOT prepare nonresident tax returns in TurboTax

US Tax System



- Considered a “pay as you go” system
- Income taxes are “withheld” from your pay as it is earned
- The tax return filing process is a “true-up” at year end
 - Your ACTUAL liability is calculated and compared to the amount withheld
 - If Actual > Withheld = Pay taxes with return
 - If Actual < Withheld = Refund to taxpayer
 - The system is “set up” to provide for refunds BUT it does not always work that way – specifically for non-residents

US Tax System



- Comparing refunds can be folly
 - Refund amount depends on
 - Income
 - Withholding
 - Deductions
 - All of which can vary from person to person

US Tax System



- Employment taxes (or “social” taxes)
 - Social security and Medicare
 - Foreign students/scholars are NOT generally subject to these
 - However, work outside of treaty-permitted work will be subject to employment tax
 - Income tax treaty benefits do not typically extend to employment taxes
 - Those come through a “totalization” agreement which are considerably more rare

U.S. Federal Income Taxation



- The U.S. applies both a source based and a resident-based approach to income taxation
 - Source based – income earned in the U.S. is largely taxed by the U.S.
 - Resident based – income of U.S. TAX residents, regardless of source is taxed by the U.S.
 - Thus, a NON-resident can still be taxed in the U.S. on U.S. sourced income



Resident Aliens

- The issue of status as a **resident** alien or a **nonresident** alien is key in determining an individual's U.S. income tax liability.
- A resident alien individual generally is subject to U.S. income tax on the individual's worldwide income (without regard to its source) in much the same manner as a U.S. citizen, with only a few limited exceptions.

Non-Resident Aliens

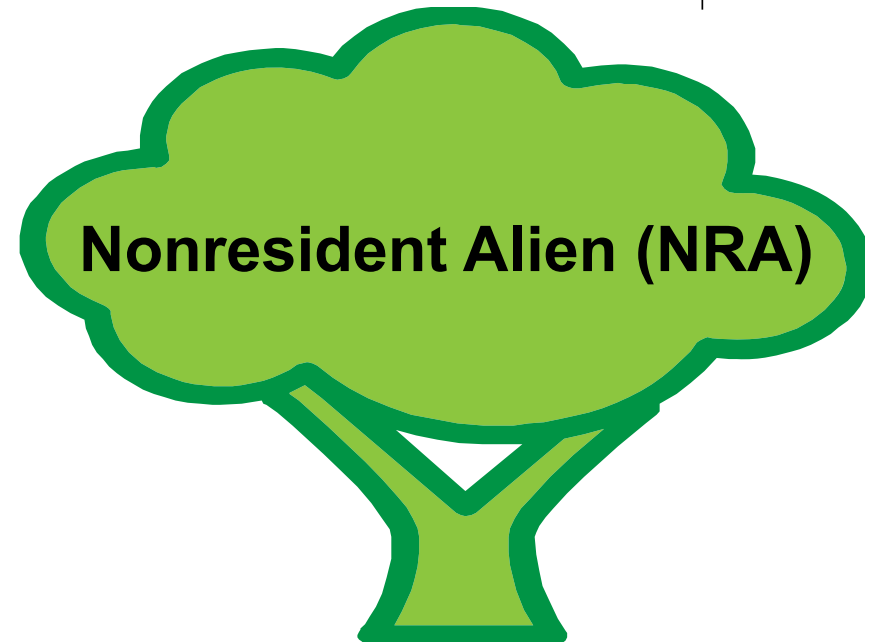


- By contrast, a nonresident alien individual is subject to U.S. income tax only on the following types of income:
 - *U.S.-source, non-U.S. business fixed or determinable annual or periodic income (things like dividends, rent, royalties)*
 - *Taxable income effectively connected with a trade or business conducted by the nonresident alien within the United States*
 - *Working as an employee is Effectively Connected!!*
 - *Net gain from the sale or exchange of U.S. real property*
 - *Net U.S.-source capital gains for the taxable year*
 - *E.g., Robinhood*

Why this is important?



U.S. Tax System (Form 1040)

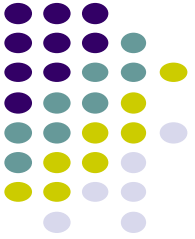


Nonresident Alien Tax System
(Form 1040-NR)



Who is a resident?

- Any U.S. citizen –
 - The Code does not define the term “citizen of the United States.”
However, the regulations provide that “every person born or naturalized in the United States and subject to its jurisdiction is a citizen.”
- Green card holder – any lawful permanent resident of the U.S. under immigration law
 - Resident status begins in the first year in which the alien is a lawful resident and physically present in the U.S. for at least 1 day.
 - Resident status continues until green card is abandoned.
- Anyone meeting the substantial presence test



Testing for residency status

- The US government has a test based on the number of days present in the US to determine if you are a TAX resident
- However – students and researchers MAY be EXEMPT from having to count days and will be declared non-resident aliens

Definitions



- Student – someone enrolled in classes as part of a degree seeking program
- Scholar, researcher, teacher:
 - Professor, research scholar, or person with similar education and background who comes to the U.S. for a short-term visit to lecture, observe, consult, train, and/or demonstrate special skills.
 - Primarily teaches, lectures, observes, consults, and might conduct research if permitted by the program sponsor.
 - Primarily conducts research, observes, consults, and may also teach or lecture if permitted by the program sponsor.
 - Expert in a field of specialized knowledge who comes to the U.S. for observing, consulting, and demonstrating special skills.



1. Determine your federal tax residency status

How do I know if I am an NRA?

Substantial Presence Test (“SPT”)

- Based on how many days you were physically present in the U.S.
- Two parts
 1. at least 31 days in current year, and
 2. 183 days during the 3-year period based on the formula

	# of Days			
Tax Year (2024)	<u>XX</u>	x 1	=	_____
Year 1 (2023)	<u>YY</u>	x 1/3	=	_____
Year 2 (2022)	<u>ZZ</u>	x 1/6	=	_____
			=	<u>TOTAL</u>



Total < 183 days → **NRA**
Total ≥ 183 days → **RA**

- **Exception – “Exempt Individuals”**



Exceptions to days present

- Does not include regular commuters from Mexico (and Canada, but not many of those in San Diego)
- Does not include
 - Days in transit
 - Days that medical condition prevented departure and
 - **Certain teachers, trainees and students**

Testing for residency status - students



- Am I exempt?
- Q1: Are you temporarily in the US as a student on an F, J, M or Q visa?
- Q2: Have you been in the US for no more than 5 calendar years (any 1 day during the year counts as a year)?
- If Yes to both then you are exempt!!!
 - Reminder: 2025 does not count (until next year) – we are analyzing your 2024 tax status.

Testing for residency status - scholars



- Am I exempt?
- Q1: Are you temporarily in the US as a teacher or trainee on a J visa (and not also a full-time student)?
- Q2: Have you been in the US for any part of 2 of the preceding 6 calendar years (2018-2023)?
- If Yes to both then you are exempt!!!

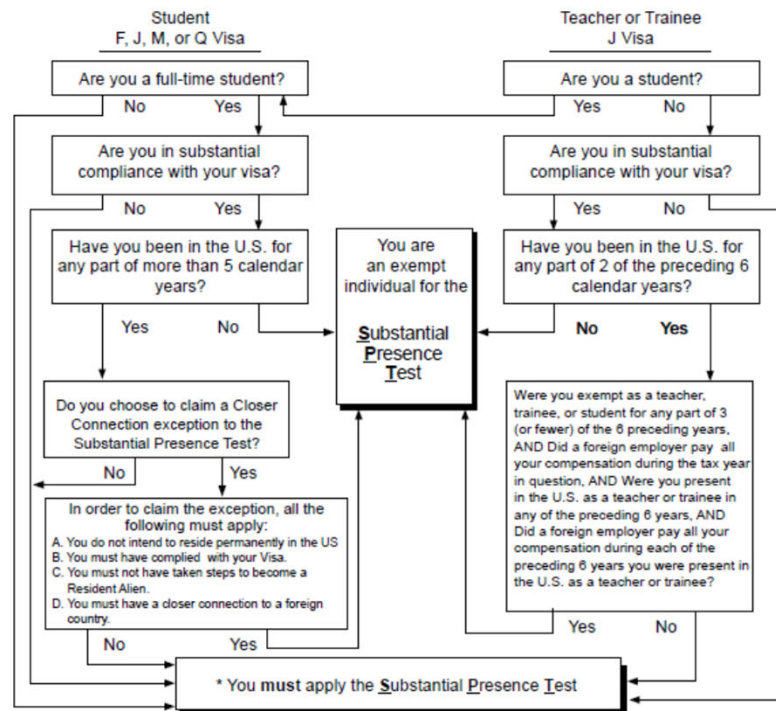
Symbol	Description
F-1	Students and exchange visitors: academic students
F-2	Students and exchange visitors: spouses and children of academic students
F-3	Students and exchange visitors: Canadian or Mexican national academic commuter students
H-1B	Temporary workers and trainees: specialty occupations
H-1B1	Temporary workers and trainees: Chile and Singapore Free Trade Agreement
H-1C	Temporary workers and trainees: registered nurses participating in the Nursing Relief for Disadvantaged Areas
H-2A	Temporary workers and trainees: seasonal agricultural workers
H-2B	Temporary workers and trainees: seasonal nonagricultural workers
H-3	Temporary workers and trainees: industrial trainees
H-4	Temporary workers and trainees: spouses and children of H-1, H-2, and H-3 workers
J-1	Students and exchange visitors: exchange visitors
J-2	Students and exchange visitors: spouses and children of exchange visitors
M-1	Students and exchange visitors: vocational students
M-2	Students and exchange visitors: spouses and children of vocational students
O-1	Temporary workers and trainees: extraordinary ability or achievement
O-2	Temporary workers and trainees: accompanying and assisting in performance of O-1 workers
O-3	Temporary workers and trainees: spouses and children of O-1 and O-2 workers
P-1	Temporary workers and trainees: internationally recognized athletes or entertainers
P-2	Temporary workers and trainees: artists or entertainers in reciprocal exchange programs
P-3	Temporary workers and trainees: artists or entertainers in culturally unique programs
P-4	Temporary workers and trainees: spouses and children of P-1, P-2, and P-3 workers
Q-1	Temporary workers and trainees: workers in international cultural exchange programs
R-1	Temporary workers and trainees: workers in religious occupations
R-2	Temporary workers and trainees: spouses and children of R-1 workers



From [IRS Publication 4011](#)

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).



* 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 2018. To meet this test, you must be physically present in the United States on at least:

1. 31 days during 2018 and
2. 183 days during the 3-year period that includes 2018, 2017, and 2016, counting:
 - a. all the days you were present in 2018 and
 - b. 1/3 of the days you were present in 2017, and
 - c. 1/6 of the days you were present in 2016.



1. Determine your federal tax residency status



Exception: “Exempt individuals”

- “Exempt” from counting days for SPT, not “exempt” from taxes!
- **F/J** students
 - Exempt from counting days for **first 5 calendar years** under F/J student status
- J non-students (e.g. scholars)
 - Exempt from counting days for 2 out of preceding 6 years under F/J student OR non-student status



Example 1 – “Exempt Individual”

- Immigration Status: F-1 or J-1 (**student**)
- Arrival Date: 12/30/2020 (first visit to the U.S.)
- This student was physically present in the U.S. every semester since arriving but left the U.S. for 2 months during each summer.

Exempt Years

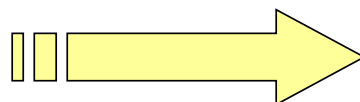
2020 - Yr 1

2021 - Yr 2

2022 - Yr 3

2023 - Yr 4

2024 - Yr 5



of Days

2024 (Tax Year) 0 x 1 = 0

2023 0 x 1/3 = 0

2022 0 x 1/6 = 0

TOTAL = 0

Total < 183 days → **NRA**

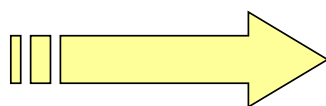


Example 2 – “Exempt Individual”

- Immigration Status: F-1 or J-1 (**student**)
- Arrival Date: 8/1/2023
 - this student was also an undergrad student in the U.S. under F-1 from May 2015 – August 2018
- This student was physically present in the U.S. since arriving but left the U.S. for 60 days during summer of 2024.

Exempt Years

2015 - Yr 1
2016 - Yr 2
2017 - Yr 3
2018 - Yr 4
2023 - Yr 5



of Days

2024 (Tax Year)	<u>305</u>	x	1	=	305
2023	<u>0</u>	x	1/3	=	0
2022	<u>0</u>	x	1/6	=	0
TOTAL				=	<u>305</u>

At least 31 days in current year & Total \geq 183 days \rightarrow **RA**



Example 3 – “Exempt Individual”

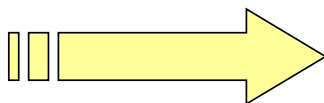


- Immigration Status: J-1 (**scholar**)
- Arrival Date: 8/29/2022

Exempt Years

2022 - Yr 1

2023 - Yr 2



of Days

2024 (Tax Year) 365 x 1 = 365

2023 0 x 1/3 = 0

2022 0 x 1/6 = 0

TOTAL = **365**

At least 31 days in current year & Total \geq 183 days \rightarrow **RA**

23



Example 4 – “Exempt Individual”

- Immigration Status: J-1 (**scholar**)
- Arrival Date: 8/15/2019 – 6/30/2023 as a student
- Returned to US on 8/15/2024 as J-1 scholar

6-year lookback

Exempt Years

2023

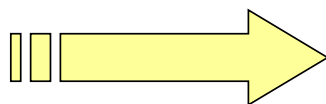
2022

2021

2020

2019

2018



# of Days		
2024 (Tax Year)	<u>138</u> x 1	= 138
2023	<u>181</u> x 1/3	= 60
2022	<u>365</u> x 1/6	= 61
	TOTAL	= <u>259</u>

At least 31 days in current year & Total \geq 183 days \rightarrow **RA**

24



Example 5 – “Exempt Individual”

- Immigration Status: J-1 (**scholar**)
- Arrival Date: 8/15/2018 – 5/31/2019 as a scholar
- Returned to US on 8/15/2024 as a scholar

6-year lookback

Exempt Years

2023

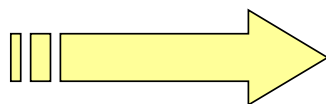
2022

2021

2020

2019

2018



# of Days			
2024 (Tax Year)	<u>138</u>	x 1	= 138
2023	<u>0</u>	x 1/3	= 0
2022	<u>0</u>	x 1/6	= 0
TOTAL			= <u>138</u>

At least 31 days in current year & Total < 183 days → NRA

25



Exempt individuals

- Benefit to exemption – exclude days present in substantial presence test (SPT)
 - Much less likely to trigger tax resident (RA) status
- Must complete Form 8843
- Still liable for income taxes – exemption from the SPT IS NOT EXEMPTION FROM US TAXES

Form 8843



- You must file if you were an “exempt individual” for SPT purposes even if you had NO income
 - F/J students - First 5 yrs as F/ J students
 - J non-students - 2 out of preceding 6 yrs as F/J students OR J non-students
- Family members also must file this form if they were present in the U.S. under an F or J status in 2024, regardless of whether any U.S. income was received.
- Informational return to let the IRS know that you were an “exempt individual”
- Included in your income tax return if required to file



Form 8843

- No US income but claiming exemption from substantial presence test
- Get a blank form and instructions at
- **<http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/f8843.pdf>**



I am an NRA with taxable income. What do I need to file?



Form 1040NR

- You do NOT need to file Federal if you have no taxable income

AND

- You have no other reasons to file, such as
 - you had wages or scholarship income exempt by a tax treaty,
or
 - you had a taxable scholarship, or
 - Income tax was withheld (i.e. eligible for refund)

Overview of US Taxable Income for NRAs



Wages received in 2024

- Amount exempted by tax treaty, if any	
+ Other taxable income in US	Dividends, taxable scholarships, US gains
- Certain deductions	Student loan interest
= Adjusted gross income	
- Itemized/standard deductions	State income tax or standard deduction for India
= Taxable income	
x Tax Rate	
= Tax before credits and payments	
- Tax credits	Very, very rare
- Tax payments	Withholding on W-2 and 1042-S
= Tax due or refund	

Treaties



- Different treatment for students and teachers/researchers and different types of income
 - Most permit a certain amount of income to be treated as “exempt” from income tax
 - Each treaty is different
 - You need to understand the treaty that applies to you!
 - Treaties are available online
 - <https://www.irs.gov/Businesses/International-Businesses/United-States-Income-Tax-Treaties---A-to-Z>
 - Focus on Articles (typically numbered 19, 20, or 21) related to
 - Teachers, Professors, Researchers (scholars)
 - Students

Treaties

- IRS Publication 901

China, People's Republic of

An individual who is a resident of the People's Republic of China and who is temporarily in the United States primarily to teach, lecture, or conduct research at a university or other accredited educational institution or scientific research institution is exempt from U.S. income tax on income for the teaching, lecturing, or research for a total of not more than 3 years.

- Provides summary of treaty provisions specific to scholars and students



Treaties



- A student or scholar must have been a resident of the treaty country prior to entering the U.S. for the provisions of that treaty to apply.
- The key factor is the residency and NOT citizenship of the individual.
- In most cases, the person will be both a citizen and resident of the same treaty country. However, it is very important to determine the country of residency to apply the proper treaty benefits.

Common treaty terms

- Different income exclusions amounts
 - Will vary by student vs. scholar
- Different length of time
 - Treaty exemptions to apply (e.g., 2 years, 5 years, unlimited)



Retro treaties



- A few countries have treaty clauses saying that if the maximum years of presence are exceeded, the entire treaty benefit is lost
 - German **students** after 4
 - India, UK, Netherlands, Luxembourg **scholars** after 2
 - May be others (Canada is weird – the treaty, not the country)
- Requires a taxpayer to file amended returns and pay tax on previous years' income
- Find IRS Publication 901 and read the section/country that applies to you (www.irs.gov)
 - Non-students starts on p. 15
 - Students starts on p. 19



Reporting Treaty Income

- Each type of income that an alien can earn is identified by a numeric code on Form 1042-S, box 1. International students and scholars should receive Form 1042-S in lieu of Form W-2 for any income that is covered by a treaty, and sometimes income received that is not covered by a treaty (but is not W-2 income). The codes are helpful in determining the application of the treaty benefits.
- The most common codes used by international students and scholars are:
 - Code 16: Scholarship or fellowship grants
 - Code 19: Compensation for teaching or researching
 - Code 20: Compensation during study and training

Treaties

Excerpt from [IRS Publication 4011](#)



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.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Maximum Years in U.S.</i>	<i>Maximum Dollar Amounts</i>	<i>Treaty Article</i>
Bangladesh	2	No Limit	21(2)
China	No Limit	No Limit	20(b)
Commonwealth of Independent States*	5	Limited	VI(1)
Cyprus	5	No Limit	21(1)
Czech Republic	5	No Limit	21(1)
Egypt	5	No Limit	23(1)
Estonia	5	No Limit	20(1)
France	5	No Limit	21(1)
Germany	No Limit	No Limit	20(3)

Treaties

Excerpt from [IRS Publication 4011](#)



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.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Maximum Years in U.S</i>	<i>Maximum Dollar Amounts</i>	<i>Treaty Article</i>
Bangladesh	2	No Limit*	21(1)
Belgium	2	No Limit	19(2)
Bulgaria	2	No Limit	19(2)
China	3	No Limit	19
Commonwealth of Independent States**	2	No Limit	VI(1)
Czech Republic	2	No Limit	21(5)
Egypt	2	No Limit	22
France	2	No Limit	20
Germany	2	No Limit	20(1)
Greece	3	No Limit	XII
Hungary	2	No Limit	17
India	38 or L	No Limit	22

Treaties

Excerpt from [IRS Publication 4011](#)

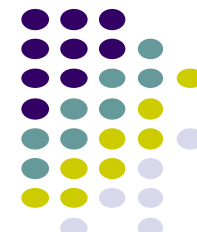


Countries With Treaty Benefits for Studying and Training (Income Code 20)

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*.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Maximum Years in U.S</i>	<i>Maximum Dollar Amounts</i>	<i>Treaty Article</i>
Bangladesh	No Limit*	\$8,000	21(2)
Belgium	No Limit	9,000	19(1)(b)
Bulgaria	No Limit	9,000	19(1)(b)
China	No Limit	5,000	20(c)
Cyprus	5	2,000	21(1)
Czech Republic	5	5,000	21(1)
Egypt	5	3,000	23(1)
Estonia	5	5,000	20(1)
France	5	5,000	21(1)
Germany	4 ^L	9,000	20(4)
Iceland	5 ⁸⁹	9,000	19(1)

What your documents probably look like



- 1042-S generally reports treaty exempt income, not always (sometimes will include taxable scholarships)
- You may receive a 1042-S from your bank with Income Code 29 if you earned interest/bonus

Form **1042-S** Foreign Person's U.S. Source Income Subject to Withholding **2022**
 Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service
 Go to www.irs.gov/Form1042S for instructions and the latest information.
 UNIQUE FORM IDENTIFIER ☐ AMENDED ☐ AMENDMENT NO.

OMB No. 1545-0096
Copy A for Internal Revenue Service

1 Income code 16, 19, 20	2 Gross income 1,000	3 Chapter indicator. Enter "3" or "4"	13e Recipient's U.S. TIN, if any	13f Ch. 3 status code
		3a Exemption code	13h Recipient's GILN	13g Ch. 4 status code
		3b Tax rate	13i Recipient's foreign tax identification number, if any	13j LOB code
5 Withholding allowance		4b Tax rate	13k Recipient's account number	
6 Net income			13l Recipient's date of birth (YYYYMMDD)	
7a Federal tax withheld			14a Primary Withholding Agent's Name (if applicable)	
7b Check if federal tax withheld was not deposited with the IRS because escrow procedures were applied (see instructions)	<input type="checkbox"/>		14b Primary Withholding Agent's EIN	15 Check if pro-rata basis reporting <input type="checkbox"/>
7c Check if withholding occurred in subsequent year with respect to a partnership interest	<input type="checkbox"/>		15a Intermediary or flow-through entity's EIN, if any	15b Ch. 3 status code
8 Tax withheld by other agents			15c Ch. 4 status code	
9 Overwithheld tax repaid to recipient pursuant to adjustment procedures (see instructions)			15d Intermediary or flow-through entity's name	
10 Total withholding credit (combine boxes 7a, 8, and 9)			15e Intermediary or flow-through entity's GILN	
11 Tax paid by withholding agent (amounts not withheld) (see instructions)			15f Country code	15g Foreign tax identification number, if any
12a Withholding agent's EIN	12b Ch. 3 status code	12c Ch. 4 status code	15h Address (number and street)	
12d Withholding agent's name			15i City or town, state or province, country, ZIP or foreign postal code	
12e Withholding agent's Global Intermediary Identification Number (GILN)			16a Payer's name	16b Payer's TIN
12f Country code	12g Foreign tax identification number, if any		16c Payer's GILN	16d Ch. 3 status code
12h Address (number and street)			16e Ch. 4 status code	
12i City or town, state or province, country, ZIP or foreign postal code			17a State income tax withheld	17b Payer's state tax no.
13a Recipient's name	13b Recipient's country code		17c Name of state	
13c Address (number and street)				
13d City or town, state or province, country, ZIP or foreign postal code				

For Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see instructions. Cat. No. 11386R Form **1042-S** (2022)

1042-S from UCSD

- The 1042-S prepared by UCSD
- Codes 16, 19, 20
 - 16 = Scholarship/Fellowship grant
 - 19 = teaching
 - 20 = working
- Not everyone gets a 1042-S



Working on/off campus



- Income Code 20—Compensation During Study and Training
- Students and trainees from many countries are allowed to earn some money tax-free in the U.S.
- Many international students earn money from the university they attend. If a student earns more wages than their treaty benefit allows, the excess must be reported on their tax return.
 - International students and scholars who qualify can avoid withholding federal income tax on the students' and scholars' earnings until the applicable treaty benefit amount is exceeded.



Working Off Campus

- Sometimes students and scholars try to make use of the treaty benefits for dependent and independent personal service income (Income Codes 17 and 18).
 - Many treaties do not permit students and scholars to earn those types of income; they are only allowed to engage in employment that is related to the reason they were admitted to the country (as a student or scholar).
 - This will be ineligible for treaty exemption and taxed
 - Both income and employment taxes can apply



Form W-2

a Employee's social security number		Safe, accurate, FAST! Use IRS e-file		Visit the IRS website at www.irs.gov/efile	
b Employer identification number (EIN)		1 Wages, tips, other compensation 9,000.00		2 Federal income tax withheld 900.00	
c Employer's name, address, and ZIP code UCSD Payroll		3 Social security wages Probably should be blank		4 Social security tax withheld	
		5 Medicare wages and tips		6 Medicare tax withheld	
		7 Social security tips		8 Allocated tips	
9		10 Dependent care benefits			
s first name and initial		Last name		Suff.	
: Name		11 Nonqualified plans		12a See instructions for box 12	
		13 Statutory employee Retirement plan Third-party sick pay		12b	
		14 Other		12c	
				12d	
s address and ZIP code		16 State wages, tips, etc. 10,000.00		17 State income tax 500.00	
payer's state ID number		18 Local wages, tips, etc.		19 Local income tax	
				20 Locality name	

Difference due to treaty!

Form **1042-S** Foreign Person's U.S. Source Income Subject to Withholding **2022**

Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service

Go to www.irs.gov/Form1042S for instructions and the latest information.

OMB No. 1545-0008

Copy A for Internal Revenue Service

1 Income code 2 Gross income 3 Chapter indicator 4a Exemption code 13f Ch. 3 status code

16, 19, 20 1,000

5 Withholding allowance 6 Net income 7a Federal tax withheld 7b Check if federal tax withheld was not deposited with the IRS because escrow procedures were applied (see instructions) 7c Check if withholding occurred in subsequent year with respect to a partnership interest 8 Tax withheld by other agents 9 Overwithheld tax repaid to recipient pursuant to adjustment procedures (see instructions) 10 Total withholding credit (combine boxes 7a, 8, and 9) 11 Tax paid by withholding agent (amounts not withheld) (see instructions) 12a Withholding agent's EIN 12b Ch. 3 status code 12c Ch. 4 status code 12d Withholding agent's name 12e Withholding agent's Global Intermediary Identification Number (GIIN) 12f Country code 12g Foreign tax identification number, if any 12h Address (number and street) 12i City or town, state or province, country, ZIP or foreign postal code 13a Recipient's name 13b Recipient's country code 13c Address (number and street) 13d City or town, state or province, country, ZIP or foreign postal code

13e Recipient's U.S. TIN, if any 13f Ch. 3 status code 13g Recipient's date of birth (YYYYMMDD) 13h Recipient's GIN 13i Recipient's foreign tax identification number, if any 13j LOB code 13k Recipient's account number 13l Recipient's date of birth (YYYYMMDD) 14a Primary Withholding Agent's Name (if applicable) 14b Primary Withholding Agent's EIN 14c Check if pro-rata basis reporting 15a Intermediary or flow-through entity's EIN, if any 15b Ch. 3 status code 15c Ch. 4 status code 15d Intermediary or flow-through entity's name 15e Intermediary or flow-through entity's GIIN 15f Country code 15g Foreign tax identification number, if any 15h Address (number and street) 15i City or town, state or province, country, ZIP or foreign postal code 16a Payer's name 16b Payer's TIN 16c Payer's GIN 16d Ch. 3 status code 16e Ch. 4 status code 17a State income tax withheld 17b Payer's state tax no. 17c Name of state

For Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see instructions. Cat. No. 11386R Form **1042-S** (2022)

2 Wage and Tax Statement

2021

Department of the Treasury—Internal Revenue Service

Other income



- Some outside employers will not handle your taxes correctly
 - Common mistakes
 - No 1042-S (you will need to apply the treaty)
 - They might apply employment taxes
 - Students and scholars – if permitted work and you are here on your F, J, M or Q visa exempt from employment taxes (Social Security & Medicare)
 - If you remain an NRA
 - Spouses on F-2 or J-2 not exempt
 - They may also issue you a Form 1099-MISC or 1099-NEC

Other Income



- Dealing with a 1099-MISC or 1099-NEC
 - If Resident
 - 1099-MISC: Typically reported as “Other Income”
 - 1099-NEC: Typically reported as self-employment income, should be reported on Schedule C (you are a business!)
 - Also need to file for self-employment taxes
 - If NRA, also a business but you remain exempt from self-employment taxes
 - 1099-MISC: Typically reported as “Other Income”
 - 1099-NEC: Typically reported as self-employment income, should be reported on Schedule C (you are a business!) – may remain exempt from self-employment taxes so can report also as “Other Income”

Other Income



- This is a bit crazy, but if you filed a tax return last year and received a refund from CA (or whatever state you were in), that is probably income this year.
 - CA will provide you with a 1099G regarding this refund received.
- This is NOT likely to be true if you are a student from India

Other Income



- If your employer mistakenly withholds employment taxes
 - Social Security and Medicare
 - Step 1: Ask for refund from employer
 - Step 2: File Form 843
 - Follow instructions for this form and mail separate from your income tax returns or email ventasdsu@gmail.com and we can provide you with some instructions on how to fill out Form 843 (we will not prepare this for you, and this is separate from your tax return filings)



Other forms you may have received

- Form 1099-INT (Interest Income)
 - Probably disregard for federal tax purposes because interest received on deposits held in U.S. banks are NOT taxable if you're an NRA, generally
 - Some may get a 1042-S for opening a new bank account (Income Code 29)
- Form 1098-T (Tuition Statement)
 - Disregard because educational credits are NOT allowed for an NRA
- Others?
 - Form 1099-DIV dividends
 - Form 1099-B broker's statement listing security sales

Unique Treaties



- India - **students** on an F, J, or M visa are allowed to use the standard deduction instead of itemizing deductions.
 - An Indian student may take a standard deduction equal to the amount allowable on Form 1040 (\$14,600 for single)



Unique Treaties - China

- A student from China is entitled to the \$5,000 exemption each year for time reasonably necessary to complete education or training.
 - Students will become resident aliens for tax purposes after five years but would still be entitled to the treaty benefit if they remain students.
- A scholar is exempt from tax on earned income for three years. After two years, a scholar will become a resident alien for tax purposes but is still entitled to one more year of tax benefits under the treaty.

Reporting Withholding

Tax withheld from wages/scholarships

Form **1042-S** Foreign Person's U.S. Source Income Subject to Withholding **2022**
 Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service
 OMB No. 1545-0096
Copy A for Internal Revenue Service

16, 19, 20

1 Income code
 2 Gross income **1,000**
 3 Chapter indicator. Enter "3" or "4"
 3a Exemption code
 3b Tax rate
 4a Exemption code
 4b Tax rate
 5 Withholding allowance
 6 Net income
 7a Federal tax withheld
 7b Check if federal tax withheld was not deposited with the IRS because escrow procedures were applied (see instructions)
 7c Check if withholding occurred in subsequent year with respect to a partnership interest
 8 Tax withheld by other agents
 9 Overwithheld tax repaid to recipient pursuant to adjustment procedures (see instructions)
 10 Total withholding credit (combine boxes 7a, 8, and 9)
 11 Tax paid by withholding agent (amounts not withheld) (see instructions)
 12a Withholding agent's EIN
 12b Ch. 3 status code
 12c Ch. 4 status code
 12d Withholding agent's name
 12e Withholding agent's Global Intermediary Identification Number (GIIN)
 12f Country code
 12g Foreign tax identification number, if any
 12h Address (number and street)
 12i City or town, state or province, country, ZIP or foreign postal code
 13a Recipient's name
 13b Recipient's country code
 13c Address (number and street)
 13e Recipient's U.S. TIN, if any
 13f Ch. 3 status code
 13g Ch. 4 status code
 13h Recipient's GIIN
 13i Recipient's foreign tax identification number, if any
 13j LOB code
 13k Recipient's account number
 13l Recipient's date of birth (YYYYMMDD)
 14a Primary Withholding Agent's Name (if applicable)
 14b Primary Withholding Agent's EIN
 14c Check if pro-rata basis reporting
 15a Intermediary or flow-through entity's EIN, if any
 15b Ch. 3 status code
 15c Ch. 4 status code
 15d Intermediary or flow-through entity's name
 15e Intermediary or flow-through entity's GIIN
 15f Country code
 15g Foreign tax identification number, if any
 15h Address (number and street)
 15i City or town, state or province, country, ZIP or foreign postal code
 16a Payer's name
 16b Payer's TIN
 16c Payer's GIIN
 16d Ch. 3 status code
 16e Ch. 4 status code
 17a State income tax withheld
 17b Payer's state tax no.
 17c Name of state

Safe, accurate, FAST! Use **IRS e-file** Visit the IRS website at www.irs.gov/efile

Wages, tips, other compensation 9,000.00	2 Federal income tax withheld 900.00
Social security wages	4 Social security tax withheld
Medicare wages and tips	6 Medicare tax withheld
Social security tips	8 Allocated tips
	10 Dependent care benefits
Nonqualified plans	12a See instructions for box 12
Statutory employee <input type="checkbox"/> Retirement plan <input type="checkbox"/> Third-party sick pay <input type="checkbox"/>	12b
Other	12c
	12d
18 Local wages, tips, etc.	19 Local income tax
	20 Locality name



Department of the Treasury—Internal Revenue Service



Deductions

- Itemized Deductions
 - Nonresident students and scholars (except students from India) **are not permitted to take the standard deduction.**
 - Itemized deductions are limited
 - State and local taxes
 - Charitable contributions (to US charities only)
 - Student loan interest



Dependents and Exemptions

- US Income tax provides a “blanket” deductions against taxable income
 - Standard deduction
 - Generally, \$14,600 for a single taxpayer and \$29,200 for married filing jointly taxpayer BUT NOT APPLICABLE TO NONRESIDENTS



Dependent issues

- All unmarried nonresidents must use the Single filing status
- Married nonresidents must use the Married Filing Separately status, even if their spouse is present in the U.S.
 - Special rules for students from Canada, Mexico and South Korea and India – they can file as single under limited circumstances
- A nonresident alien who is married to a U.S. citizen or resident can choose to be treated as a resident and file a joint return (Form 1040)

Dependents



- Generally, none except
 - Canada and Mexico: Dependents can be claimed if they meet all the tests for dependency.
 - South Korea: Dependents must live with the nonresident in the U.S. at least part of the year. The dependency exemption will need to be prorated if the nonresident has both U.S. income and foreign income.
 - Students from India: Dependents can be claimed if they meet all the tests for dependency
 - If this is you, go to p. 40 of IRS Publication 519 and read!
 - www.irs.gov



Married to US resident

- Typically, child tax credits and earned income credits are NOT available to non-residents
 - However – non-resident married to a US resident may be permitted to under certain circumstances if they file jointly
 - Again – some available for Canada, Mexico, South Korea and students from India

Dual status residents



- Become a resident in 2024 but spouse not a resident
 - May file jointly both as residents
 - Income is worldwide income (so might make sense if trailing spouse has no income)



Timing issues

- Treaty exclusion does NOT match up with exemption from SPT
 - Anwar came to US on F-1 on August 1, 2019
 - Exempt from counting days: 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023 but NOT 2024
 - He is a resident for tax purposes for 2024 tax year
 - However, his treaty runs from August 1, 2019 – July 31, 2024
 - He can still have treaty excluded income!!!!



Glacier Tax Prep

- If Glacier Prep cannot handle your tax situation
 - You have treaty provisions to apply to a resident return - Timing with treaty and SPT
 - You wish to make the election to treat a non-resident spouse as a resident
 - You have retro treaty issues
- If you are a student – book an appointment with SDSU VITA
 - <https://business.sdsu.edu/vita>
 - May be able to handle Scholar returns but our student volunteers are more adept to Foreign Student tax returns
- If you are a scholar – you need a paid preparer

Paid Preparers



- Most trained: Certified Public Accountant (CPA), Enrolled Agent (EA)
- Least trained: H&R Block, Liberty Tax
- Do NOT try this with Turbo Tax
- You need to find a preparer that specializes in nonresidents and international issues
- I do NOT have a list of preferred providers (sorry)

Resources



- **IRS Website** www.irs.gov
- I have questions about items of income, dependents, deductions, credits
 - Best bet is Form 1040-NR instructions: <https://www.irs.gov/forms-pubs/about-form-1040-nr>
- I have questions about treaty provisions
 - Publication 901, U.S. Tax Treaties: <http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p901.pdf>
 - I have other questions about taxes
 - Publication 519, U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens: <http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p519.pdf>
- California Franchise Tax Board www.ftb.ca.gov



Questions?

Getting Started



Xuesheng, Jia

[LOG OUT](#) | [MENU](#) | [HELP](#) | [FAQ](#)

Welcome to GTP Jia Xuesheng

To prepare your federal tax return, simply start on Step One and enter your information until you have completed Step Four. You may save and exit **GTP** at any time by selecting "Log Out" at the top right of any screen. You may then return to **GTP** at any time and continue to enter your information until you have completed your federal tax return – **GTP** will keep track of where you are in the process!

[Prepare a 2022 Federal Tax Return](#)

→ **Step ONE: Determine U.S. Tax Residency Status**

Step TWO: Select and Complete Income Forms

Step THREE: Complete Additional Information

Step FOUR: Generate and Print Forms

[FAQ and BLANK Tax Forms for Prior Years](#)

[Change UserID and/or Password](#)

[HELP!](#)

[LIVE General Nonresident Alien Tax Information and GTP Q&A Sessions](#)

More Info

Steps:

Please complete all four steps. After you complete all four steps, **GTP** will determine which forms you should file.

Personal Info



Tell Us About Yourself . . .

Please answer the questions below so that we can determine your U.S. tax residency status and determine which tax forms are applicable to you.

Personal Information

First / Personal Name *:

Middle Name (if any):

Last/Sur/Family Name *:

Primary Email *:

Alternate Email:

Passport Number *:

Country That Issued Your Passport *:

Country of Citizenship *:

Country of Tax Residence *:

[Back](#) [Next](#)

Typically, your Country of Tax Residence is the same as your Country of Permanent Residence; however, if you have lived in a country other than your Country of Permanent Residence immediately before coming to the U.S. to study/work, you may have established Tax Residency in that country. This will dictate the treaty application!

Comings and goings

Enter Information About Your Visits to the U.S.

Immigration and Visit Information

For EVERY time that you have been present in the U.S. between 2022 all the way back to 1986, including your current visit, you must enter the information below. ~~You do not need to enter the information in chronological order – simply enter your time spent in the U.S. in whatever order you remember it. If you cannot remember the specific dates of arrival/departure and/or the immigration status, please estimate to the best of your ability.~~

If you were NOT present in the U.S. during 2022, but you received income, select the box at the bottom of the chart. In such case, you must file a U.S. tax return for 2022.

Date of Arrival in U.S. OR Date Immigration Status Started	Estimated or Actual Date of Exit From U.S. OR Date Immigration Status Changed/Ended	Still In U.S.?	Immigration Status of Visit	
March 31, 2019	April 10, 2019	<input type="checkbox"/>	B-1 Visitor	Delete
December 29, 2021	June 18, 2022	<input type="checkbox"/>	F-1 Student or OPT or CPT	
July 12, 2022		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	F-1 Student or OPT or CPT	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Select an Immigration Status	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Select an Immigration Status	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Select an Immigration Status	



● Summary of Step 1



Country or Citizenship: China

Country of Tax Residence: China

[Edit](#)

Current Visit For Tax Purposes Summary

	Current Immigration Status or Immigration Status at Departure from U.S.	Date of Arrival for Tax Purposes	Date of Departure
Current Visit	F-1 Student or OPT or CPT	December 29, 2021	Still Present in the U.S.

[Edit](#)

U.S. Visits Summary

Year	Immigration Status	Total Number of Days Present in the U.S.
2022	F-1 Student or OPT or CPT	342
2021	F-1 Student or OPT or CPT	3
2019	B-1 Visitor	11

[Edit](#)

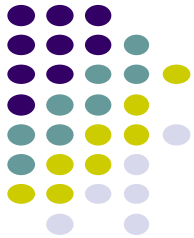
Change of Immigration Status during Current Visit? No

Entry and Exit Dates During 2022:

Left: June 18, 2022	Entered: July 12, 2022
----------------------------	-------------------------------

[Edit](#)

Residency Status



U.S. Tax Residency Determination Results

You Are A NONRESIDENT ALIEN for U.S. Tax Purposes

Based on the information entered into **GTP**, you are a **Nonresident Alien** for U.S. federal tax purposes for 2022!

A Nonresident Alien for Tax Purposes is required to file **different** tax forms than a U.S. Citizen or Resident Alien and is not eligible to claim the same deductions and allowances as a U.S. Citizen or Resident Alien.

Please select "Go to Step Two" to complete your federal tax return.

Back to Menu

Go To STEP TWO

If says resident:
(1) You made a mistake entering your dates and visa status – check again
(2) You are a resident and need to file US Resident tax return. You are done with Glacier and need to find some other way to file.

Residency Status



- Your residency status should agree to your UCSD information
- You prepare an 8233 for UCSD
 - UCSD uses that information to determine residency status
 - If your 1042-S or W2 does not “align” with your residency status you may want to ask



Entering income data

What Income Statements Did You Receive in 2022?

For **EACH UNIQUE** Form that you received, select "**Add Form**" to enter the information for that form. DO NOT combine information from different forms, even if the forms have the same amounts; **enter EACH form separately**. You may enter as many of each form as necessary until you have entered all of your U.S. income.

If you did not receive any income from U.S. sources during 2022, select "I Did Not Receive ANY Income From U.S. Sources During 2022".

Income Statements

Form	Payor	
Form W-2		Add Form
Form 1042-S		Add Form
Form 1099-B	Bought or sold investments	Add Form
Form 1099-DIV	Received dividends from a US company	Add Form
Form 1099-G	Received a state tax refund	Add Form
Form 1099-INT	Received interest on US investments	Add Form
Form 1099-MISC		Add Form
Form 1099-NEC	Worked as an independent contractor	Add Form
Form 1099-R		Add Form
I Received Additional Income From U.S. Sources Not Reported On Any of the Forms Above		Add Income
<input type="checkbox"/> I Did Not Receive ANY Income From U.S. Sources During 2022		

Note: No entry for 1098-T

Form W-2

Enter info as shown on your actual document

Enter the information below exactly as it appears on your form. Enter information for **EACH UNIQUE** form separately. **DO NOT** combine information from multiple forms even if the forms have the same amounts.

You ONLY need to enter information into the boxes that are provided below. While the other information on your form may be important for other reasons, if a box is not provided on the screen below, the data in that box is not relevant to your federal tax return. If your form does not have a value in a box that is provided below, enter 0.

a Employee's social security number		OMB No. 1545-0008			
b Employer identification number (EIN)		1 Wages, tips, other compensation	2 Federal income tax withheld		
c Employer's name, address, and ZIP code		3 Social security wages	4 Social security tax withheld		
		5 Medicare wages and tips	6 Medicare tax withheld		
		7 Social security tips	8 Allocated tips		
d Control number		9	10 Dependent care benefits		
e Employee's first name and initial		11 Nonqualified plans		12a See instructions for box 12	
Last name		13 Statutory employee		12b	
Suff.		Retirement plan		12c	
		Third party sick pay		12d	
f Employee's address and ZIP code		14 Other			
15 State	Employer's state ID number	16 State wages, tips, etc.	17 State income tax	18 Local wages, tips, etc.	19 Local income tax
Select a State		0	0	0	0
Select a State		0	0	0	0
		20 Locality name			

California

CASDI
sometimes
reported as a
local tax – if NR,
ignore

Probably the
University
or Research
Foundation

Form **W-2** Wage and Tax Statement

2022

Department of the Treasury—Internal Revenue Service

Copy C—For EMPLOYEE'S RECORDS
(See Notice to Employee on the back of Copy B.)

Safe, accurate,
FAST! Use **e-file**

Institution Type

Please select the type of Institution that provided this income reporting form to you:

- ☐ College or University
- ☐ Research Institute, Foundation, Hospital, Health Science Center Directly Affiliated with College or University
- ☐ Research Institute or Foundation, NOT Directly Affiliated with College or University
- ☐ Hospital or Health Science Center NOT Directly Affiliated with College or University
- ☐ Government Agency
- ☐ Corporate Entity



Form W-2

- Don't forget the state information!

The screenshot shows the top portion of a Form W-2. The 'State' field (line 15) is set to 'California'. A dropdown menu is open, showing a list of states: Please Select, Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California (highlighted), Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, and Georgia. The 'Employer's state ID number' field (line 16) contains '1000'. The 'State income tax' field (line 17) contains '0'. The 'Local wages, tips, etc.' field (line 18) is empty. The 'Local income tax' field (line 19) is empty. The form is from the Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service.

- Probably no social security taxes – if yes, Glacier will provide instruction at end of process

Add each W-2 individually
Do NOT add them together
and input once

The screenshot shows the bottom portion of a Form W-2. The 'Wages, tips, other compensation' field (line 1) contains '1000'. The 'Federal income tax withheld' field (line 2) contains '0'. The 'Social security wages' field (line 3) contains '0'. The 'Social security tax withheld' field (line 4) contains '0'. The 'Medicare wages and tips' field (line 5) contains '0'. The 'Medicare tax withheld' field (line 6) contains '0'. The 'Social security tips' field (line 7) is empty. The 'Allocated tips' field (line 8) is empty. The form is from the Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service.

Form 1042-S

Enter the information below exactly as it appears on your form. Enter information for **EACH UNIQUE** form separately; DO NOT combine information from multiple forms even if the forms have the same amounts.

You ONLY need to enter information into the boxes that are provided below. While the other information on your form may be important for other reasons, if a box is not provided on the screen below, the data in that box is not relevant to your federal tax return. If your form does not have a value in a box that is provided below, enter 0.

Form 1042-S		Foreign Person's U.S. Source Income Subject to Withholding		2022		OMB No. 1545-0096	
Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service		Go to www.irs.gov/Form1042S for instructions and the latest information.		UNIQUE FORM IDENTIFIER		Copy B for Recipient	
1 Income code Select		3 Chapter indicator. Enter "3" or "4"		13e Recipient's U.S. TIN, if any		13f Ch. 3 status code	
2 Gross income 0		3a Exemption code		13h Recipient's GIIN		13g Ch. 4 status code	
5 Withholding allowance		3b Tax rate		13i Recipient's foreign tax identification number, if any		13j LOB code	
6 Net income		4b Tax rate		13k Recipient's account number			
7a Federal tax withheld 0				13l Recipient's date of birth (YYYYMMDD)			
7b Check if federal tax withheld was not deposited with the IRS because escrow procedures were applied (see instructions)				14a Primary Withholding Agent's Name (if applicable)			
7c Check if withholding occurred in subsequent year with respect to a partnership interest				14b Primary Withholding Agent's EIN		15 Check if pro-rata basis reporting	
8 Tax withheld by other agents				15a Intermediary or flow-through entity's EIN, if any		15b Ch. 3 status code	
9 Overwithheld tax repaid to recipient pursuant to adjustment procedures (see instructions)				15d Intermediary or flow-through entity's name		15c Ch. 4 status code	
10 Total withholding credit (combine boxes 7a, 8, and 9)				15e Intermediary or flow-through entity's GIIN			
11 Tax paid by withholding agent (amounts not withheld) (see instructions)				15f Country code		15g Foreign tax identification number, if any	
12a Withholding agent's EIN		12b Ch. 3 status code		15h Address (number and street)			
12c Ch. 4 status code				15i City or town, state or province, country, ZIP or foreign postal code			
12d Withholding agent's name				16a Payer's name		16b Payer's TIN	
12e Withholding agent's Global Intermediary Identification Number (GIIN)				16c Payer's GIIN		16d Ch. 3 status code	
12f Country code		12g Foreign tax identification number, if any		16e Ch. 4 status code			
12h Address (number and street)				17a State income tax withheld 0		17b Payer's state tax no.	
12i City or town, state or province, country, ZIP or foreign postal code				17c Name of state Select a State			
13a Recipient's name		13b Recipient's country code Select a Country		17d City or town, state or province, country, ZIP or foreign postal code			
13c Address (number and street)							
13d City or town, state or province, country, ZIP or foreign postal code							

(keep for your records)

Form 1042-S (2022)

1042-S

Income Code

Do not overlook
state info





State Tax Refund

- This is a bit crazy, but if you filed a tax return last year and received a refund from CA (or whatever state you were in), that is probably income this year. This is NOT likely to be true if you are a student from India

Form 1099-G

Enter the information below exactly as it appears on your form. Enter information for **EACH UNIQUE** form separately; DO NOT combine information from multiple forms even if the forms have the same amounts.

You ONLY need to enter information into the boxes that are provided below. While the other information on your form may be important for other reasons, if a box is not provided on the screen below, the data in that box is not relevant to your federal tax return. If your form does not have a value in a box that is provided below, enter 0.

Unemployment Compensation	<input type="text" value="0"/>
State or local income tax refunds, credits, or offsets	<input type="text" value="15"/>
PAYER'S federal identification number	<input type="text"/>
Federal Income tax withheld	<input type="text" value="0"/>

Treaty exemption

Income Tax Treaty Verification

GTP has made the following income tax treaty exemption determination.

Review of Income Tax Treaty Exemption for Compensation / Salary / Wages

Based on the information entered, the U.S.- China Income Tax Treaty allows an exemption from tax for your Compensation / Salary / Wages.

Article 20(C) of the U.S.- China Income Tax Treaty allows an exemption for Unlimited Days for the Compensation / Salary / Wages.

The possible tax treaty exemption applies to \$5,000.00 of your Compensation / Salary / Wages.

Would you like to claim the maximum amount of exemption from tax allowed under the income tax treaty?

- ☒ Yes, I would like to claim the maximum amount of exemption from tax for the Compensation / Salary / Wages; I understand that I must meet any qualifications listed above.
- ☐ No, I DO NOT want to claim an exemption from tax for my Compensation / Salary / Wages.

If you claim an income tax treaty exemption in the U.S., the IRS requires you to declare whether this income is subject to taxation in China or other foreign country.

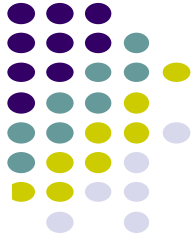
Are you subject to taxation in China or other foreign country for any of the amounts for which you claimed a tax treaty exemption above?

- ☐ Yes, I was subject to tax in China or other foreign country on the amounts for which I claimed a tax treaty exemption above.
- ☐ No, I was NOT subject to tax in China or other foreign country on the amounts for which I claimed a tax treaty exemption above.

You must continue and enter all remaining information because you are required to file a U.S. federal income tax return. GTP will calculate the amount of tax that you owe and compare to the amount of tax you may have already paid. GTP will then prepare your U.S. federal income tax return accordingly.

- After a preliminary review, GlacierTax will ask if you want treaty exemption (if available)
- You almost certainly DO!
- Retro treaty countries beware!





Summary of Income

Summary of Total Income From U.S. Sources

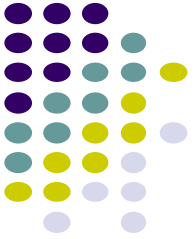
Based on the information entered from the IRS Statements and other documents you received, along with your eligibility and preference to claim an income tax treaty exemption, following is a summary of your Total Income From U.S. Sources.

Type of U.S. Income	Taxable Amount	Tax Treaty Exempt Amount
Compensation / Salary / Wages	\$1,000.00	\$5,000.00
TOTAL U.S. Income (Taxable and Tax Treaty Exempt)		\$6,000.00

Please note that the following amounts are NOT considered U.S. Income and should NOT be included above:

- Amounts credited directly to your student account for Tuition, Required Fees and Books, if applicable.
- Interest paid by a U.S. bank for money held in a checking or savings account or a certificate of deposit.
- Any income that you received from sources outside the U.S. or for work performed outside the U.S.

If the amounts above do not represent your TOTAL INCOME FROM U.S. Sources, click on Back to update your information. Otherwise, continue to Step Three.



Next Screens

- Fill in US address
- Foreign address
- SSN or ITIN
 - Assuming UCSD makes you get an SSN/ITIN
 - If not, software will help complete paperwork
- Marital status
- Sponsor – this is typically your program adviser or chair (someone that can vouch your status as student/researcher/trainee)



Screens you might see

- Did you pay interest on a student loan?
 - System says US bank BUT any bank will do
 - Must be 1/1 to 12/31/2024 interest
 - Must be YOUR loan
 - Must be used **solely** for education expenses

Additional Information

Student Loan Interest

During 2022, did you pay any interest on a loan from a U.S. bank or financial institution to pay for tuition at a U.S. college or university?

☐ No

☐ YES, during 2022, I paid interest of \$ to a U.S. bank for a loan used to pay for tuition.

Back

Next



Screens you might see

- Did you make any charitable contributions to US charities?
 - You should be able to support these
 - Credit card receipt
 - Acknowledgement from charity
 - For example, spare change to homeless will NOT qualify

Additional Information

Contributions to U.S. Charities

During 2022 did you make any contributions to U.S. charities?

- ☐ Yes, during 2022, I contributed a TOTAL of \$ to U.S. charities.
- ☐ No, I made no contributions to U.S. charities.



Additional Questions

- Estimated payments – probably no
- Digital currency?
- Ever tried to be a US citizen or green card holder?

Estimated and Other Tax Payments

During 2022 did you make any estimated FEDERAL tax payments?

- ☐ No, I made no estimated tax payments using Form 1040-ES.
☐ YES, during 2022, I submitted a TOTAL of \$ to the IRS using Form 1040-ES.

IF you simply had tax deducted from payments made to you, those tax deductions are NOT considered to be estimated tax and should not be included in the box above. Estimated federal tax payments are ONLY made by completing a Form 1040-ES and mailing the form and a check to the IRS. If you did make any estimated federal tax payments using Form 1040-ES, you MUST have a copy of the form sent to the IRS.

Because it is unlikely that you made any estimated federal tax payments, we suggest that you select "NO".

Digital Assets/Virtual Currency

At any time during 2022, did you:

(a) receive (as a reward, award, or payment for property or services); or
(b) sell, exchange, gift, or otherwise dispose of a digital asset (or a financial interest in a digital asset)?

- ☐ No
☐ Yes

Relationship to U.S.

Have You Ever APPLIED to be a Lawful Permanent Resident ("green card holder") of the U.S.?

- ☐ No
☐ Yes

Have You Ever BEEN APPROVED to be a Lawful Permanent Resident ("green card holder") of the U.S.?

- ☐ No
☐ Yes

Have You Ever Been a U.S. Citizen?

- ☐ No
☐ Yes



Additional Questions

- File a US tax return last year?
 - 1040NR or 1040NREZ? Make your best guess
 - Say YES if only Form 8843
- Treaty exemption?
 - Did you have one this year? Did you have income last year?
- Did you have to PAY state taxes with your prior year return?

Prior Year Tax Return Issues

Have you EVER Filed a U.S. Tax Return for a Year Prior to 2022?

☐ YES, the Last U.S. Tax Return That I Filed Was:

---Select a Year--- Year
---Select a Form--- Form

☐ NO, I Have NEVER Filed a U.S. Tax Return.

IF you SHOULD have filed a tax return for a year prior to 2022, but did not or have not yet done so, select "NO".

Income Tax Treaty Issues

Did you claim the tax treaty exemption during this visit but PRIOR to 2022?

☐ Yes
☐ No

State Tax Payments

For 2021 did you file a STATE tax return on which you were required to pay additional STATE tax for 2021?

☐ YES, for 2021, I was required to pay ADDITIONAL STATE tax of \$ when I filed my STATE tax return.
☐ No, I did not file a STATE tax return or I did not owe ADDITIONAL STATE tax for 2021.



Getting the refund

- Enter bank info or request check
- Will ask about dependents with J-2 (they need a Form 8843)

CONGRATULATIONS, you are due a REFUND!

Based on the information entered, you are due a REFUND of \$39.00

How would you like to receive your tax refund?

- ☐ Direct Deposit to your U.S. Bank Account
☐ Check (in U.S. Dollars)

Please note that a tax refund for a nonresident alien may take longer than 10 months after you mail your tax return to be processed. You may wish to have your tax refund via Direct Deposit to your U.S. bank account; however, please ensure that the bank account will be open for longer than 10 months.

You must PRINT, REVIEW, SIGN and MAIL your tax documents.

Please check the box to indicate that you understand that you must PRINT, REVIEW, SIGN and MAIL your tax documents.

- ☐ I understand that GTP will not file my tax documents electronically so I MUST PRINT, REVIEW, SIGN, and MAIL my tax documents to the IRS following the instructions that print with my tax documents.

Back

Next



Save and PRINT Your Tax Documents

Based on the information entered, the following tax documents were prepared for you.

You MUST review each document to ensure that the information is correct and complete. IF you need to make changes, please update your **GLACIER Tax Prep** record and review the updated documents.

Once you have reviewed the documents, you **MUST PRINT, SIGN and MAIL** the forms to the **IRS**. Please note that **GLACIER Tax Prep CANNOT** electronically submit your documents because the **IRS** does not allow any nonresident alien to file their tax documents electronically.

YOU MUST MAKE A COPY OF THE SIGNED TAX DOCUMENTS BEFORE YOU MAIL THEM TO THE IRS. Then, keep that [No Title] signed tax documents for **THREE CALENDAR YEARS**. The copies are very important.

You may also wish to save your forms to your computer. For security reasons, Do **NOT** save the tax documents to a computer that is not your computer.

BE SURE TO FOLLOW the instructions for **How to File Your Tax Return** that will print as the **first page of your forms**. The document contains all of the instructions you will need so please read **AND FOLLOW** the instructions carefully.

- Instructions Sheet
- Form W-7
- Form W-7 Instructions
- Form 1040NR-EZ
- Form 8843

Note: GTP only supports the use of Adobe Acrobat Reader. Do not try to view your forms in a non-Adobe Reader. If you do not have Adobe Reader installed, please download Adobe Reader BEFORE selecting "Print/View Forms"

Print/View Forms



WAIT – you are NOT FINISHED. Click NEXT to find out if you may be required to file a STATE tax return.

Back

Next



All done with U.S.

- GlacierTax will print off forms and you must sign and date and send to the address indicated in your instructions
Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service Center
Austin, TX 73301-0215
- You will probably have
 - 1040-NR or 1040-NREZ
 - Form 8843
 - If need taxpayer ID – Form W-7
- Keep a copy for yourself!



Where/When to File

- CANNOT e-file or fax forms
- Recommend certified mail so you will have the proof of receipt by the IRS
- **April 15th, 2025**