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Future Developments
For the latest information about developments related to Publication 901, such as treaties effective after it was published, go to www.irs.gov/pub901.

Reminders
Disclosure of a treaty-based position that reduces your tax. If you take the position that any U.S. tax is overruled or otherwise reduced by a U.S. treaty (a treaty-based position), you generally must disclose that position on your affected return. See Application of Treaties, later.


U.S.–China income tax treaty. The U.S.–China income tax treaty does not apply to Hong Kong.
Introduction

This publication will tell you whether a tax treaty between the United States and a particular country offers a reduced rate of, or possibly a complete exemption from, U.S. income tax for residents of that particular country.

Tables in the back of this publication show the countries that have income tax treaties with the United States; the tax rates on different kinds of income, and the kinds of income that are exempt from tax.

You should use this publication only for quick reference. It is not a complete guide to all provisions of every income tax treaty.

Comments and suggestions. We welcome your comments about this publication and your suggestions for future editions.

You can write to us at the following address:

Internal Revenue Service
Business Forms and Publications Branch
SE:W:CAR:MP:T:B
1111 Constitution Ave. NW, IR-6526
Washington, DC 20224

We respond to many letters by telephone. Therefore, it would be helpful if you would include your daytime phone number, including the area code, in your correspondence.

You can email us at taxforms@irs.gov. Please put “Publications Comment” on the subject line. You can also send us comments from www.irs.gov/formspubs. Select “Comment on Tax Forms and Publications” under “Information About.”

Although we cannot respond individually to each comment received, we do appreciate your feedback and will consider your comments as we revise our tax products.

Ordering forms and publications. Visit www.irs.gov/formspubs to download forms and publications, call 1-800-829-3676, or write to the address below and receive a response within 10 days after your request is received.

Internal Revenue Service
1201 N. Mitsubishi Motorway
Bloomington, IL 61705-6613

Tax questions. If you have a tax question, check the information available on IRS.gov or call 1-800-829-1040. We cannot answer tax questions sent to either of the above addresses.

Obtaining copies of treaties. You can get complete information about treaty provisions from the taxing authority in the country from which you receive income or from the treaty itself.

You can obtain the text of most of the treaties at www.irs.gov/businesses/international. You can also obtain the text of most of the treaties at the following address:

Internal Revenue Service
International Section
Philadelphia, PA 19255-0725

Useful Items

You may want to see:

Publication
☐ 519 U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens
☐ 597 Information on the United States–Canada Income Tax Treaty Form (and Instructions)
☐ 8833 Treaty-Based Return Position Disclosure Under Section 6114 or 7701(b)

See How To Get Tax Help near the end of this publication for information about getting these publications and forms.

Application of Treaties

The United States has income tax treaties with a number of foreign countries. Under these treaties, residents (not necessarily citizens) of foreign countries are taxed at a reduced rate, or are exempt from U.S. income taxes on certain items of income they receive from sources within the United States. These reduced rates and exemptions vary among countries and specific items of income.

If there is no treaty between your country and the United States, you must pay tax on the income in the same way and at the same rates shown in the instructions for Form 1040NR. Also see Publication 519.

Many of the individual states of the United States tax the income of their residents. Therefore, you should consult the tax authorities of the state in which you live to find out if that state taxes the income of individuals and, if so, whether the tax applies to any of your income.

Treaty taxes reduce the U.S. taxes of residents of foreign countries. With certain exceptions, they do not reduce the U.S. taxes of U.S. citizens or residents. U.S. citizens and residents are subject to U.S. income tax on their worldwide income.

Treaty provisions generally are reciprocal (apply to both treaty countries); therefore, a U.S. citizen or resident who receives income from a treaty country may refer to the tables in this publication to see if a treaty might affect the tax to be paid to that foreign country. Foreign taxing authorities sometimes require certification from the U.S. Government that an applicant filed an income tax return as a U.S. citizen or resident, as part of the proof of entitlement to the treaty benefits. See Form 8802, Application for United States Residency Certification, to request a certification.

Disclosure of a treaty-based position that reduces your tax. If you take the position that any U.S. tax is overruled or otherwise reduced by a U.S. treaty (a treaty-based position), you generally must disclose that position on Form 8833 and attach it to your return. If you are not required to file a return because of your treaty-based position, you must file a return anyway to report your position. The filing of Form 8833 does not apply to a reduced rate of withholding tax on noneffectively connected income, such as dividends, interest, rents or royalties, or to a reduced rate of tax on pay received for services performed as an employee, including pensions, annuities, and Social Security. For more information, see Publication 519 and the Form 8833 instructions.

If you fail to file Form 8833, you may have to pay a $1,000 penalty. Corporations are subject to a $10,000 penalty for each failure.

Tax Exemptions Provided by Treaties

In addition to the tables in the back of this publication, this publication contains discussions of the exemptions from tax and certain other effects of the tax treaties on the following types of income.

• Pay for certain personal services performed in the United States.
• Pay of a professor, teacher, or researcher who teaches or performs research in the United States for a limited time.
• Amounts received for maintenance and studies by a foreign student or apprentice who is here for study or experience.
• Wages, salaries, and pensions paid by a foreign government.

Personal Services Income

Pay for certain personal services performed in the United States is exempt from U.S. income tax if you are a resident of one of the countries discussed below, if you are in the United States for a limited number of days, and if you meet certain other conditions. For this purpose, the word “day” means a day during any part of which you are physically present in the United States.

Terms defined. Several terms appear in many of the discussions that follow. The exact meanings of the terms are determined by the particular tax treaty under discussion; thus, the meanings vary among treaties. The definitions that follow are, therefore, general definitions that may not give the exact meaning intended by a particular treaty.

The terms fixed base and permanent establishment generally mean a fixed place of business, such as a place of management, a branch, an office, a factory, a warehouse, or a
mining site, through which an enterprise carries on its business. The term borne by generally means having ultimate financial accounting responsibility for, or providing the monetary resources for, an expenditure or payment, even if another entity in another location actually made the expenditure or payment.

**Austria**

Income that residents of Austria receive for performing personal services as independent contractors or self-employed individuals (independent personal services) in the United States during the tax year is exempt from U.S. income tax if the residents:
- Are in the United States for no more than 183 days during the tax year, and
- Do not have a fixed base regularly available to them in the United States for the purpose of performing the services.

If they have a fixed base available in the United States, they are taxed on the income attributable to the fixed base.

Pay that residents of Austria receive for labor or personal services performed in the United States as employees (dependent personal services), including services as a director of a company, is exempt from U.S. income tax if:
- The residents are in the United States for no more than 183 days during the tax year,
- The pay is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer or company that is not a resident of the United States, and
- The pay is not deductible in determining the taxable income of the trade or business of the employer (or company) in the United States.

These exemptions do not apply to public entertainers (such as theater, motion picture, radio, or television entertainers, musicians, and athletes) from Austria who earn more than $10,000 in gross receipts, including reimbursed expenses, from their entertainment activities in the United States during the tax year.

**Belgium**

Income that residents of Belgium receive for personal services as independent contractors or self-employed individuals (independent personal services) in the United States during the tax year is exempt from U.S. income tax if the residents:
- Are in the United States for no more than 183 days during the tax year, or
- Do not have a fixed base regularly available to them in the United States for the purpose of performing the services.

If they have a fixed base available in the United States, they are taxed on the income attributable to the fixed base.

Income that residents of Belgium receive for services performed as an employee and member of the regular complement of a ship or aircraft operated in international traffic is exempt from U.S. income tax if the residents:
- Are in the United States for no more than 183 days in any 12-month period beginning or ending in the tax year, or
- Do not have a fixed base regularly available to them in the United States for the purpose of performing the services.

These exemptions do not apply to public entertainers (such as theater, motion picture, radio, or television entertainers, musicians, and athletes) from Belgium who earn more than $10,000 in gross receipts, including reimbursed expenses, from their entertainment activities in the United States during the tax year. Regardless of these limits, income of Belgian entertainers is exempt from U.S. income tax if their visit to the United States is wholly or mainly supported by public funds of Belgium, its political subdivisions, or local authorities.

Income received from employment as a member of the regular complement of a ship or an aircraft operated by a Belgian enterprise in international traffic is exempt from U.S. tax. If the ship or aircraft is operated by a U.S. enterprise, the income is subject to U.S. tax.

If the resident of Belgium is a shareholder in a U.S. corporation, these exemptions do not apply to directors’ fees received as a member of the board of directors of the U.S. corporation. The amount received by the shareholder that is more than the amount paid to a director that is not a shareholder is subject to U.S. tax at the rate of 15%.

**Barbados**

Income that residents of Barbados receive for performing personal services as independent contractors or self-employed individuals (independent personal services) in the United States during the tax year is exempt from U.S. income tax if the residents:
- Are in the United States for no more than 183 days during the tax year, or
- Do not have a regular base available in the United States for performing the services.

If they have a regular base available in the United States but otherwise meet the conditions for exemption, they are taxed only on the income attributable to the regular base.

Income that residents of Barbados receive for personal services performed in the United States as employees (dependent personal services) is exempt from U.S. tax if the residents meet four requirements:
- They are in the United States for no more than 183 days during the calendar year.
- The income earned in the calendar year in the United States is not more than $5,000.
- Their income is paid by or for an employer who is not a U.S. resident.
- The income is not borne by a permanent establishment or regular base of the employer in the United States.

Income of a Barbadian resident from employment as a member of the regular complement of a ship or aircraft operated in international traffic is exempt from U.S. tax.

These exemptions do not apply to Barbadian resident public entertainers (such as theater, motion picture, radio, or television artists, musicians, or athletes) who receive gross receipts of more than $250 per day or $4,000 in the tax year, not including reimbursed expenses, from their entertainment activities in the United States. However, the exemptions do apply regardless of these limits on gross receipts if the entertainer’s visit to the United States is substantially supported by Barbadian public funds or if the entertainer’s services are provided to a nonprofit organization.

**Belgium**

Income that residents of Belgium receive for personal services as independent contractors or self-employed individuals are subject to the provisions of Article 7 (Business Profits) of the treaty. Under that provision, business profits are exempt from U.S. income tax unless the individual has a permanent establishment in the United States. If they have a permanent establishment in the United States, they are taxed on the
profit attributable to the permanent establishment.

Income that residents of Belgium receive for services performed in the United States as employees (dependent personal services) is exempt from U.S. income tax if the residents meet the following requirements.

- They are in the United States for no more than 183 days in any 12-month period beginning or ending in the tax year.
- Their income is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a U.S. resident.
- Their income is not borne by a permanent establishment that the employer has in the United States.

The exemption does not apply to directors’ fees and similar payments received by a resident of Belgium for services performed in the United States as a member of the board of directors of a company that is a resident of the United States.

Public entertainers (such as theater, motion picture, radio, or television artists, musicians, or athletes) from Belgium who earn more than $20,000 in gross receipts, including reimbursed expenses, from their entertainment activities in the United States during the tax year are subject to U.S. tax.

Income received by a resident of Belgium for services performed as an employee and member of the regular complement of a ship or aircraft operated in international traffic is exempt from U.S. income tax.

Canada

Income that residents of Canada receive for personal services as independent contractors or self-employed individuals is subject to the provisions of Article VII (Business Profits) of the treaty. Under that provision, business profits are exempt from U.S. income tax unless the individual has a permanent establishment in the United States. If they have a permanent establishment in the United States, they are taxed on the profit attributable to the permanent establishment. Under Article V (Permanent Establishment), you may be considered to provide services through a permanent establishment in the United States even if you do not have a fixed place of business.

Income that residents of Canada receive for personal services performed as employees (dependent personal services) in the United States is exempt from U.S. tax if it is not more than $10,000 for the year. If the income is more than $10,000 for the year, it is exempt only if:

- The residents are present in the United States for no more than 183 days in any 12-month period beginning or ending in the tax year.
- The income is not paid by, or on behalf of, a U.S. resident, and
- The income is not borne by a permanent establishment in the United States.

Income that residents of Canada receive for personal services as independent contractors or self-employed individuals is subject to the provisions of Article VII (Business Profits) of the treaty. Under that provision, business profits are exempt from U.S. income tax unless the individual has a permanent establishment in the United States. If they have a permanent establishment in the United States, they are taxed on the profit attributable to the permanent establishment. Under Article V (Permanent Establishment), you may be considered to provide services through a permanent establishment in the United States even if you do not have a fixed place of business.

Income that residents of Canada receive for personal services performed as employees (dependent personal services) in the United States is exempt from U.S. tax if it is not more than $10,000 for the year. If the income is more than $10,000 for the year, it is exempt only if:

- The residents are present in the United States for no more than 183 days in any 12-month period beginning or ending in the tax year.
- The income is not paid by, or on behalf of, a U.S. resident, and
- The income is not borne by a permanent establishment in the United States.

These exemptions do not apply to directors’ fees for service on the board of directors of a U.S. corporation.

These exemptions generally do not apply to income received as a public entertainer (such as a theater, motion picture, radio, or television artist, musician, or athlete). However, income of athletes or public entertainers from China participating in a cultural exchange program agreed upon by the U.S. and Chinese governments is exempt from U.S. tax.

Commonwealth of Independent States

Income that residents of a C.I.S. member receive for performing personal services in the United States is exempt from U.S. income tax if those residents are in the United States for no more than 183 days during the tax year.

Pay received by an employee who is a member of the regular complement of a ship or aircraft operated in international traffic by a C.I.S. member or a resident of a C.I.S. member is exempt from U.S. tax.

Cyprus

Income that residents of Cyprus receive for performing personal services as independent contractors or self-employed individuals (independent personal services) in the United States during the tax year is exempt from U.S. income tax if the residents:

- Are present in the United States for no more than 183 days in the calendar year, and
- Do not have a fixed base regularly available to them in the United States for performing the services.

If they have a fixed base available in the United States, they are taxable on the income attributable to the fixed base.

Pay received by residents of Cyprus from services performed as employees (dependent
Czech Republic

Income that residents of the Czech Republic receive for performing personal services as independent contractors or self-employed individuals (independent personal services) in the United States is exempt from U.S. income tax if the residents:
- Are present in the United States for no more than 183 days in any 12-month period, and
- Do not have a fixed base regularly available to them in the United States for performing the services.

If they have a fixed base available, they are taxed only on income attributable to the fixed base.

Income that residents of the Czech Republic receive for employment in the United States (dependent personal services) is exempt from U.S. income tax if the following three requirements are met:
- The resident is present in the United States for no more than 183 days in any 12-month period.
- The income is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a U.S. resident.
- The income is not borne by a permanent establishment or a fixed base that the employer has in the United States.

These exemptions do not apply to income received by members of the regular complement of a ship or aircraft operated in international traffic by a resident of the Czech Republic.

Egypt

Income that residents of Egypt receive for performing personal services as independent contractors or as self-employed individuals (independent personal services) in the United States during the tax year is exempt from U.S. income tax if:
- They are in the United States for no more than 89 days during the tax year.
- They are employees of a resident of, or a permanent establishment in, Egypt.
- Their income is not borne by a permanent establishment that the employer has in the United States.
- Their income is subject to Egyptian tax.

These exemptions do not apply to Egyptian resident public entertainers (theater, motion picture, radio, or television artists, musicians, or athletes), who earn income for services as public entertainers if the gross amount of the income is more than $400 for each day they are in the United States performing the services.

Estonia

Income that residents of Estonia receive for performing personal services as independent contractors or self-employed individuals (independent personal services) in the United States is exempt from U.S. income tax if the residents:
- Are in the United States for no more than 183 days in any 12-month period beginning or ending in the tax year, and
- Do not have a fixed base regularly available to them in the United States for performing the services.

If they have a fixed base available, they are taxed on the income attributable to the fixed base.

Income that residents of Estonia receive for services performed as an employee and member of the regular complement of a ship or aircraft operated in international traffic is exempt from U.S. income tax.

These exemptions do not apply to income received by employees (such as theater, motion picture, radio, or television artists, musicians, and athletes) from Denmark who earn more than $20,000 in gross receipts, including reimbursed expenses, from their entertainment activities in the United States during the tax year.

Publication 901 (April 2013)
These exemptions do not apply to directors’ fees and similar payments received by a resident of Estonia as a member of the board of directors or similar body of a company that is a U.S. resident.

Pay received for employment as a member of the regular complement of a ship or an aircraft operated in international traffic by a United States enterprise is subject to U.S. tax.

These exemptions do not apply to income residents of Estonia receive as public entertainers (such as theater, motion picture, radio, or television artists, or musicians) or sportsmen if their gross receipts, including reimbursed expenses, are more than $20,000 for their personal activities in the United States during the tax year. Regardless of these limits, income of Estonian entertainers or athletes is exempt from U.S. income tax if they visit the United States is wholly or mainly supported by public funds of Estonia, its political subdivisions, or local authorities.

**Finland**

Income that residents of Finland receive for performing personal services as independent contractors or self-employed individuals (independent personal services) in the United States is exempt from U.S. income tax if they do not have a fixed base regularly available to them in the United States for performing the services. If they have a fixed base available in the United States, they are taxed on the income attributable to the fixed base.

Income that residents of Finland receive for labor or personal services performed in the United States as employees (dependent personal services) is exempt from U.S. income tax if the residents meet three requirements.

- They are in the United States for more than 183 days in any 12-month period.
- Their income is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a resident of the United States.
- Their income is not borne by a permanent establishment, or a fixed base, that the employer has in the United States.

These exemptions do not apply to public entertainers (such as theater, motion picture, radio, or television artists, or musicians), or sportsmen from France who earn more than $10,000 in gross receipts, including reimbursed expenses, from their entertainment activities in the United States during the tax year. Regardless of these limits, income of French entertainers or athletes is exempt from U.S. tax if their visit is principally supported by public funds of France.

These exemptions do not apply to directors’ fees and similar payments received by a resident of France as a member of the board of directors of a company that is a resident of the United States.

**France**

Income that residents of France receive for performing personal services as independent contractors or self-employed individuals (independent personal services) in the United States is exempt from U.S. income tax if they do not have a fixed base regularly available to them in the United States for performing the services. If they have a fixed base available in the United States, they are taxed on the income attributable to the fixed base.

Income that residents of France receive for labor or personal services performed in the United States as employees (dependent personal services) is exempt from U.S. income tax if the residents meet three requirements.

- They are in the United States for no more than 183 days in any 12-month period.
- Their income is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a resident of the United States.
- Their income is not borne by a permanent establishment, or a fixed base, that the employer has in the United States.

Pay received by a resident of Germany for services performed as an employee and member of the regular complement of a ship or aircraft operated in international traffic is exempt from U.S. tax.

The exemption does not apply to directors’ fees and other similar payments received by a resident of Germany for services performed in the United States as a member of the board of directors of a company resident in the United States.

Income residents of Germany receive as public entertainers (such as theater, motion picture, radio, or television artists, or musicians) or athletes is subject to U.S. tax if their gross receipts, including reimbursed expenses, from their entertainment activities in the United States are more than $20,000 during the calendar year. Income of German entertainers or athletes is exempt from U.S. tax if their visit to the United States is substantially supported by public funds of Germany, its political subdivisions, or local authorities.

**Greece**

Income that residents of Greece receive for labor or personal services (including practicing liberal and artistic professions) is exempt from U.S. income tax if they are in the United States for no more than 183 days during the tax year and the pay is not more than $10,000. The pay, regardless of amount, is exempt from U.S. income tax if it is for labor or personal services performed as employees of, or under contract with, a resident of Greece or a Greek corporation or other entity of Greece, and if the residents are in the United States for no more than 183 days during the tax year.

**Hungary**

Income that residents of Hungary receive for performing personal services as independent contractors or self-employed individuals (independent personal services) in the United States during the tax year is exempt from U.S. tax if the residents:

- Are in the United States for no more than 183 days during the tax year, and
- Do not have a fixed base regularly available in the United States.

If they have a fixed base available in the United States, they are taxed on the income attributable to the fixed base.

Income that residents of Hungary receive for labor or personal services performed in the United States as employees (dependent personal services) is exempt from U.S. income tax if the residents meet three requirements.

- They are in the United States for no more than 183 days during the calendar year.
- The income is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a resident of the United States.
- The income is not borne by a permanent establishment, that the employer has in the United States.

Publication 901 (April 2013)
Iceland

Income that residents of Iceland receive for personal services as independent contractors or self-employed individuals is subject to the provisions of Article 7 (Business Profits) of the treaty. Under that provision, business profits are exempt from U.S. income tax unless the individual has a permanent establishment in the United States. If they have a permanent establishment in the United States, they are taxed on the profit attributable to the permanent establishment.

Income that residents of Iceland receive for services performed in the United States as employees (dependent personal services) is exempt from U.S. income tax if the residents meet the following requirements:
- They are in the United States for no more than 183 days in any 12-month period beginning or ending in the tax year.
- Their income is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a U.S. resident.
- Their income is not borne by a permanent establishment that the employer has in the United States.

The exemption does not apply to directors’ fees and similar payments received by an Indian resident as a member of the board of directors of a company that is a U.S. resident.

Public entertainers (such as theater, motion picture, radio, or television artists, musicians, or athletes) from Iceland who earn more than $20,000 in gross receipts, including reimbursed expenses, from their entertainment activities in the United States during the tax year are subject to U.S. tax.

Income received by a resident of Iceland for services performed as an employee and member of the regular complement of a ship or aircraft operated in international traffic is exempt from U.S. income tax.

India

Income that residents of India receive for performing personal services in the United States during the tax year as independent contractors or self-employed individuals (independent personal services) is exempt from U.S. income tax if the residents:
- Are present in the United States for no more than 69 days during the tax year, and
- Do not have a fixed base regularly available to them in the United States for performing the services.

If they have a fixed base available, they are taxed only on income attributable to the fixed base.

Income that residents of India receive for personal services performed in the United States as employees (dependent personal services) is exempt from U.S. income tax if the residents meet three requirements:
- They are present in the United States for no more than 183 days during the tax year.
- The income is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a resident of the United States.
- The income is not borne by a permanent establishment, fixed base, or trade or business the employer has in the United States.

These exemptions do not apply to directors’ fees and similar payments received by an Indian resident as a member of the board of directors of a company that is a U.S. resident.

Income that residents of India receive as public entertainers (such as theater, motion picture, radio, or television artists, or musicians) or athletes if their net income is more than $1,500 during the tax year for their entertainment activities in the United States. Regardless of this limit, the income of Indian entertainers and athletes is exempt from U.S. tax if their visit to the United States is wholly or substantially supported from the public funds of the Indian Government, its political subdivisions, or local authorities.

Indonesia

Income that residents of Indonesia receive for performing personal services as individual contractors or self-employed individuals (independent personal services) in the United States during the tax year is exempt from U.S. income tax if the residents:
- Are present in the United States for no more than 119 days during any consecutive 12-month period, and
- Do not have a fixed base regularly available to them in the United States for performing the services.

If they have a fixed base available, they are taxed only on income attributable to the fixed base.

Income that residents of Indonesia receive for personal services performed in the United States as employees (dependent personal services) is exempt from U.S. income tax if the residents meet three requirements:
- They are present in the United States no more than 119 days during any consecutive 12-month period.
- The income is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a resident of the United States.
- The income is not borne or reimbursed by a permanent establishment the employer has in the United States.

These exemptions do not apply to income residents of Indonesia receive as public entertainers (such as theater, motion picture, radio, or television artists, or musicians) or athletes if their gross receipts, including reimbursed expenses, are more than $2,000 during any consecutive 12-month period. Regardless of these limits, income of Indonesian entertainers and athletes is exempt from U.S. tax if their visit to the United States is substantially supported or sponsored by the Indonesian Government and the Indonesian competent authority certifies that the entertainers or athletes qualify for this exemption.

Ireland

Income that residents of Ireland receive for personal services as independent contractors or self-employed individuals (independent personal services) in the United States is exempt from U.S. income tax if the residents meet the following requirements:
- They are in the United States for no more than 183 days in any 12-month period beginning or ending in the tax year.
- Their income is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a U.S. resident.
- Their income is not borne by a permanent establishment, fixed base, or trade or business the employer has in the United States.

Income that residents of Ireland receive for services performed in the United States as employees (dependent personal services) is exempt from U.S. income tax if the residents:
- Are present in the United States for no more than 119 days during any consecutive 12-month period, and
- Do not have a fixed base regularly available to them in the United States for performing the services.

If they have a fixed base available, they are taxed only on income attributable to the fixed base.

Income received by a resident of Ireland for services performed as an employee and member of the regular complement of a ship or aircraft operated in international traffic is exempt from U.S. income tax.

These exemptions do not apply to directors’ fees and similar payments received by a resident of Ireland as a member of the board of directors of a company that is a resident of the United States. However, amounts received for attending meetings in Ireland are not subject to U.S. income tax.

Income received by a resident of Ireland for services performed as an employee and member of the regular complement of a ship or aircraft operated in international traffic is exempt from U.S. income tax.

These exemptions do not apply to public entertainers (such as theater, motion picture, radio, or television artists, or musicians) or athletes from Ireland who earn more than $20,000 in gross receipts, including reimbursed expenses, from their entertainment activities in the United States during the tax year.
**Israel**

Income that residents of Israel receive for performing personal services as independent contractors or as self-employed individuals (independent personal services) in the United States during the tax year is exempt from U.S. income tax if they are in the United States for no more than 182 days during the tax year.

Income that residents of Israel receive for labor or personal services performed in the United States as employees (dependent personal services), including income for services performed by an officer of a corporation or company, is exempt from U.S. income tax if the residents meet four requirements.

- They are in the United States for no more than 182 days during the tax year.
- They are employees of a resident of, or a permanent establishment in, Israel.
- Their income is not borne by a permanent establishment that the employer has in the United States.
- Their income is subject to Israeli tax.

The exemption does not apply to pay received by an employee for labor or personal services performed as a member of the regular complement of a ship or an aircraft operated in international traffic by a U.S. resident.

These exemptions do not apply to income that residents of Israel receive as public entertainers (such as theater, motion picture, radio, or television artists, musicians, or athletes), if the gross amount of the income is more than $400 for each day they are in the United States performing the services.

**Italy**

Income that residents of Italy receive for personal services as independent contractors or self-employed individuals (independent personal services) in the United States is exempt from U.S. income tax if they do not have a fixed base regularly available to them in the United States for performing the services. If they have a fixed base available in the United States, they are taxed on the income attributable to the fixed base.

Income that residents of Italy receive for labor or personal services performed in the United States as employees (dependent personal services) is exempt from U.S. income tax if the following requirements are met.

- The residents are in the United States for no more than 183 days during the tax year.
- The income is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a resident of the United States.
- The income is not borne by a permanent establishment or a fixed base that the employer has in the United States.

These exemptions do not apply to directors’ fees and similar payments received by a resident of Italy for services performed in the United States as a member of the board of directors of a company that is a U.S. resident.

Pay received for employment regularly exercised aboard a ship or aircraft operated by a U.S. enterprise is subject to U.S. tax.

These exemptions do not apply to income residents of Italy receive as public entertainers (such as theater, motion picture, radio, or television artists, musicians, or athletes) if they are present in the United States for more than 90 days during the tax year or their gross receipts, including reimbursed expenses, are more than $20,000 during the tax year for their entertainment activities in the United States.

**Jamaica**

Income that residents of Jamaica receive for the performance of personal services as independent contractors or self-employed individuals (independent personal services) in the United States during the tax year is exempt from U.S. income tax if the residents:

- Are in the United States for no more than 99 days during the tax year,
- Do not have a fixed base regularly available to them in the United States for performing their services, and
- Earn net income for those services that is not more than $5,000 during the tax year if the income is from a U.S. contractor.

If they have a fixed base available in the United States, they are taxed only on the income that is attributable to the fixed base. There is no dollar limit for condition (3) if the contractor is from a country other than the United States.

Income that residents of Jamaica receive for personal services performed in the United States as employees (dependent personal services) is exempt from U.S. income tax if the residents meet four requirements.

- They are in the United States for no more than 183 days during the tax year.
- Their income is paid by or for an employer who is not a resident of the United States.
- Their income is not borne by a permanent establishment or a fixed base that the employer has in the United States.
- Their net income received for the services is not more than $5,000 during the tax year.

Pay received from employment as a member of the regular complement of a ship or an aircraft operated in international traffic by a Jamaican enterprise is exempt from U.S. tax. If the ship or aircraft is operated by a U.S. enterprise, the pay is subject to U.S. tax.

These exemptions do not apply to income that residents of Jamaica receive for performing services in the United States as entertainers, such as theater, motion picture, radio, or television artists, musicians, or athletes, if the gross receipts (excluding reimbursements for expenses) from the services are more than $400 a day or $5,000 for the tax year.

**Japan**

Income that residents of Japan receive for personal services as independent contractors or self-employed individuals is exempt from U.S. income tax if they do not have a fixed base regularly available to them in the United States. If they have a permanent establishment in the United States, they are taxed on the profits attributable to the permanent establishment.

Income that residents of Japan receive for services performed in the United States as employees (dependent personal services) is exempt from U.S. income tax if they do not have a fixed base regularly available to them in the United States which is regularly available to the residents.

The exemption does not apply to directors’ fees and similar payments received by a resident of Japan for services performed as a member of the board of directors of a company that is a resident of the United States.

The exemption does not apply to a resident of Japan who performs services as an employee aboard a ship or an aircraft operated in international traffic by a U.S. resident.

Public entertainers (such as theater, motion picture, radio, or television artists, musicians, or athletes) from Japan who earn more than $10,000 in gross receipts, including reimbursed expenses, from their entertainment activities in the United States during the tax year are subject to U.S. tax.

**Kazakhstan**

Income that residents of Kazakhstan receive for performing personal services as independent contractors or self-employed individuals (independent personal services) in the United States is exempt from U.S. income tax if the following requirements are met.

- The residents are in the United States for no more than 183 days in any 12-month period, and
- The income is not attributable to a fixed base in the United States which is regularly available to the residents.

If the residents have a fixed base available, they are taxed only on the income attributable to the fixed base.

Pay received from employment as a member of the regular complement of a ship or an aircraft operated in international traffic by a U.S. resident is exempt from U.S. income tax if the following requirements are met.

- They are in the United States for no more than 183 days during the tax year.
- Their income is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a U.S. resident.
- Their income is not borne by a permanent establishment that the employer has in the United States.

Directors’ fees received by residents of Japan for services performed in the United States as members of boards of directors of U.S. corporations are exempt from U.S. tax if the fees (excluding reimbursed expenses) are not more than $400 per day for each day the directors are present in the United States to perform the services.

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Income that residents of Kazakhstan receive for employment in the United States (dependent personal services) is exempt from U.S. income tax if the following three requirements are met:
- The resident is in the United States for no more than 183 days in any 12-month period.
- The income is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a resident of the United States.
- The income is not borne by a permanent establishment or a fixed base that the employer has in the United States.

Income derived by a resident of Kazakhstan from employment as a member of the regular complement of a ship or aircraft operated in international traffic is exempt from U.S. tax.

These exemptions do not apply to directors’ fees and similar payments received by a resident of Kazakhstan as a member of the board of directors or similar body of a company that is a U.S. resident.

**Korea, South**

Income that residents of South Korea receive for performing personal services as independent contractors or self-employed individuals (independent personal services) in the United States during the tax year is exempt from U.S. tax if the residents:
- Are in the United States for no more than 182 days during the tax year,
- Earn income for those services that is not more than $3,000 during the tax year, and
- Do not maintain a fixed base in the United States for more than 182 days during the tax year.

If they maintain a fixed base in the United States for more than 182 days, they are taxed on the income attributable to the fixed base.

Income that residents of Korea receive for labor or personal services performed in the United States as employees (dependent personal services), including pay for services performed as an officer of a corporation, is exempt from U.S. tax if the residents meet four requirements:
- They are in the United States for no more than 182 days during the tax year.
- They are employees of a resident of Korea or of a permanent establishment maintained in Korea.
- Their compensation is not borne by a permanent establishment that the employer has in the United States.
- Their income for those services is not more than $3,000.

Pay received by employees who are members of the regular complement of a ship or aircraft operated by a resident of Korea in international traffic is exempt.

**Latvia**

Income that residents of Latvia receive for performing personal services as independent contractors or self-employed individuals (independent personal services) in the United States is exempt from U.S. income tax if the residents:
- Are in the United States for no more than 183 days in any 12-month period beginning or ending in the tax year, and
- Do not have a fixed base regularly available to them in the United States for performing the services.

If they have a fixed base available, they are taxed only on the income attributable to the fixed base.

Income that residents of Latvia receive for services performed in the United States as employees (dependent personal services) is exempt from U.S. income tax if the following requirements are met:
- The resident is in the United States for no more than 183 days in any 12-month period beginning or ending in the tax year.
- The income is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a U.S. resident.
- The income is not borne by a permanent establishment or a fixed base that the employer has in the United States.

The exemption does not apply to pay received for employment as a member of the regular complement of a ship or aircraft operated in international traffic by a U.S. enterprise.

The exemptions do not apply to directors’ fees and similar payments received by a resident of Lithuania as a member of the board of directors or similar body of a company that is a U.S. resident.

The exemptions do not apply to income residents of Lithuania receive as public entertainers (such as theater, motion picture, radio, or television artists, or musicians) or sportsmen if their gross receipts, including reimbursed expenses, are more than $20,000 for their personal activities in the United States during the tax year. Regardless of these limits, income of Lithuanian entertainers or athletes is exempt from U.S. income tax if their visit to the United States is wholly or mainly supported by public funds of Lithuania, its political subdivisions, or local authorities.

**Luxembourg**

Income that residents of Luxembourg receive for personal services as independent contractors or self-employed individuals (independent personal services) in the United States is exempt from U.S. income tax if they do not have a fixed base regularly available to them in the United States for performing the services. If they have a fixed base available in the United States, they are taxed on the income attributable to the fixed base.

Income that residents of Luxembourg receive for services performed in the United States as employees (dependent personal services) is exempt from U.S. income tax if the residents meet the following requirements:
- They are in the United States for no more than 183 days in any 12-month period beginning or ending in the tax year.
- Their income is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a U.S. resident.
- Their income is not borne by a permanent establishment or a fixed base that the employer has in the United States.

The exemption does not apply to pay received for employment exercised continuously or predominantly aboard a ship or aircraft operated in international traffic by a U.S. enterprise.

The exemptions do not apply to directors’ fees and similar payments received by a resident of Luxembourg for services performed in...
the United States as a member of the board of directors of a company that is a resident of the United States.

The exemptions do not apply to public entertainers (such as theater, motion picture, radio, or television artists, musicians, or athletes) from Luxembourg who earn more than $10,000 in gross receipts, including reimbursed expenses, from their entertainment activities in the United States during the tax year.

Malta

Income that residents of Malta receive for personal services as independent contractors or self-employed individuals is exempt from U.S. income tax if the residents meet the following requirements.

- They are in the United States for no more than 183 days in any 12-month period beginning or ending in the tax year.
- Their income is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a U.S. resident.
- Their income is not borne by a permanent establishment that the employer has in the United States.

The exemption does not apply to directors' fees and similar payments received by a resident of Malta for services performed outside the United States as a member of the board of directors of a company that is a resident of the United States.

Public entertainers (such as theater, motion picture, radio, or television artists, musicians, or athletes) from Malta who earn more than $20,000 in gross receipts, including reimbursed expenses, from their entertainment activities in the United States during the tax year are subject to U.S. tax.

Income received by a resident of Malta for employment aboard a ship or an aircraft operated in international traffic is exempt from U.S. income tax if the individual is a member of the regular complement of the ship or aircraft.

Mexico

Income that residents of Mexico receive for performing personal services as independent contractors or self-employed individuals (independent personal services) in the United States is exempt from U.S. income tax if the residents meet the following three requirements.

- The resident is present in the United States for no more than 183 days in a 12-month period.
- The income is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a resident of the United States.
- The income is not borne by a permanent establishment or fixed base that the employer has in the United States.

Income that residents of Mexico receive for employment in the United States (dependent personal services) is exempt from U.S. tax if the following three requirements are met.

- The resident is present in the United States for no more than 183 days in a 12-month period.
- The income is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a resident of the United States.
- The income is not borne by a permanent establishment or fixed base that the employer has in the United States.

Income that residents of Mexico receive for services performed outside Mexico as a director or overseer of a company that is a U.S. resident is exempt from U.S. income tax if the residents:

- Are in the United States for no more than 182 days during the tax year.
- Do not maintain a fixed base in the United States for more than 89 days during the tax year; and
- Earn total income for those services that is not more than $5,000.

If they have a fixed base in the United States for more than 89 days, they are taxed only on income attributable to the fixed base.

Income that residents of Mexico receive for labor or personal services performed in the United States as employees (dependent personal services) is exempt from U.S. income tax if the residents meet three requirements.

- They are in the United States for less than 183 days during the tax year.
- They are employees of a resident of Morocco or of a permanent establishment of a resident of a country other than Morocco if the permanent establishment is located in Morocco.
- Their income is not borne by a permanent establishment that the employer has in the United States.

Compensation received for services performed by a member of the board of directors of a corporation does not qualify for this exemption.

Income received by an individual for performing labor or personal services as an employee aboard a ship or an aircraft operated in international traffic by a Moroccan resident is exempt from U.S. income tax if the individual is a member of the regular complement of the ship or aircraft.

These exemptions do not apply to income received for services performed in the United States by professional entertainers, including theater, film, radio, and television performers, musicians, and athletes, unless the services are performed by, or for the account of, a Moroccan nonprofit organization.

Netherlands

Income that residents of the Netherlands receive for performing personal services as independent contractors or self-employed individuals (independent personal services) in the United States is exempt from U.S. income tax if the income is not attributable to a fixed base in the United States that is regularly available for performing the services.

Income that residents of the Netherlands receive for employment in the United States (dependent personal services) is exempt from U.S. income tax if the following three requirements are met.

- The resident is in the United States for no more than 183 days during the tax year.
- The income is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a U.S. resident.
- The income is not borne by a permanent establishment or fixed base the employer has in the United States.

Income received by a Netherlands resident for employment as a member of the regular complement of a ship or aircraft operated in international traffic is exempt from U.S. tax.

These exemptions do not apply to directors' fees and other similar payments received by a resident of the Netherlands for services performed outside the Netherlands as a member of the board of directors of a company that is a resident of the United States.

These exemptions do not apply to income residents of the Netherlands receive as public entertainers (such as theater, motion picture, radio, or television artists, or musicians) or athletes if the gross income, including reimbursed expenses, is more than $3,000 during the tax year for their entertainment activities in the United States.

Morocco

Income that residents of Morocco receive for performing personal services as independent contractors or as self-employed persons (independent personal services) in the United States during the tax year is exempt from U.S. income tax if the residents:

- Are in the United States for no more than 182 days during the tax year.
- Do not maintain a fixed base in the United States for more than 89 days during the tax year; and
- Earn total income for those services that is not more than $5,000.

If they have a fixed base in the United States for more than 89 days, they are taxed only on income attributable to the fixed base.

Income that residents of Morocco receive for labor or personal services performed in the United States as employees (dependent personal services) is exempt from U.S. income tax if the residents:

- Are in the United States for less than 183 days during the tax year.
- They are employees of a resident of Morocco or of a permanent establishment of a resident of a country other than Morocco if the permanent establishment is located in Morocco.

New Zealand

Income that residents of New Zealand receive for performing personal services as independent contractors or self-employed individuals is
subject to the provisions of Article 7 (Business Profits) of the treaty. Under that provision, business profits are exempt from U.S. income tax unless the individual has a permanent establishment in the United States. If they have a permanent establishment in the United States, they are taxed on the profits attributable to the permanent establishment.

Income that residents of New Zealand receive for labor or personal services performed in the United States as employees (dependent personal services) is exempt from U.S. income tax if the residents meet these requirements:
- They are present in the United States for no more than 183 days in any consecutive 12-month period.
- Their income is paid by or on behalf of an employer that is not a resident of the United States.
- Their income is not borne by a permanent establishment that the employer has in the United States.

The exemption does not apply to public entertainers (artists, athletes, etc.) from New Zealand who earn more than $10,000 in gross receipts, including reimbursed expenses, from their entertainment activities in the United States during the tax year.

Pay received by a New Zealand resident as an employee and member of the regular complement of a ship or aircraft operated in international traffic is exempt from U.S. tax.

Norway

Income that residents of Norway receive for performing personal services as independent contractors or self-employed individuals (independent personal services) in the United States during the tax year is exempt from U.S. income tax if the residents:
- Are present in the United States for no more than 182 days during the tax year, and
- Do not maintain a fixed base in the United States for more than 182 days during the tax year.

If they do not meet requirement (2), they are taxed only on the income attributable to the fixed base.

This exemption does not apply to residents of Norway who are public entertainers (theater, motion picture, or television artists, musicians, or athletes) if they are in the United States for more than 90 days during the tax year or their pay for services as public entertainers is more than $10,000 during the tax year.

Income that residents of Norway receive for labor or personal services performed in the United States as employees (dependent personal services) is exempt from U.S. income tax if the residents meet three requirements:
- They are in the United States less than 183 days during the tax year.
- They are employees of a resident of Norway or of a permanent establishment of a resident of a state other than Norway if the permanent establishment is situated in Norway.
- Their income is not borne by a permanent establishment that the employer has in the United States.

The exemption does not apply to a resident of Norway who performs services as an employee aboard a ship or an aircraft operated by a United States resident in international traffic or in fishing on the high seas if the resident of Norway is a member of the regular complement of the ship or aircraft.

Pakistan

Residents of Pakistan who perform personal services (including professional services) for or on behalf of a resident of Pakistan while in the United States for no more than 183 days during the tax year are exempt from U.S. income tax on the income from the services if they are subject to Pakistani tax.

Philippines

Income that residents of the Philippines receive for performing personal services as independent contractors or as self-employed individuals (independent personal services) in the United States during the tax year is exempt from U.S. income tax if the residents:
- Are in the United States for no more than 89 days during the tax year.
- Earn gross income for those services that is not more than $10,000 for the tax year if the income is from U.S. contractors, and
- Do not have a fixed base regularly available to them in the United States for performing their services.

If they have a fixed base available in the United States, they are taxed only on the income attributable to the fixed base. There is no dollar limit for condition (2) if the contractor is a resident of a country other than the United States.

Income that residents of the Philippines receive for personal services performed in the United States as employees (dependent personal services) is exempt from U.S. income tax if the residents meet three requirements:
- They are in the United States for no more than 89 days during the tax year.
- They are employees of a resident of the Philippines or of a permanent establishment maintained in the Philippines.
- Their income is not borne by a permanent establishment that the employer has in the United States.

Pay received by an employee of a resident of the Philippines for personal services performed as a member of the regular complement of a ship or an aircraft operated in international traffic by a resident of the Philippines is exempt from U.S. tax.

These exemptions do not apply to income residents of the Philippines receive for performing services (both independent and dependent personal services) in the United States as entertainers, such as theater, motion picture, radio, or television artists, musicians, or athletes, if the income is more than $100 a day or $3,000 for the tax year. Regardless of these limits, income of Philippine entertainers is exempt from U.S. tax if their visit to the United States is substantially supported or sponsored by the Philippine Government and the entertainers are certified as qualified for this exemption by the Philippine competent authority.

Poland

Income that residents of Poland receive for performing personal services as independent contractors or self-employed individuals (independent personal services) in the United States is exempt from U.S. income tax if the residents meet three requirements:
- They are in the United States for no more than 182 days during the tax year.
- Their income is paid by or on behalf of an employer who is not a U.S. resident.
- Their income is not borne by a permanent establishment that the employer has in the United States.

Pay received by employees who are members of the regular complement of a ship or aircraft operated by a resident of Poland in international traffic is exempt from U.S. tax.

Portugal

Income that residents of Portugal receive for performing personal services as independent contractors or self-employed individuals (independent personal services) in the United States is exempt from U.S. income tax if the residents:
- Are in the United States for no more than 182 days in any 12-month period, and
- Do not have a fixed base regularly available to them in the United States for performing the activities.

If they have a fixed base available, they are taxed only on the income attributable to the fixed base.

Income that residents of Portugal receive for employment in the United States (dependent personal services) is exempt from U.S. income tax if the following three requirements are met:
- The resident is in the United States for no more than 183 days in any 12-month period.
- The income is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a U.S. resident.
- The income is not borne by a permanent establishment or fixed base that the employer has in the United States.

Income received by a resident of Portugal for employment as a member of the regular complement of a ship or aircraft operated in international traffic is exempt from U.S. tax.
These exemptions do not apply to income residents of Portugal receive as public entertainers (such as theater, motion picture, radio, or television artists, or musicians) or athletes if that income, including reimbursed expenses, is more than $10,000. The income of Portuguese entertainers and athletes is exempt from U.S. tax if their visit to the United States is substantially supported by public funds of Portugal or its political or administrative subdivisions.

These exemptions do not apply to directors’ fees and similar payments received by a resident of Portugal for services performed outside of Portugal as a member of the board of directors of a company that is a resident of the United States.

**Romania**

Income that residents of Romania receive for performing personal services as independent contractors or self-employed individuals (independent personal services) in the United States during the tax year is exempt from U.S. income tax if the residents meet these requirements:

- Are present in the United States for no more than 182 days during the tax year,
- Do not maintain a permanent establishment in the United States with which the income is effectively connected.

Income that residents of Romania receive for labor or personal services performed as employees (dependent personal services), including services performed by an officer of a corporation or company, in the United States during the tax year is exempt from U.S. income tax if the residents meet these requirements:

- They are in the United States for no more than 182 days during the tax year,
- They are employees of a resident of Romania or of a permanent establishment maintained in Romania by a resident of the United States,
- Their income is not borne by a permanent establishment that the employer has in the United States.

These exemptions do not apply to entertainers, such as theater, motion picture, radio, or television artists, musicians, or athletes, who are present in the United States for more than 90 days during the tax year (90 days or more if the entertainers are employees) or who earn gross income as entertainers in the United States of more than $3,000 during the tax year ($3,000 or more if they are employees). However, the exemptions do apply, without regard to the 90 day, $3,000 requirement, if the entertainers are present in the United States by specific arrangements between the United States and Romania.

Pay received by employees who are members of the regular complement of a ship or aircraft operated by a resident of Romania in international traffic is exempt from U.S. tax.

**Russia**

Income that residents of Russia receive for performing personal services as independent contractors or self-employed individuals (independent personal services) in the United States is exempt from U.S. income tax if:

- The residents are in the United States for no more than 183 days during the calendar year, or
- The income is not attributable to a fixed base in the United States which is regularly available to the residents.

If the residents have a fixed base available, they are taxed only on the income attributable to the fixed base.

Income that residents of Russia receive for employment in the United States (dependent personal services) is exempt from U.S. income tax if the following three requirements are met:

- The resident is in the United States for no more than 183 days during the calendar year.
- The income is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a resident of the United States.
- The income is not borne by a permanent establishment or a fixed base that the employer has in the United States.

However, income from employment directly connected with a place of business that is not a permanent establishment is exempt if the resident is present in the United States not longer than 12 consecutive months. For this purpose, a place of business means a construction site, assembly or installation project, or drilling operation.

Income derived by a resident of Russia from employment as a member of the regular complement of a ship or aircraft operated in international traffic is exempt from U.S. tax.

Income from technical services directly connected with the application of a right or property giving rise to a royalty is exempt if those services are provided as part of a contract granting the use of the right or property.

These exemptions do not apply to directors’ fees and similar payments received by a resident of Russia as a member of the board of directors or similar body of a company that is a resident of the United States.

**Slovak Republic**

Income that residents of the Slovak Republic receive for performing personal services as independent contractors or self-employed individuals (independent personal services) in the United States is exempt from U.S. income tax if the residents:

- Are present in the United States for no more than 183 days in any 12-month period, and
- Do not have a fixed base regularly available to them in the United States for performing the activities.

If they have a fixed base available, they are taxed only on income attributable to the fixed base.

Income that residents of the Slovak Republic receive for employment in the United States (dependent personal services) is exempt from U.S. income tax if the following three requirements are met:

- The resident is present in the United States for no more than 183 days in any 12-month period.
- The income is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a U.S. resident.
- The income is not borne by a permanent establishment or a fixed base that the employer has in the United States.

These exemptions do not apply to income residents of the Slovak Republic receive as public entertainers (such as theater, motion picture, radio, or television artists, or musicians) or sportsmen if their gross receipts, including reimbursed expenses, are more than $20,000 during the tax year. Regardless of these limits, income of Slovak entertainers and sportsmen is exempt from U.S. income tax if their visit to the United States is substantially supported by public funds of the Slovak Republic, its political subdivisions, or local authorities, or the visit is made pursuant to a specific arrangement between the United States and the Slovak Republic.

These exemptions do not apply to directors’ fees and similar payments received by a resident of the Slovak Republic for services performed in the United States as a member of the board of directors of a company that is a resident of the United States.

Income from employment as a member of the regular complement of a ship or aircraft operated by a Slovak enterprise in international traffic is exempt from U.S. income tax. If the ship or aircraft is operated by a U.S. enterprise, the income is subject to U.S. income tax.

**Slovenia**

Income that residents of Slovenia receive for personal services as independent contractors or self-employed individuals (independent personal services) in the United States is exempt from U.S. income tax if they do not have a fixed base regularly available to them in the United States for performing the services. If they have a fixed base available in the United States, they are taxed on the income attributable to the fixed base.

Income that residents of Slovenia receive for services performed in the United States as employees (dependent personal services) is exempt from U.S. income tax if the residents meet the following requirements:

- They are in the United States for no more than 183 days in any 12-month period beginning or ending in the tax year.
- Their income is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a U.S. resident.
- Their income is not borne by a permanent establishment or a fixed base that the employer has in the United States.
These exemptions do not apply to directors' fees and similar payments received by a resident of Slovenia for services performed in the United States as a member of the board of directors of a company that is a resident of the United States.

Income received by a Slovenian resident for employment as a member of the regular complement of a ship or aircraft operated in international traffic is exempt from U.S. tax.

These exemptions do not apply to income residents of Slovenia receive as public entertainers (such as theater, motion picture, radio, or television artists, or musicians) or athletes if their gross receipts, including reimbursed expenses, are more than $15,000 during the tax year. Regardless of these limits, income of Slovenian entertainers or athletes is exempt from U.S. tax if their visit to the United States is wholly or mainly paid by public funds of either the United States or Slovenia or their political subdivisions, or local authorities.

South Africa

Income that residents of South Africa receive for performing personal services as independent contractors or self-employed individuals (independent personal services) in the United States is exempt from U.S. income tax if the residents:

- Are in the United States for no more than 183 days in any 12-month period beginning or ending in the tax year, and
- Do not have a fixed base regularly available to them in the United States for performing the services.

If they have a fixed base available, they are taxed only on income attributable to the fixed base.

Income that residents of South Africa receive for services performed in the United States as employees (dependent personal services) is exempt from U.S. income tax if:

- The resident is in the United States for no more than 183 days in any 12-month period beginning or ending in the tax year,
- The income is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a U.S. resident, and
- The income is not borne by a permanent establishment or fixed base the employer has in the United States.

The income is not paid by, or on behalf of, the employer who is not a U.S. resident.

These exemptions do not apply to public entertainers (such as theater, motion picture, radio, or television entertainers, musicians, and athletes) from Sri Lanka who earn more than $6,000 in gross receipts, including reimbursed expenses, from their entertainment activities in the United States during the tax year. Regardless of these limits, income of Sri Lanka entertainers is exempt from U.S. income tax if their visit to the United States is directly or indirectly supported wholly or substantially by public funds of Sri Lanka or the United States, their political subdivisions, or local authorities.

These exemptions do not apply to directors' fees and other compensation received by a resident of Sri Lanka for services performed in the United States as a member of the board of directors of a company resident in the United States.

Sweden

Income that residents of Sweden receive for performing personal services as independent contractors or self-employed individuals (independent personal services) in the United States during the tax year is exempt from U.S. income tax if they do not have a fixed base regularly available to them in the United States for performing the services. If they have a fixed base available in the United States, they are taxed on the income attributable to the fixed base.

Income that residents of Sweden receive for labor or personal services (performed in the United States as employees (dependent personal services) is exempt from U.S. income tax if the residents meet three requirements.

- They are in the United States for no more than 183 days during any consecutive 12-month period.
- Their income is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a resident of the United States.
- Their income is not borne by a permanent establishment or a fixed base that the employer has in the United States.

Income received by a resident of Sweden for employment as a member of the regular complement of a ship or aircraft operated in international traffic is exempt from U.S. tax.

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These exemptions do not apply to income residents of Sweden receive as public entertainers (such as theater, motion picture, radio, or television artists, or musicians) or athletes if the gross income, including reimbursed expenses, is more than $6,000 for any 12-month period.

These exemptions do not apply to directors’ fees received by a resident of Sweden for services performed outside of Sweden as a member of the board of directors of a company that is a resident of the United States.

**Switzerland**

Income that residents of Switzerland receive for personal services as independent contractors or self-employed individuals (independent personal services) that they perform during the tax year in the United States is exempt from U.S. income tax if they do not have a fixed base regularly available to them in the United States for performing the services. If they have a fixed base available in the United States, they are taxed on the income attributable to the fixed base.

Income that residents of Switzerland receive for services performed in the United States as employees (dependent personal services) is exempt from U.S. income tax if the following requirements are met:
- The resident is in the United States for no more than 183 days during the 12-month period beginning or ending in the tax year.
- The resident is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a U.S. resident.
- The resident is not in the United States for more than 183 days during the 12-month period beginning or ending in the tax year.
- The resident is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a U.S. resident.
- The resident is not in the United States for more than 183 days during the 12-month period.
- The resident is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a U.S. resident.

These exemptions do not apply to directors’ fees and similar payments received by a resident of Switzerland for services performed outside of Switzerland as a member of the board of directors of a company that is a resident of the United States.

Income that residents of Switzerland receive for services performed in the United States as employees (dependent personal services) is exempt from U.S. income tax if:
- They are in the United States for no more than 183 days in any 12-month period beginning or ending in the tax year.
- Their income is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a U.S. resident.
- Their income is not borne by a permanent establishment or a fixed base that the employer has in the United States.

These exemptions do not apply to directors’ fees and similar payments received by a resident of Switzerland for services performed outside of Switzerland as a member of the board of directors of a company that is a resident of the United States.

Income received by a resident of Switzerland for services performed as an employee and member of the regular complement of a ship or aircraft operated in international traffic is exempt from U.S. income tax.

Income that residents of Switzerland receive for services performed in the United States as employees (dependent personal services) is exempt from U.S. income tax if:
- They are in the United States for no more than 183 days during the tax year.
- Their income is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a U.S. resident.
- Their income is not borne by a permanent establishment or a fixed base that the employer has in the United States.

These exemptions do not apply to directors’ fees and similar payments received by a resident of Switzerland for services performed outside of Switzerland as a member of the board of directors of a company that is a resident of the United States.

Income that residents of Switzerland receive for services performed in the United States as employees (dependent personal services) is exempt from U.S. income tax if:
- They are in the United States for no more than 183 days during the tax year.
- Their income is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a U.S. resident.
- Their income is not borne by a permanent establishment or a fixed base that the employer has in the United States.

These exemptions do not apply to directors’ fees and similar payments received by a resident of Switzerland for services performed outside of Switzerland as a member of the board of directors of a company that is a resident of the United States.

Income that residents of Switzerland receive for services performed in the United States as employees (dependent personal services) is exempt from U.S. income tax if:
- They are in the United States for no more than 183 days during the tax year.
- Their income is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a U.S. resident.
- Their income is not borne by a permanent establishment or a fixed base that the employer has in the United States.

These exemptions do not apply to directors’ fees and similar payments received by a resident of Switzerland for services performed outside of Switzerland as a member of the board of directors of a company that is a resident of the United States.

Income that residents of Switzerland receive for services performed in the United States as employees (dependent personal services) is exempt from U.S. income tax if:
- They are in the United States for no more than 183 days during the tax year.
- Their income is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a U.S. resident.
- Their income is not borne by a permanent establishment or a fixed base that the employer has in the United States.

These exemptions do not apply to directors’ fees and similar payments received by a resident of Switzerland for services performed outside of Switzerland as a member of the board of directors of a company that is a resident of the United States.

Income that residents of Switzerland receive for services performed in the United States as employees (dependent personal services) is exempt from U.S. income tax if:
- They are in the United States for no more than 183 days during the tax year.
- Their income is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a U.S. resident.
- Their income is not borne by a permanent establishment or a fixed base that the employer has in the United States.

These exemptions do not apply to directors’ fees and similar payments received by a resident of Switzerland for services performed outside of Switzerland as a member of the board of directors of a company that is a resident of the United States.

Income that residents of Switzerland receive for services performed in the United States as employees (dependent personal services) is exempt from U.S. income tax if:
- They are in the United States for no more than 183 days during the tax year.
- Their income is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a U.S. resident.
- Their income is not borne by a permanent establishment or a fixed base that the employer has in the United States.

These exemptions do not apply to directors’ fees and similar payments received by a resident of Switzerland for services performed outside of Switzerland as a member of the board of directors of a company that is a resident of the United States.

Income that residents of Switzerland receive for services performed in the United States as employees (dependent personal services) is exempt from U.S. income tax if:
- They are in the United States for no more than 183 days during the tax year.
- Their income is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a U.S. resident.
- Their income is not borne by a permanent establishment or a fixed base that the employer has in the United States.

These exemptions do not apply to directors’ fees and similar payments received by a resident of Switzerland for services performed outside of Switzerland as a member of the board of directors of a company that is a resident of the United States.

Income that residents of Switzerland receive for services performed in the United States as employees (dependent personal services) is exempt from U.S. income tax if:
- They are in the United States for no more than 183 days during the tax year.
- Their income is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a U.S. resident.
- Their income is not borne by a permanent establishment or a fixed base that the employer has in the United States.

These exemptions do not apply to directors’ fees and similar payments received by a resident of Switzerland for services performed outside of Switzerland as a member of the board of directors of a company that is a resident of the United States.

Income that residents of Switzerland receive for services performed in the United States as employees (dependent personal services) is exempt from U.S. income tax if:
- They are in the United States for no more than 183 days during the tax year.
- Their income is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a U.S. resident.
- Their income is not borne by a permanent establishment or a fixed base that the employer has in the United States.

These exemptions do not apply to directors’ fees and similar payments received by a resident of Switzerland for services performed outside of Switzerland as a member of the board of directors of a company that is a resident of the United States.

Income that residents of Switzerland receive for services performed in the United States as employees (dependent personal services) is exempt from U.S. income tax if:
- They are in the United States for no more than 183 days during the tax year.
- Their income is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a U.S. resident.
- Their income is not borne by a permanent establishment or a fixed base that the employer has in the United States.

These exemptions do not apply to directors’ fees and similar payments received by a resident of Switzerland for services performed outside of Switzerland as a member of the board of directors of a company that is a resident of the United States.
Turkey

Income that residents of Turkey receive for performing personal services as independent contractors or self-employed individuals (independent personal services) in the United States is exempt from U.S. income tax if the residents:

- Are in the United States for purposes of performing the services or activities for no more than 183 days in any 12-month period, and
- Do not have a fixed base regularly available to them in the United States for performing the services.

If they have a fixed base available, they are taxed only on income attributable to the fixed base.

Income that residents of Turkey receive for services performed in the United States as employees (dependent personal services) is exempt from U.S. income tax if the following requirements are met:

- The resident is in the United States for no more than 183 days in any 12-month period.
- The income is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a U.S. resident.
- The income is not borne by a permanent establishment or a fixed base that the employer has in the United States.

These exemptions do not apply to directors’ fees and similar payments received by a resident of Turkey for services performed outside of Turkey as a member of the board of directors of a company that is resident of the United States.

These exemptions do not apply to income received as a public entertainer (such as a theater, motion picture, radio, or television artist, musician, or athlete). However, income of Ukrainian entertainers and sportsmen is exempt from U.S. income tax if their visit to the United States is substantially supported by public funds of Ukraine, its political subdivisions, or local authorities, or the visit is made pursuant to a specific arrangement between the United States and Ukraine.

Income derived by a resident of Ukraine from employment as a member of the regular complement of a ship or aircraft operated in international traffic is exempt from U.S. tax.

United Kingdom

Income that residents of the United Kingdom receive for personal services as independent contractors or self-employed individuals are subject to the provisions of Article 7 (Business Profits) of the treaty. Under that provision, business profits are exempt from U.S. income tax unless the individual has a permanent establishment in the United States. If they have a permanent establishment in the United States, they are taxed on the profits attributable to the permanent establishment.

Income that residents of the United Kingdom receive for services performed in the United States as employees (dependent personal services) is exempt from U.S. income tax if the residents meet the following requirements:

- They are in the United States for no more than 183 days in any 12-month period beginning or ending in the tax year.
- Their income is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a U.S. resident.
- Their income is not borne by a permanent establishment that the employer has in the United States.

These exemptions do not apply to directors’ fees and similar payments received by a resident of the United Kingdom for services performed outside of the United States as employees (dependent personal services) in a fixed base available, they are taxed on the income attributable to the fixed base.

Venezuela

Income that residents of Venezuela receive for personal services as independent contractors or self-employed individuals (independent personal services) in the United States is exempt from U.S. income tax if they do not have a fixed base regularly available to them in the United States for performing the services. If they have a fixed base available, they are taxed on the income attributable to the fixed base.

Income that residents of Venezuela receive for services performed in the United States as employees (dependent personal services) is exempt from U.S. income tax if the residents meet the following requirements:

- They are in the United States for no more than 183 days in any 12-month period beginning or ending in the tax year.
- Their income is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a U.S. resident.
- The income is not borne by a permanent establishment or a fixed base that the employer has in the United States.

These exemptions do not apply to directors’ fees and similar payments received by a resident of Venezuela for services performed in the United States as a member of the board of directors of a company resident in the United States.

Pay received by a resident of Venezuela for services performed as an employee of a ship or an aircraft operated in international traffic is exempt from U.S. income tax.

These exemptions do not apply to income residents of Venezuela receive as public entertainers (such as theater, motion picture, radio, or television artists, or musicians) for personal activities in the United States during the tax year. Regardless of these limits, income of Venezuelan entertainers or athletes is exempt from U.S. income tax if their visit to the United States is wholly or mainly supported by public funds of Venezuela, its political subdivisions, or local authorities.

Ukraine

Income that residents of Ukraine receive for performing personal services as independent contractors or self-employed individuals (independent personal services) in the United States is exempt from U.S. income tax if the income is not attributable to a fixed base in the United States that is regularly available for performing the services.

Income that residents of Ukraine receive for employment in the United States (dependent personal services) is exempt from U.S. income tax if the following three requirements are met:

- The resident is in the United States for no more than 183 days during the tax year.
- The income is paid by, or on behalf of, an employer who is not a resident of the United States.
- The income is not borne by a permanent establishment or a fixed base that the employer has in the United States.

The resident is exempt from U.S. income tax if the above requirements are met.

These exemptions do not apply to directors’ fees and similar payments received by a resident of Ukraine for services performed outside of Ukraine as a member of the board of directors of a company that is resident of the United States.

These exemptions do not apply to directors’ fees and similar payments received by a resident of Ukraine for services performed outside of Ukraine as a member of the board of directors of a company that is resident of the United States.

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on the date of arrival in the United States for the purpose of teaching or engaging in research. Furthermore, for most of the following countries, the exemption applies even if the stay in the United States extends beyond the applicable period.

The exemption generally applies to pay received during a second teaching assignment if both are completed within the specified time, even if the second assignment was not arranged until after arrival in the United States on the first assignment. For each of the countries listed, the conditions are stated under which the pay of a professor or teacher from that country is exempt from U.S. income tax.

If you do not meet the requirements for exemption as a teacher, you may qualify under a special provision for teachers, you may qualify under a personal services income provision discussed earlier.

**Bangladesh**

An individual is exempt from U.S. income tax on income from teaching or research for not more than 2 years from the date of arrival for such purposes if he or she:
- Is a resident of Bangladesh immediately before visiting the United States, and
- Is in the United States to teach or engage in research at a university, college, or other recognized educational institution.

This exemption does not apply to income from research carried on mainly for the private benefit of any person rather than in the public interest.

**Belgium**

An individual who is a resident of Belgium at the beginning of the visit to the United States and who is temporarily in the United States to teach or carry on research at a school, college, university or other educational or research institution is exempt from U.S. income tax for a period not exceeding 2 years from the date of arrival in the United States on income received for teaching or carrying on research.

This exemption does not apply to income from research carried on mainly for the private benefit of any person rather than in the public interest.

**Bulgaria**

An individual who is a resident of Bulgaria at the beginning of the visit to the United States and who is temporarily in the United States to teach or carry on research at a school, college, university or other recognized educational or research institution is exempt from U.S. income tax for a period not exceeding 2 years from the date of arrival in the United States on income received for teaching or carrying on research.

This exemption does not apply to income from research carried on mainly for the private benefit of any person rather than in the public interest.

**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.

This exemption does not apply to income from research carried on mainly for the private benefit of any person rather than in the public interest.

**Commonwealth of Independent States (C.I.S.)**

An individual who is a resident of a C.I.S. member on the date of arrival in the United States and who is temporarily in the United States at the invitation of the U.S. Government or an educational or scientific research institution in the United States primarily to teach, engage in research, or participate in scientific, technical, or professional conferences is exempt from U.S. income tax on income for teaching, research, or participation in these conferences for a maximum period of 2 years.

This exemption does not apply to income from research carried on mainly for the private benefit of any person rather than in the public interest.

**Egypt**

An individual who is a resident of Egypt on the date of arrival in the United States and who is temporarily in the United States primarily to teach or engage in research, or both, at a university or other recognized educational institution is exempt from U.S. income tax on income from teaching or research for a maximum of 2 years from the date of arrival in the United States. The individual must have been invited to the United States for a period not expected to be longer than 2 years by the U.S. Government or a state or local government, or by a university or other recognized educational institution in the United States.

The exemption does not apply if the resident claimed, during the immediately preceding period, the benefits described later under Students and Apprentices.

This exemption does not apply to income from research carried on mainly for the private benefit of any person rather than in the public interest.

**France**

An individual who is a resident of France on the date of arrival in the United States and who is temporarily in the United States at the invitation of the U.S. Government, a university, or other recognized educational or research institution in the United States primarily to teach or engage in research, or both, is exempt from U.S. income tax on income from teaching or research for a maximum of 2 years from the date of arrival in the United States.

An individual may claim this benefit only once. Also, this benefit and the benefits described later under Students and Apprentices can be claimed for no more than 5 years.

This exemption does not apply to income from research carried on mainly for the private benefit of any person rather than in the public interest.

**Germany**

A professor or teacher who is a resident of Germany and who is temporarily in the United States to engage in advanced study or research at an accredited educational institution or institution engaged in research for the public benefit is exempt from U.S. tax on income received for such study, research, or teaching for a maximum of 2 years from the date of arrival in the United States.

The exemption does not apply to income from research carried on mainly for the private benefit of any person rather than in the public interest. The exemption does not apply if, during the preceding period, the benefit described...
in paragraph (2), (3), or (4) of Article 20 of the treaty, pertaining to students, was claimed.

**Greece**

A professor or teacher who is a resident of Greece and who is temporarily in the United States to teach at a university, college, or other educational institution for a maximum of 3 years is exempt from U.S. income tax on the income received for teaching during that period.

**Hungary**

An individual who is a resident of Hungary on the date of arrival in the United States and who is temporarily in the United States primarily to teach or engage in research, or both, at a university or other recognized educational institution is exempt from U.S. income tax on income for the teaching or research for a maximum of 2 years from the date of arrival in the United States. The individual must have been invited to the United States for a period not expected to be longer than 2 years by the U.S. Government or a state or local government, or by a university or other recognized educational institution in the United States.

The exemption does not apply to income from research carried on mainly for the private benefit of any person rather than in the public interest.

**Iceland**

Although there is no provision to exempt income derived by teachers or researchers in the treaty, an individual who was otherwise entitled to treaty benefits under Article 21 (Teachers) of the treaty in effect before 2009 can continue to apply those provisions.

**India**

An individual is exempt from U.S. tax on income received for teaching or research if he or she:
- Is a resident of India immediately before visiting the United States, and
- Is in the United States to teach or engage in research at an accredited university or other recognized educational institution in the United States for a period not longer than 2 years.

If the individual's visit to the United States exceeds 2 years, the exemption is lost for the entire visit.

This exemption does not apply to income from research carried on mainly for the private benefit of any person rather than in the public interest.

**Indonesia**

An individual is exempt from U.S. tax on income for teaching or research for a maximum of 2 years from the date of arrival in the United States if he or she:
- Is a resident of Indonesia immediately before visiting the United States, and
- Is in the United States at the invitation of a university, school, or other recognized educational institution to teach or engage in research, or both, at that educational institution.

A resident of Indonesia is entitled to this exemption only once. But this exemption does not apply to income from research carried on mainly for the private benefit of any person.

**Israel**

An individual who is a resident of Israel on the date of arrival in the United States and who is temporarily in the United States primarily to teach or engage in research, or both, at a university or other recognized educational institution is exempt from U.S. income tax on income from the teaching or research for a maximum of 2 years from the date of arrival in the United States. The individual must have been invited to the United States for a period not expected to be longer than 2 years by the U.S. Government or a state or local government, or by a university or other recognized educational institution in the United States.

This exemption does not apply to income from research carried on mainly for the private benefit of any person rather than in the public interest. The exemption does not apply if, during the immediately preceding period, the benefits described in Article 24(1) of the treaty, pertaining to students, were claimed.

**Italy**

A professor or teacher who is a resident of Italy immediately before the date of arrival in the United States and whose visit to the United States is expected to last no more than 2 years to teach or conduct research at a university, college, school, or other recognized educational institution, or at a medical facility primarily funded from government sources, is exempt from U.S. income tax for up to 2 years on pay from this teaching or research.

This exemption does not apply to income from research carried on mainly for the private benefit of any person rather than in the public interest.

**Jamaica**

An individual who is a resident of Jamaica on the date of arrival in the United States and who temporarily visits the United States to teach or engage in research at a university, college, or other recognized educational institution for a period not expected to exceed 2 years, is exempt from U.S. income tax on the income received for the teaching or research for not more than 2 years from the date of arrival in the United States. A resident of Jamaica is entitled to this exemption only once.

This exemption does not apply to income from research carried on mainly for the private benefit of any person rather than in the public interest.

**Japan**

An individual who is a resident of Japan and who is temporarily in the United States primarily to teach or engage in research at a university, college, or other recognized educational institution is exempt from U.S. income tax on income for the teaching or research for a maximum of 2 years from the date of arrival in the United States.

The exemption does not apply to income from research carried on mainly for the private benefit of any person rather than in the public interest.

**Korea, South**

An individual who is a resident of South Korea on the date of arrival in the United States and who is temporarily in the United States primarily to teach or engage in research, or both, at a university or other recognized educational institution is exempt from U.S. income tax on income for the teaching or research for a maximum of 2 years from the date of arrival in the United States. The individual must have been invited to the United States for a period not expected to be longer than 2 years by the U.S. Government or a state or local government, or by a university or other recognized educational institution in the United States.

The exemption does not apply to income from research carried on mainly for the private benefit of any person rather than in the public interest.

**Luxembourg**

A resident of Luxembourg who is temporarily in the United States at the invitation of a U.S. university, college, school, or other recognized educational institution only to teach or engage in research, or both, at that educational institution is exempt from U.S. income tax on income for the teaching or research for not more than 2 years from the date of arrival in the United States.

If the individual’s visit to the United States is longer than 2 years, the exemption is lost for the entire visit unless the competent authorities of Luxembourg and the United States agree otherwise.

This exemption does not apply to pay for research carried on for the benefit of any person other than the educational institution that extended the invitation.

**Netherlands**

An individual is exempt from U.S. income tax on income received for teaching or research for a maximum of 2 years from the date of arrival if he or she:
- Is a resident of the Netherlands immediately before visiting the United States, and
- Is in the United States to teach or engage in research at a university, college, or other recognized educational institution for not more than 2 years.
If the individual’s visit to the United States is longer than 2 years, the exemption is lost for the entire visit unless the competent authorities of the Netherlands and the United States agree otherwise.

The exemption does not apply to income from research carried on primarily for the private benefit of any person rather than in the public interest. Nor does the exemption apply if the resident claimed during the immediately preceding period the benefits described later under Students and Apprentices.

Norway
An individual who is a resident of Norway on the date of arrival in the United States and who is temporarily in the United States at the invitation of the U.S. Government, a university, or other recognized educational institution in the United States primarily to teach or engage in research, or both, at a university or other recognized educational institution is exempt from U.S. income tax on income for the teaching or research for a maximum of 2 years from the date of arrival in the United States.

This exemption does not apply to income from research carried on mainly for the private benefit of any person rather than in the public interest.

Pakistan
A professor or teacher who is a resident of Pakistan and who temporarily visits the United States to teach at a university, college, school, or other educational institution for not longer than 2 years is exempt from U.S. income tax on the income received for teaching for that period.

Philippines
An individual who is a resident of the Philippines on the date of arrival in the United States and who is temporarily in the United States primarily to teach or engage in research, or both, at a university or other recognized educational institution is exempt from U.S. income tax on income from the teaching or research for not more than 2 years from the date of arrival in the United States. The individual must have been invited to the United States for a period not expected to be longer than 2 years by the U.S. Government or a state or local government, or by a university or other recognized educational institution in the United States.

This exemption does not apply to income from research carried on mainly for the private benefit of any person rather than in the public interest. The exemption does not apply if, during the immediately preceding period, the benefits described in Article 22(1) of the treaty pertaining to students, were claimed.

Poland
An individual who is a resident of Poland on the date of arrival in the United States and who is temporarily in the United States at the invitation of the U.S. Government, a university, or other recognized educational institution in the United States primarily to teach or engage in research, or both, at a university or other recognized educational institution is exempt from U.S. income tax on income for the teaching or research for a maximum of 2 years from the date of arrival in the United States.

The exemption does not apply if the resident claimed during the immediately preceding period, the benefits described later under Students and Apprentices.

This exemption does not apply to income from research carried on mainly for the private benefit of any person rather than in the public interest.

Portugal
An individual who is a resident of Portugal on the date of arrival in the United States and who is temporarily in the United States at the invitation of the U.S. Government, a university, other recognized educational institution, or recognized research institution in the United States, under an official cultural exchange program, only to teach or engage in research, or both, at a university or educational institution for not longer than 2 years from the date of arrival in the United States. An individual is entitled to these benefits only once. However, these benefits, and the benefits described later under Students and Apprentices cannot be claimed either simultaneously or consecutively.

This exemption does not apply to income from research carried on mainly for the private benefit of any person rather than in the public interest.

Romania
An individual who is a resident of Romania on the date of arrival in the United States and who is temporarily in the United States primarily to teach or engage in research, or both, at a university or other recognized educational institution is exempt from U.S. income tax on income for the teaching or research for a maximum of 2 years from the date of arrival in the United States.

This exemption does not apply to income from research carried on mainly for the private benefit of any person rather than in the public interest.

Slovak Republic
An individual is exempt from U.S. income tax on income for teaching or research for up to 2 years if he or she:

- Is a resident of the Slovak Republic immediately before visiting the United States, and
- Is in the United States primarily to teach or conduct research at a university, college, school, or other accredited educational or research institution.

A Slovak resident is entitled to these benefits only once. However, the exemption does not apply if:

- The resident claimed during the immediate preceding period the benefits described later under Students and Apprentices, or
- The income is from research undertaken primarily for the private benefit of a specific person or persons.

Slovenia
An individual who is a resident of Slovenia on the date of arrival in the United States and who temporarily visits the United States to teach or engage in research at a recognized educational or research institution is exempt from U.S. income tax on the income received for the teaching or research for not more than 2 years from the date of arrival in the United States. This benefit can be claimed for no more than 5 years.

The exemption does not apply to income from research carried on mainly for the private benefit of any person rather than in the public interest.

Thailand
An individual who is a resident of Thailand on the date of arrival in the United States and who is in the United States for not longer than 2 years primarily to teach or engage in research at a university, college, school, or other recognized educational institution is exempt from U.S. income tax on income for the teaching or research. The exemption from tax applies only if the visit does not exceed 2 years from the date the individual first visits the United States for the purpose of engaging in teaching or research.

This exemption does not apply to income from research carried on mainly for the private benefit of any person rather than in the public interest. This exemption does not apply if, during the immediately preceding period, the benefits described in treaty Article 22(1), pertaining to students, were claimed.

Trinidad and Tobago
An individual who is a resident of Trinidad and Tobago on the date of arrival in the United States and who is temporarily in the United States at the invitation of the U.S. Government, a university, or other accredited educational institution in the United States primarily to teach or engage in research, or both, at a university or other recognized educational institution is exempt from U.S. income tax on income for the teaching or research.
interest. Nor does the exemption apply to income if an agreement exists between the Governments of Trinidad and Tobago and the United States for providing the services of these individuals.

Turkey
An individual who was a resident of Turkey immediately before visiting the United States who is in the United States for not longer than 2 years for the purpose of teaching or engaging in scientific research is exempt from U.S. income tax on payments received from outside the United States for teaching or research.

United Kingdom
A professor or teacher who is a resident of the United Kingdom on the date of arrival in the United States and who is in the United States for not longer than 2 years primarily to teach or engage in research at a university, college, or other recognized educational institution is exempt from U.S. income tax on income for the teaching or research. If the individual's 2-year period is exceeded, the exemption is lost for the entire visit, including the 2-year period.

The exemption does not apply to income from research carried on mainly for the private benefit of any person rather than in the public interest.

Venezuela
An individual who is a resident of Venezuela on the date of arrival in the United States and who temporarily visits the United States to teach or engage in research at a recognized educational or research institution is exempt from U.S. income tax on income for the teaching or research for not more than 2 years from the date of arrival in the United States. This benefit can be claimed for no more than 5 years.

The exemption does not apply to income from research carried on mainly for the private benefit of any person rather than in the public interest.

Students and Apprentices
Residents of the following countries who are in the United States to study or acquire technical experience are exempt from U.S. income tax, under certain conditions, on amounts received from abroad for their maintenance and studies.

This exemption does not apply to the salary paid by a foreign corporation to one of its executives, a citizen and resident of a foreign country who is temporarily in the United States to study a particular industry for an employer. That amount is a continuation of salary and is not received to study or acquire experience.

For each country listed there is a statement of the conditions under which the exemption applies to students and apprentices from that country.

Amounts received from the National Institutes of Health (NIH) under provisions of the Visiting Fellows Program are generally treated as a grant, allowance, or award for purposes of whether an exemption is provided by treaty. Amounts received from NIH under the Visiting Associate Program and Visiting Scientist Program are not exempt from U.S. tax as a grant, allowance, or award.

Australia
A resident of Australia or an individual who was a resident of Australia immediately before visiting the United States who is temporarily here for full-time education is exempt from U.S. income tax on payments received from outside the United States for the individual's maintenance or education.

Austria
A student, apprentice, or business trainee who is a resident of Austria immediately before visiting the United States and is in the United States for the purpose of full-time education is exempt from U.S. income tax on amounts received from sources outside the United States for the individual's maintenance, education, or training.

Apprentices and business trainees are entitled to the benefit of this exemption for a maximum period of 3 years.

Bangladesh
An individual who is a resident of Bangladesh immediately before visiting the United States and who is temporarily present in the United States for the primary purpose of:

1. Studying at a university, college, school, or other recognized educational institution in the United States,
2. Securing training as a business or technical apprentice, or
3. Studying or doing research as a recipient of a grant, allowance, or award from a governmental, religious, charitable, or educational organization

is exempt from U.S. tax on the following amounts.
- The payments from abroad for the purpose of maintenance, education, or training.
- The grant, allowance, or award.
- The income from personal services performed in the United States of up to $8,000 for the tax year.

For an individual described in (2), the exemption from tax applies for not more than 2 years from the date the individual first arrived in the United States.

Barbados
A student or business apprentice who is a resident of Barbados on the date of arrival in the United States and is here for full-time education or training is exempt from U.S. income tax on payments received from outside the United States for the individual's maintenance, education, or training.

Nevertheless, an individual who qualifies for this exemption may instead choose to be treated as a resident alien of the United States for all U.S. income tax purposes. Once made, this choice applies for the entire period that the individual remains qualified for exemption and may not be revoked without the permission of the U.S. competent authority.

Belgium
A student or business trainee who is a resident of Belgium immediately before visiting the United States and is in the United States for the purpose of full-time education or training is exempt from U.S. income tax on the following amounts.
- Payments received from abroad for maintenance, education, or training.
- Income from personal services of up to $9,000 for each tax year.

An apprentice or a business trainee is entitled to the benefit of this exemption for a maximum period of 2 years.

For this purpose, a business trainee is an individual who is temporarily in the United States:
- To secure training to practice a profession or professional specialty, or
- As an employee of, or under contract with, a resident of Belgium, for the primary purpose of acquiring technical, professional, or business experience from a person other than that resident of Belgium or other than a person related to that resident.

Bulgaria
A student or business trainee who is a resident of Bulgaria immediately before visiting the United States and is in the United States for the purpose of full-time education at a college, university, or other recognized educational institution of a similar nature, or full-time training is exempt from U.S. income tax on the following amounts.
- Payments received from abroad for maintenance, education, or training.
- Income from personal services of up to $9,000 for each tax year.

An apprentice or a business trainee is entitled to the benefit of this exemption for a maximum period of 2 years.

For this purpose, a business trainee is an individual who is temporarily in the United States:
- To secure training to practice a profession or professional specialty, or
- As an employee of, or under contract with, a resident of Bulgaria, for the primary purpose of acquiring technical, professional, or business experience from a person other than that resident of Bulgaria or other than a person related to that resident.
Canada

A student, business trainee, or apprentice who is or was a Canadian resident immediately before visiting the United States, and is in the United States for the purpose of full-time education or full-time training, is exempt from U.S. income tax on amounts received from sources outside the United States for maintenance, education, or training.

Apprentices and business trainees are entitled to the benefit of this exemption for a maximum period of 1 year.

Also see Publication 597, Information on the United States–Canada Income Tax Treaty.

China, People's Republic of

A student, business apprentice, or trainee who is a resident of the People's Republic of China on the date of arrival in the United States and who is present in the United States solely to obtain training, education, or special technical experience is exempt from U.S. income tax on the following amounts:

- Payments received from abroad for maintenance, education, study, research, or training.
- Grants or awards from a government, scientific, educational, or other tax-exempt organization.
- Income from personal services performed in the United States of up to $5,000 for each tax year.

An individual is entitled to this exemption only for the time reasonably necessary to complete the education or training.

Commonwealth of Independent States (C.I.S.)

An individual who is a resident of a C.I.S. member and who is temporarily in the United States primarily to study at an educational or scientific research institution or to obtain training for qualification in a profession or specialty is exempt from U.S. income tax on amounts received as stipends, scholarships, or other substitute allowances necessary to provide ordinary living expenses. An individual is entitled to the benefit of this exemption for a maximum of 5 years and for less than $10,000 in each tax year.

An individual who is a resident of a C.I.S. member and who is temporarily in the United States primarily to acquire technical, professional, or commercial experience or perform technical services and who is an employee of, or under contract with, a resident of a C.I.S. member is exempt from U.S. income tax on the amounts received from that resident. Also exempt is an amount received from U.S. sources, of not more than $10,000, that is necessary to provide for ordinary living expenses. The exemption contained in this paragraph is limited to 1 year.

An individual who is a resident of a C.I.S. member and who is temporarily present in the United States under an exchange program provided for by an agreement between governments on cooperation in various fields of science and technology is exempt from U.S. income tax on all income received in connection with the exchange program for a period not longer than 1 year.

Cyprus

An individual who is a resident of Cyprus on the date of arrival in the United States and who is temporarily here primarily to study at a university or other recognized educational institution in the United States, obtain professional training, or study or do research as a recipient of a grant, allowance, or award from a government, religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational organization is exempt from U.S. income tax on the following amounts:

- Gifts from abroad for maintenance, education, or training.
- The grant, allowance, or award.
- Income from personal services performed in the United States of up to $2,000 for each tax year.

An individual is entitled to this exemption for up to 5 tax years and for an additional period as necessary to complete, as a full-time student, educational requirements for a postgraduate or professional degree from a recognized educational institution.

An individual who is a resident of Cyprus on the date of arrival in the United States and who is temporarily here as an employee of, or under contract with, a resident of Cyprus is exempt from U.S. income tax for not more than 1 year on income from personal services for a maximum of $7,500 if the individual is in the United States primarily to:

- Acquire technical, professional, or business experience from a person other than a resident of Cyprus or other than a person related to that resident, or
- Study at a university or other recognized educational institution.

An individual who is a resident of Cyprus on the date of arrival in the United States and who is temporarily here for a period of not more than 1 year as a participant in a program sponsored by the U.S. Government primarily to train, research, or study is exempt from U.S. income tax on income for personal services for the training, research, or study. This exemption is limited to $10,000.

Czech Republic

An individual who is a resident of the Czech Republic at the beginning of his or her visit to the United States and who is temporarily present in the United States is exempt from U.S. income tax on certain amounts for a period of up to 5 years. To be entitled to the exemption, the individual must be in the United States for the primary purpose of:

- Studying at a university or other accredited educational institution in the United States,
- Obtaining training required to qualify him or her to practice a profession or professional specialty, or
- Studying or doing research as a recipient of a grant, allowance, or award from a governmental, religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational organization.

If the individual meets any of these requirements, the following amounts are exempt from U.S. tax:

- The payments from abroad, other than compensation for personal services, for the purpose of maintenance, education, study, research, or training.
- The grant, allowance, or award.
- The income from personal services performed in the United States of up to $5,000 for the tax year.

An individual who is a Czech resident at the beginning of the visit to the United States and who is temporarily present in the United States as an employee of, or under contract with, a Czech resident is exempt from U.S. income tax for a period of 12 consecutive months on up to $8,000 received for personal services if the individual is in the United States primarily to:

- Acquire technical, professional, or business experience from a person other than the Czech resident, or
- Study at a university or other accredited educational institution in the United States.

An individual who is a Czech resident at the time he or she becomes temporarily present in the United States and who is temporarily present in the United States for a period not longer than 1 year as a participant in a program sponsored by the U.S. Government for the primary purpose of training, research, or study is exempt from U.S. income tax on up to $10,000 of income from personal services for that training, research, or study.

These exemptions do not apply to income from research undertaken primarily for the private benefit of a specific person or persons.

Denmark

A student, apprentice, or business trainee who is a resident of Denmark immediately before visiting the United States and is in the United States for the purpose of full-time education at an accredited educational institution, or full-time training, is exempt from U.S. income tax on amounts received from sources outside the United States for the individual's maintenance, education, or training.

Apprentices and business trainees are entitled to the benefit of this exemption for a maximum period of 3 years.

The exemption does not apply to income from research undertaken primarily for the private benefit of a specific person or persons.

Egypt

An individual who is a resident of Egypt on the date of arrival in the United States and who is temporarily present in the United States primarily to study at a university or other recognized educational institution in the United States, obtain professional training, or study or do research as a...
An individual is entitled to the benefit of this exemption for a maximum of 5 tax years and for any additional period of time needed to complete, as a full-time student, educational requirements as a candidate for a postgraduate or professional degree from a recognized educational institution.

An individual who is a resident of Egypt on the date of arrival in the United States and who is temporarily in the United States as an employee of, or under contract with, a resident of Egypt is exempt from U.S. income tax for a period of 12 consecutive months on up to $7,500 received for personal services if the individual is in the United States primarily to:

- Acquire technical, professional, or business experience from a person other than that resident of Egypt or other than a person related to that resident, or
- Study at a university or other educational institution.

An individual who is a resident of Egypt on the date of arrival in the United States and who is temporarily in the United States for no more than 1 year as a participant in a program sponsored by the U.S. Government primarily to train, research, or study is exempt from U.S. income tax on income received for personal services for the training, research, or study in the amount of $10,000.

Estonia

An individual who is a resident of Estonia on the date of arrival in the United States and who is temporarily in the United States as an employee of, or under contract with, a resident of Estonia as exempt from U.S. income tax for a period of 12 consecutive months on up to $8,000 received for personal services if the individual is in the United States primarily to:

- Acquire technical, professional, or business experience from a person other than that resident of Estonia, or
- Study at an educational institution.

An individual who is a resident of Estonia on the date of arrival in the United States and who is temporarily present in the United States for not longer than 1 year as a participant in a program sponsored by the U.S. Government primarily to train, research, or study is exempt from U.S. income tax on income received for personal services for the training, research, or study in the amount of $10,000.

These provisions do not apply to income from research carried on mainly for the private benefit of any person rather than in the public interest.

Finland

An individual who is a resident of Finland on the date of arrival in the United States and who is employed by a Finnish enterprise immediately before visiting the United States is exempt from U.S. income tax on income received for personal services performed in the United States for maintenance, education, or training.

France

An individual who is a resident of France on the date of arrival in the United States and who is temporarily in the United States primarily to study at a university or other recognized educational institution in the United States, obtain professional training, or study, or do research as a recipient of a grant, allowance, or award from a not-for-profit governmental, religious, charitable, scientific, artistic, cultural, or educational organization is exempt from U.S. income tax on the following amounts:

- Gifts from abroad for maintenance, education, study, research, or training.
- The grant, allowance, or award.
- Income from personal services performed in the United States of up to $5,000 each tax year.

An individual is entitled to this benefit and the benefit described earlier under Professors, Teachers, and Researchers for a maximum of 5 tax years.

This exemption does not apply to income from research carried on mainly for the private benefit of any person other than in the public interest.

An individual who is a resident of France on the date of arrival in the United States and who is in the United States as an employee of, or under contract with, a resident of France is exempt from U.S. income tax for a period of 12 consecutive months on up to $8,000 received for personal services if the individual is in the United States primarily to:

- Acquire technical, professional, or business experience from a person other than that resident of France, or
- Study at an educational institution.

Germany

A student or business apprentice (including Volontäre and Praktikanten) who is or was immediately before visiting the United States a resident of Germany and who is present in the United States for full-time education or training is exempt from U.S. income tax on amounts from sources outside the United States for maintenance, education, or training.

An individual who is or was immediately before visiting the United States a resident of Germany is exempt from U.S. tax on amounts received as a grant, allowance, or award from a nonprofit religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational organization.

Individuals described in the previous two paragraphs are also exempt from U.S. tax on compensation for dependent personal services of up to $9,000 per year if:

- They are present in the United States for no more than 4 years, and
- The services are performed for the purpose of supplementing funds available otherwise for maintenance, education, or training.

If the individual’s visit exceeds 4 years, the exemption is lost for the entire visit unless the competent authorities of Germany and the United States agree otherwise.

An individual who is a resident of Germany and who is employed by a German enterprise or by a nonprofit religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational organization is exempt from U.S. tax on compensation paid by the employer from outside the United States if:

- The individual is temporarily in the United States for not more than 1 year to acquire technical, professional, or business experience from any person other than his or her employer, and
- The compensation is not more than $10,000.

If the compensation is more than $10,000, none of the income is exempt.

Greece

A student or business apprentice who is a resident of Greece and is temporarily in the United States only to study or acquire business experience is exempt from U.S. income tax on amounts received from sources outside the United States for maintenance or studies.

Hungary

An individual who is a resident of Hungary immediately before arrival in the United States and his or her training is exempt from U.S. income tax on payments received from sources outside the United States for the individual’s maintenance, education, or training.

The full-time student or trainee may instead choose to be treated as a resident alien of the
United States for U.S. income tax purposes. Once made, the choice applies for the entire period that the individual remains qualified for exemption as a full-time student or trainee and may not be changed unless permission is obtained from the U.S. competent authority.

Iceland
An individual who is a resident of Iceland on the date of arrival in the United States and who is temporarily in the United States primarily to study at a university or other recognized educational institution, obtains professional training, or study or do research as a recipient of a grant, allowance, or award from a governmental, religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational organization is exempt from U.S. income tax on the following amounts:

- Gifts from abroad for maintenance, education, study, research, or training.
- The grant, allowance, or award.
- Income from personal services performed in the United States of up to $9,000 each tax year.

An individual is entitled to the benefit of this exemption for a maximum of 5 years.

An individual who is a resident of Iceland on the date of arrival in the United States and who is temporarily in the United States as an employee of, or under contract with, a resident of Iceland is exempt from U.S. income tax for a period of 12 consecutive months on up to $9,000 received for personal services if the individual is in the United States primarily to:

- Acquire technical, professional, or business experience from a person other than that resident of Iceland or other than a person related to that person, or
- Study at a university or other educational institution.

An individual who is a resident of Iceland on the date of arrival in the United States and who is temporarily present in the United States for not longer than 1 year as a participant in a program sponsored by the U.S. Government primarily to train, research, or study is exempt from U.S. income tax on income received for personal services for the training, research, or study for a maximum of $9,000.

India
An individual who is a resident of India immediately before visiting the United States and is temporarily in the United States primarily for studying or training is exempt from U.S. income tax on payments from abroad for maintenance, study, or training. The exemption does not apply to payments borne by a permanent establishment in the United States or paid by a U.S. citizen or resident, the U.S. Government, or any of its agencies, instrumentality or political subdivisions, or local authorities.

Under the treaty, if the payments are not exempt under the rule described above, an individual described in the previous paragraph may be eligible to deduct exemptions for his or her spouse and dependents and the standard deduction. The individual must file Form 1040NR or Form 1040NR-EZ to claim these amounts. For information on how to claim these amounts, see chapter 5 in Publication 519.

The individual is entitled to these benefits only for a period of time considered reasonable or customarily required to complete studying or training.

Indonesia
An individual who is a resident of Indonesia immediately before visiting the United States and who is temporarily in the United States is exempt from U.S. income tax on certain amounts for a period of up to 5 years. To be entitled to this exemption, the individual must be temporarily in the United States for full-time study at a U.S. university, school, or other recognized educational institution, or for full-time study, research, or training as a recipient of a grant, allowance, or award from either the U.S. or Indonesian Government. If the individual meets any of these requirements, the following amounts are exempt from tax:

- All payments from abroad for maintenance, education, study, research, or training.
- The grant, allowance, or award.
- Income from personal services performed in the United States of up to $2,000 each tax year.

An individual who is a resident of Indonesia immediately before visiting the United States and is temporarily in the United States only as a business or technical apprentice is exempt from U.S. income tax for a period of 12 consecutive months on up to $7,500 received for personal services.

An individual who is a resident of Indonesia immediately before visiting the United States and is temporarily in the United States only as a business or technical apprentice is exempt from U.S. income tax on amounts received from sources outside the United States for the individual’s maintenance, education, or training.

Ireland
A student, apprentice, or business trainee who is a resident of Ireland immediately before visiting the United States and is in the United States for the purpose of full-time education at a recognized educational institution is exempt from U.S. income tax for a period of 12 consecutive months on up to $7,500 received for personal services.

An individual who is a resident of Ireland immediately before visiting the United States and is in the United States for the purpose of full-time education at a recognized educational institution is exempt from U.S. income tax for a period of 12 consecutive months on up to $7,500 received for personal services.

Apprentices and business trainees are entitled to the benefit of this exemption for a maximum period of 1 year.

Israel
An individual who is a resident of Israel on the date of arrival in the United States and who is temporarily in the United States primarily to study at a university or other recognized educational institution in the United States, obtains professional training, or study or do research as a recipient of a grant, allowance, or award from a governmental, religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational organization is exempt from U.S. income tax on the following amounts:

- Gifts from abroad for maintenance, education, study, research, or training.
- The grant, allowance, or award.
- Income from personal services performed in the United States of up to $3,000 each tax year.

An individual is entitled to the benefit of this exemption for a maximum of 5 tax years.

An individual who is a resident of Israel on the date of arrival in the United States and who is temporarily in the United States as an employee of, or under contract with, a resident of Israel is exempt from U.S. income tax for a period of 12 consecutive months on up to $7,500 received for personal services if the individual is in the United States primarily to:

- Acquire technical, professional, or business experience from a person other than that resident of Israel or other than a person related to that resident, or
- Study at a university or other educational institution.

An individual who is a resident of Israel on the date of arrival in the United States and who is temporarily in the United States for no more than 1 year as a participant in a program sponsored by the U.S. Government primarily to train, research, or study is exempt from U.S. income tax on income received for personal services for the training, research, or study for a maximum of $10,000.

Italy
A student or business apprentice (trainee) who is a resident of Italy immediately before the date of arrival in the United States and who is present in the United States only for education or training at a recognized educational institution is exempt from U.S. income tax on amounts received from outside the United States for maintenance, education, and training.

Jamaica
A student who is a resident of Jamaica on the date of arrival in the United States and who is temporarily in the United States for no more than 1 year as a participant in a program sponsored by the U.S. Government primarily to train, research, or study is exempt from U.S. income tax on income received for personal services for the training, research, or study for a maximum of $10,000.

An individual who is a resident of Jamaica on the date of arrival in the United States and who is temporarily in the United States as an employee of, or under contract with, a resident of Jamaica is exempt from U.S. income tax for a period of 12 consecutive months on up to $7,500 of net income from personal services if the individual is in the United States primarily to:

- Acquire technical, professional, or business experience from a person other than that resident of Jamaica or other than a person related to that resident, or
- Study at a university or other recognized educational institution.

An individual who is a resident of Jamaica on the date of arrival in the United States and who is temporarily in the United States for no more than 1 year as a resident in a program sponsored by the U.S. Government primarily to train, research, or study is exempt from U.S. income tax on income received for personal services for the training, research, or study for a maximum of $10,000.
An individual who qualifies for one of the exemptions discussed above may instead choose to be treated as a resident alien of the United States for all U.S. income tax purposes. Once made, the choice applies for the entire period that the individual remains qualified for exemption and may not be revoked unless permission is obtained from the U.S. competent authority.

Japan

A student or business apprentice who is a resident of Japan immediately before visiting the United States and is in the United States for the purpose of education or training is exempt from U.S. income tax on amounts received from abroad for the individual's maintenance, education, or training.

Business apprentices are entitled to the benefit of this exemption for a maximum period of 1 year.

Kazakhstan

An individual who is a resident of Kazakhstan at the beginning of his or her visit to the United States is exempt from U.S. tax on payments from abroad for education, study, research, or training and on any grant, allowance, or other similar payments. To be entitled to the exemption, the individual must be temporarily present in the United States primarily to:

- Study at a university or other accredited educational institution,
- Obtain training required to qualify him or her to practice a profession or professional specialty, or,
- Study or do research as a recipient of a grant, allowance, or other similar payments from a governmental, religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational organization.

The individual is entitled to this exemption only for a period of time necessary to complete the study, training, or research, but the exemption for training or research may not extend for a period exceeding 5 years.

These exemptions do not apply to income from research if it is undertaken primarily for the private benefit of a specific person or persons.

Korea, South

An individual who is a resident of South Korea on the date of arrival in the United States and who is temporarily in the United States primarily to study at a university or other recognized educational institution in the United States, obtain professional training, or study or do research as a recipient of a grant, allowance, or award from a governmental, religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational organization is exempt from U.S. income tax on the following amounts:

- Amounts from abroad for maintenance, education, study, research, or training.
- The grant, allowance, or award.
- Income from personal services performed in the United States of up to $2,000 each tax year.

An individual is entitled to the benefit of this exemption for a maximum of 5 years.

Lithuania

An individual who is a resident of Lithuania on the date of arrival in the United States and who is in the United States as an employee of, or under contract with, a resident of Lithuania is exempt from U.S. income tax on income received for personal services for the training, research, or study for a maximum of $10,000.

An individual who is a resident of Lithuania on the date of arrival in the United States and who is temporarily present in the United States for not longer than 1 year as a participant in a program sponsored by the U.S. Government primarily to train, research, or study is exempt from U.S. income tax on income received for personal services for the training, research, or study for a maximum of $10,000.

These provisions do not apply to income from research carried on mainly for the private benefit of any person rather than in the public interest.

Luxembourg

A student, apprentice, or business trainee who is a resident of Luxembourg immediately before visiting the United States and is in the United States for the purpose of full-time education at a recognized educational institution or full-time training is exempt from U.S. income tax on amounts received for the individual's maintenance, education, or training.

Apprentices and business trainees are entitled to the benefit of this exemption for a maximum period of 2 years.
An individual who immediately before visiting the United States is a resident of the Netherlands and is temporarily present in the United States for a period not exceeding 3 years for the purpose of study, research, or training solely as a recipient of a grant, allowance, or award from a scientific, educational, religious, or charitable organization or under a technical assistance program entered into by either the Netherlands or the United States, or its political subdivisions or local authorities is exempt from U.S. income tax on the following amounts:
- The amount of the grant, allowance, or award.
- Income of up to $2,000 for personal services performed in the United States for any tax year if the services are connected with, or incidental to, the study, research, or training.

An individual is not entitled to these exemptions if, during the immediately preceding period, the individual claimed the exemption discussed earlier under Professors, Teachers, and Researchers.

New Zealand
A resident of New Zealand or an individual who was a resident of New Zealand immediately before visiting the United States who is in the United States for full-time education is exempt from U.S. income tax on amounts received from abroad for maintenance or education.

Norway
An individual who is a resident of Norway on the date of arrival in the United States and who is temporarily in the United States to acquire professional, technical, scientific, or business experience is exempt from U.S. income tax on the following amounts:
- Gifts from abroad for maintenance, education, study, research, or training.
- The grant, allowance, or award.
- Income from personal services performed in the United States of up to $2,000 each tax year.

An individual is entitled to the benefit of this exemption for a maximum of 5 years.

Netherlands
An individual who immediately before visiting the United States is a resident of the Netherlands and who is present in the United States for full-time study at a recognized university, college, or school or as a business apprentice is exempt from U.S. income tax on the following amounts:
- Payments from abroad for maintenance, education, or training.
- Income from personal services performed in the United States of up to $2,000 each tax year.

The individual is entitled to this exemption only for a period of time considered reasonable or customarily required to complete studying or training.

An individual who is present in the United States for not longer than 1 year as a participant in a program sponsored by the Government of the United States primarily to train, research, or study. The individual is exempt from tax on income from personal services performed in the United States and received for the training, research, or study, for a maximum of $10,000.

Pakistan
Residents of Pakistan temporarily in the United States are exempt from U.S. income tax on certain income they may receive. To be entitled to this exemption, they must be in the United States only as students at a recognized university, college, or school, or as recipients of grants, allowances, or awards from religious, charitable, scientific, or educational organizations of Pakistan primarily to study or research. The income exempt in these cases is any payment from abroad for maintenance, education, or training, and any pay for personal services of not more than $5,000 for any tax year.

Philippines
An individual who is a resident of the Philippines on the date of arrival in the United States and who is temporarily in the United States primarily to study at a university or other recognized educational institution in the United States, obtain professional training, or study or do research as a recipient of a grant, allowance, or award from a governmental, religious, charitable, scientific, or educational organization is exempt from U.S. income tax on the following amounts:
- Gifts from abroad for maintenance, education, study, research, or training.
- The grant, allowance, or award.
- Income from personal services performed in the United States of up to $3,000 each tax year.

Also exempt from U.S. income tax on certain income are residents of the Philippines temporarily in the United States under an arrangement with the U.S. Government, or any of its agencies or instrumentalities, only for study, training, or orientation. They are exempt from tax on income of not more than $10,000 for services directly related to their training, study, or orientation, including income from their employer abroad.
An individual is entitled to the benefit of this exemption for a maximum of 5 years.

An individual who is a resident of the Philippines on the date of arrival in the United States and who is temporarily in the United States as an employee of, or under contract with, a resident of the Philippines is exempt from U.S. income tax for a period exceeding 5 years. To be entitled to the exemption, the individual must be temporarily present in the United States primarily to:

- Acquire technical, professional, or business experience from a person other than that resident of the Philippines or other than a person related to that resident, or
- Study at an educational institution.

An individual who is a resident of the Philippines on the date of arrival in the United States and who is temporarily in the United States for not longer than 1 year as a participant in a program sponsored by the U.S. Government primarily to train, research, or study is exempt from U.S. income tax on up to $10,000 of income received for personal services for the training, research, or study.

**Portugal**

An individual who is a resident of Portugal on the date of arrival in the United States and who is temporarily in the United States primarily to study at a university or other accredited educational institution in the United States, train, or do research as a recipient of a grant, allowance, or award from a governmental, religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational organization is exempt from U.S. income tax on the following amounts.

- Payments from abroad for maintenance, education, study, research, or training.
- The grant, allowance, or award.
- Income from personal services performed in the United States of up to $5,000 each tax year.

An individual is entitled to the benefit of this exemption for a maximum of 5 tax years from the date of arrival in the United States. The benefits provided here and the benefits described earlier under Professors, Teachers, and Researchers cannot be claimed simultaneously or consecutively.

An individual who is a resident of Portugal on the date of arrival in the United States and who is in the United States as an employee of, or under contract with, a resident of Portugal is exempt from U.S. income tax as a recipient of a grant, allowance, or award. To be entitled to the exemption, the individual must be in the United States primarily to:

- Acquire technical, professional, or business experience from a person other than that resident of Portugal, or
- Study at an educational institution.

**Poland**

An individual who is a resident of Poland on the date of arrival in the United States and who is temporarily in the United States primarily to study at a university or other recognized educational institution in the United States, obtain professional training, or study or do research as a recipient of a grant, allowance, or award from a governmental, religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational organization is exempt from U.S. income tax on the following amounts.

- Gifts from abroad for maintenance, education, study, research, or training.
- The grant, allowance, or award.
- Any other payments received from Poland, except income from performing personal services.
- Income from personal services performed in the United States of up to $2,000 each tax year.

An individual is entitled to the benefit of this exemption for a maximum of 5 years.

An individual who is a resident of Poland on the date of arrival in the United States and who is temporarily in the United States as an employee of, or under contract with, a resident of Poland is exempt from U.S. income tax for a period of 12 consecutive months on up to $6,000 received for personal services to the study, training, or research, but the exemption may not extend for a period exceeding 5 years.

An individual who is a resident of Poland on the date of arrival in the United States and who is temporarily in the United States primarily to:

- Obtain training required to qualify him or her to practice a profession or professional specialty, or
- Study or do research as a recipient of a grant, allowance, or other similar payments from a governmental, religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational organization.

The individual is entitled to this exemption for a period of time necessary to complete the study, training, or research, but the exemption for training or research may not extend for a period exceeding 5 years.

These exemptions do not apply to income from research if it is undertaken primarily for the private benefit of a specific person or persons.

**Romania**

An individual who is a resident of Romania on the date of arrival in the United States and who is temporarily in the United States primarily to study at a university or other recognized educational institution in the United States is exempt from U.S. income tax on payments from abroad for maintenance, education, study, research, or training or on any grant, allowance, or other similar payments. To be entitled to the exemption, the individual must be present in the United States primarily to:

- Study at a university or other accredited educational institution,
- Obtain training required to qualify him or her to practice a profession or professional specialty, or
- Study or do research as a recipient of a grant, allowance, or other similar payments from a governmental, religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational organization.

The individual is entitled to this exemption for a period of 12 consecutive months on up to $8,000 received for personal services to the study, training, or research, but the exemption may not extend for a period exceeding 5 years.

An individual is entitled to the benefit of this exemption for a maximum of 5 years.

An individual who is a resident of Romania on the date of arrival in the United States and who is temporarily in the United States primarily to:

- Acquire technical, professional, or business experience from a person other than that resident of Romania or other than a person related to that resident, or
- Study at an educational institution.

An individual who is a resident of Romania on the date of arrival in the United States and who is temporarily in the United States for not longer than 1 year as a participant in a program sponsored by the U.S. Government primarily to train, research, or study is exempt from U.S. income tax on up to $10,000 of income received for personal services for the training, research, or study.

**Russia**

An individual who is a resident of Russia at the beginning of his or her visit to the United States is exempt from U.S. tax on payments from abroad for maintenance, education, study, research, or training or on any grant, allowance, or other similar payments. To be entitled to the exemption, the individual must be present in the United States primarily to:

- Study at a university or other accredited educational institution,
- Obtain training required to qualify him or her to practice a profession or professional specialty, or
- Study or do research as a recipient of a grant, allowance, or other similar payments from a governmental, religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational organization.

The individual is entitled to this exemption for a period of time necessary to complete the study, training, or research, but the exemption for training or research may not extend for a period exceeding 5 years.

These exemptions do not apply to income from research if it is undertaken primarily for the private benefit of a specific person or persons.

**Slovak Republic**

An individual who is a resident of the Slovak Republic at the beginning of his or her visit to the United States and who is temporarily present in the United States is exempt from U.S. income tax on certain amounts for a period of up to 5 years. To be entitled to the exemption, the individual must be in the United States for the primary purpose of:

- Studying at a university or other accredited educational institution in the United States,
- Obtaining training required to qualify him or her to practice a profession or professional specialty, or
- Studying or doing research as a recipient of a grant, allowance, or award from a governmental, religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational organization.

If the individual meets any of these requirements, the following amounts are exempt from U.S. tax.

- The payments from abroad, other than compensation for personal services, for
the purpose of maintenance, education, study, research, or training.
- The grant, allowance, or award.
- The income from personal services performed in the United States of up to $5,000 for the tax year.

An individual who is a Slovak resident at the beginning of the visit to the United States and who is temporarily present in the United States as an employee of, or under contract with, a Slovak resident is exempt from U.S. income tax for a period of 12 consecutive months on up to $8,000 received from personal services if the individual is in the United States primarily to:
- Acquire technical, professional, or business experience from a person other than the Slovak resident, or
- Study at a university or other accredited educational institution in the United States.

An individual who is a Slovak resident at the time he or she becomes temporarily present in the United States and who is temporarily present in the United States for a period not longer than 1 year as a participant in a program sponsored by the U.S. government for the primary purpose of training, research, or study is exempt from U.S. income tax on up to $10,000 of income from personal services for that training, research, or study.

These exemptions do not apply to income from research undertaken primarily for the private benefit of a specific person or persons.

### Slovenia

An individual who is a resident of Slovenia at the beginning of the visit to the United States and who is temporarily in the United States primarily to study at a U.S. university or other recognized educational institution, to obtain training to become qualified to practice a profession or professional specialty, or to study or do research as a recipient of a grant, allowance, or award from a governmental, religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational organization is exempt from U.S. income tax on the following amounts:
- Payments from abroad (other than compensation for personal services) for maintenance, education, study, research, or training.
- The grant, allowance, or award.

An individual is entitled to the benefit of this exemption for a maximum of 5 years.

An individual who is resident of Slovenia on the date of arrival in the United States and who is temporarily in the United States as an employee of, or under contract with, a resident of Slovenia is exempt from U.S. income tax for a period not exceeding 12 months on up to $8,000 received for personal services if the individual is in the United States primarily to:
- Acquire technical, professional, or business experience from a person other than that resident of Slovenia, or
- Study at a university or other recognized educational institution.

These provisions do not apply to income from research carried on mainly for the private benefit of any person rather than in the public interest.

### South Africa

A student, apprentice, or business trainee who is a resident of South Africa immediately before visiting the United States and is in the United States for the purpose of full-time education or training is exempt from U.S. income tax on amounts received from sources outside the United States for the individual's maintenance, education, or training.

Apprentices and business trainees are entitled to the benefit of this exemption for a maximum period of 1 year.

### Spain

An individual who is a resident of Spain at the beginning of the visit to the United States and who is temporarily in the United States primarily to study at a U.S. university or other accredited educational institution, to obtain training to become qualified to practice a profession or professional specialty, or to study or do research as a recipient of a grant, allowance, or award from a governmental, religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational organization is exempt from U.S. income tax on the following amounts:
- Payments from abroad (other than compensation for personal services) for maintenance, education, study, research, or training.
- The grant, allowance, or award.

Income from personal services performed in the United States of up to $5,000 for each tax year.

An individual is entitled to the benefit of this exemption for a maximum of 5 years.

An individual who is a resident of Spain at the beginning of the visit to the United States and who is temporarily in the United States primarily to:
- Study at a university or other accredited educational institution in the United States.

Both the $5,000 and $8,000 exemptions include any amount excluded or exempted from tax under U.S. tax law.

### Sri Lanka

A student, apprentice, or business trainee, who is a resident of Sri Lanka resident immediately before visiting the United States and is in the United States for the purpose of full-time education or training, is exempt from U.S. income tax on amounts received from sources outside the United States for the individual's maintenance, education, or training.

### Switzerland

A student, apprentice, or business trainee who is a resident of Switzerland immediately before visiting the United States and is in the United States for the purpose of full-time education or training is exempt from U.S. tax on amounts received from sources outside the United States for the individual's maintenance, education, and training.

### Sweden

A student, apprentice, or business trainee who is a resident of Sweden immediately before visiting the United States and is in the United States for the purpose of full-time education or training is exempt from U.S. income tax on amounts received from sources outside the United States for the individual's maintenance, education, or training.

### Thailand

An individual who is a resident of Thailand at the beginning of his or her visit to the United States and who is temporarily present in the United States is exempt from U.S. income tax on certain amounts for a period of up to 5 years. To be entitled to the exemption, the individual must be in the United States for the primary purpose of:
- Studying at a university or other recognized educational institution in the United States,
- Obtaining training required to qualify him or her to practice a profession or professional specialty, or
- Studying or doing research as a recipient of a grant, allowance, or award from a governmental, religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational organization.
If the individual meets any of these requirements, the following amounts are exempt from U.S. tax.

- Gifts from abroad for the purpose of maintenance, education, study, research, or training.
- The grant, allowance, or award.
- Income from personal services performed in the United States of up to $3,000 for the tax year.

An individual who is a resident of Thailand at the beginning of the visit to the United States and who is temporarily present in the United States as an employee of, or under contract with, a resident of Thailand is exempt from U.S. income tax for a period of 12 consecutive months on up to $7,500 received from personal services if the individual is in the United States primarily to:

- Acquire technical, professional, or business experience from a person other than the Thai resident, or
- Study at a university or other recognized educational institution in the United States.

An individual who is a resident of Thailand at the time he or she becomes temporarily present in the United States and who is temporarily present in the United States for a period not longer than 1 year as a participant in a program sponsored by the U.S. government for the primary purpose of training, research, or study, is exempt from U.S. income tax on up to $10,000 of income from personal services for that training, research, or study.

Trinidad and Tobago

An individual who is a resident of Trinidad and Tobago on the date of arrival in the United States and who is temporarily present in the United States primarily to study at a university or other accredited educational institution in the United States, obtain professional training, or do research as a recipient of a grant, allowance, or award from a governmental, religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational organization to study or engage in research.

An individual who is a resident of Trinidad and Tobago who is present in the United States for not longer than 1 year as a participant in a program sponsored by the U.S. Government primarily to train, research, or study. The individual is exempt from tax on income from personal services performed in the United States and received for the training, research, or study for up to a maximum of $10,000.

Tunisia

An individual who is a resident of Tunisia immediately before visiting the United States and who is in the United States for full-time study or training is exempt from U.S. income tax on the following amounts.

- Payments from abroad for full-time study or training.
- A grant, allowance, or award from a governmental, religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational organization to study or engage in research.
- Income from personal services performed in the United States of up to $4,000 in any tax year.

The individual is entitled to this exemption for a maximum of 5 years.

Turkish

A student, apprentice, or business trainee who is a resident of Turkey immediately before visiting the United States and is in the United States for the purpose of full-time education or training is exempt from U.S. income tax on amounts received from abroad for the training, research, or study.

An individual who is a resident of Turkey at the time he or she becomes temporarily present in the United States and who is temporarily present in the United States for a period not longer than 1 year as a participant in a program sponsored by the U.S. government for the primary purpose of training, research, or study, is exempt from U.S. income tax on payments from abroad for full-time study or training.

An individual who is a resident of Turkey who is in the United States as an employee of, or under contract with, a resident or corporation of Turkey is exempt from U.S. income tax for 1 tax year on up to $5,000 received for personal services if the individual is in the United States primarily to:

- Study at an educational institution, or...

United Kingdom

A student or business apprentice who is a resident of the United Kingdom immediately before visiting the United States and is in the United States for the purpose of full-time education at a recognized educational institution or full-time training is exempt from U.S. income tax on amounts received from abroad for the individual’s maintenance, education, or training.

Apprentices and business trainees are entitled to the benefit of this exemption for a maximum period of 1 year.

Venezuela

An individual who is a resident of Venezuela on the date of arrival in the United States and who is temporarily in the United States primarily to study at a university or other recognized educational institution in the United States, obtain professional training, or do research as a recipient of a grant, allowance, or award from a governmental, religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational organization is exempt from U.S. income tax on the following amounts.

- Payments from abroad, other than compensation for personal services, for maintenance, education, study, research, or training.
- The grant, allowance, or award.
- Income from personal services performed in the United States of up to $5,000 for each tax year.

An individual who is a resident of Venezuela at the time he or she becomes temporarily present in the United States and who is temporarily present in the United States for a period not longer than 1 year as a participant in a program sponsored by the U.S. government for the primary purpose of training, research, or study, is exempt from U.S. income tax on amounts received from abroad for the training, research, or study for up to a maximum of $10,000.

The individual is entitled to this exemption for a maximum of 5 years.

These exemptions do not apply to income from research if it is undertaken primarily for the private benefit of a specific person or persons.

Publication 901 (April 2013)
Wages and Pensions Paid by a Foreign Government

Wages, salaries, pensions, and annuities paid by the governments of the following countries to their residents who are present in the United States as nonresident aliens generally are exempt from U.S. income tax. The conditions under which the income is exempt are stated for each of the countries listed.

Exemption under U.S. tax law. Employees of foreign countries who do not qualify under a tax treaty provision and employees of international organizations should see if they can qualify for exemption under U.S. tax law.

If you work for a foreign government in the United States, your foreign government salary is exempt from U.S. tax if you perform services similar to those performed by U.S. government employees in that foreign country and that foreign government grants an equivalent exemption. If you work for an international organization in the United States, your salary from that source is exempt from U.S. tax. See chapter 10 of Publication 519 for more information.

Australia

Salaries, wages, and similar income, including pensions, paid by Australia, its political subdivisions, agencies, or authorities to its citizens (other than U.S. citizens) for performing governmental functions as an employee of any of the above entities are exempt from U.S. income tax.

Austria

Wages, salaries, similar income, and pensions and annuities paid from public funds of Austria, its political subdivisions, or its local authorities, to citizens of Austria for performing governmental functions as an employee are exempt from U.S. tax.

However, this exemption does not apply to payments for services performed in connection with a trade or business carried on by Austria or its political subdivisions or local authorities.

Bangladesh

Income, other than a pension, paid by Bangladesh, its political subdivisions, or local authorities to an individual for services performed for the paying governmental body is exempt from U.S. income tax. However, the exemption does not apply if the services are performed in the United States by a resident of the United States who either:

- Is a U.S. citizen, or
- Did not become a U.S. resident only to perform the services.

Pensions paid from the public funds of Bangladesh, its political subdivisions, or local authorities for services performed for Bangladesh, its political subdivisions, or local authorities to an individual for services performed for the paying governmental body are exempt from U.S. income tax unless the recipient is both a resident and citizen of the United States.

However, these exemptions do not apply to payments for services performed in connection with a business carried on by Belgium, its political subdivisions, or local authorities.

Barbados

Income, including a pension, paid from the public funds of Barbados, or its political subdivisions or local authorities, to a citizen of Barbados for performing governmental functions is exempt from U.S. income tax.

Belgium

Wages, salaries, and similar income, other than a pension, paid by Belgium, its political subdivisions, or local authorities to an individual for services performed for the paying governmental body is exempt from U.S. income tax. However, the exemption does not apply if the services are performed in the United States by a resident of the United States who either:

- Is a U.S. national, or
- Did not become a U.S. resident only to perform the services.

Pensions paid by, or out of funds created by, Belgium, its political subdivisions, or local authorities for services performed for Belgium, its political subdivisions, or local authorities to an individual for services performed for the paying governmental body are exempt from U.S. income tax unless the recipient is both a resident and national of the United States.

However, these exemptions do not apply to payments for services performed in connection with a business carried on by Belgium, its political subdivisions, or local authorities.

Bulgaria

Wages, salaries, and similar income, other than a pension, paid by Bulgaria, its political subdivisions, or local authorities to an individual for services performed for the paying governmental body are exempt from U.S. income tax. However, the exemption does not apply if the services are performed in the United States by a resident of the United States who either:

- Is a U.S. national, or
- Did not become a U.S. resident only to perform the services.

Pensions paid by, or out of funds created by, Bulgaria, its political subdivisions, or local authorities for services performed for Bulgaria, its political subdivisions, or local authorities to an individual for services performed for the paying governmental body are exempt from U.S. income tax unless the recipient is both a resident and national of the United States.

Canada

Wages, salaries, and similar income (other than pensions) paid by Canada or by a Canadian political subdivision or local authority to a citizen of Canada for performing governmental functions are exempt from U.S. income tax. This exemption does not apply, however, to payments for services performed in connection with a trade or business carried on by Canada or its political subdivisions or local authorities.

Also see Publication 597, Information on the United States–Canada Income Tax Treaty.

China, People’s Republic of

Income, other than a pension, paid by the People’s Republic of China or its political subdivisions or local authorities to an individual for services performed for the paying governmental body is exempt from U.S. income tax. However, the exemption does not apply to payments for services performed in the United States by a resident of the United States who either:

- Is a U.S. citizen, or
- Did not become a U.S. resident only to perform the services.

Pensions paid by the People’s Republic of China for services performed for China are exempt from U.S. income tax unless the recipient is both a citizen and a resident of the United States.

These exemptions do not apply to income or pensions for services performed in connection with a business carried on by the People’s Republic of China or its subdivisions or local authorities.

Commonwealth of Independent States (C.I.S.)

Wages, salaries, and similar income paid by the C.I.S. or a member of the C.I.S. to its citizens for personal services performed as an employee of a governmental agency or institution of the C.I.S. or a member of the C.I.S. (excluding local government employees) in the discharge of governmental functions are exempt from U.S. income tax. For this purpose, persons engaged in commercial activities are not considered engaged in the discharge of governmental functions.

Cyprus

Wages, salaries, and similar income, including pensions, annuities, and similar benefits, paid from public funds of Cyprus to a citizen of Cyprus for labor or personal services performed as an employee of Cyprus in the discharge of governmental functions are exempt from U.S. income tax.
Czech Republic

Income, including a pension, paid from the public funds of the Czech Republic, its political subdivisions, or local authorities to a Czech citizen for services performed in the discharge of governmental functions is exempt from U.S. income tax. This exemption does not apply to income paid for services performed in connection with a business carried on by the Czech Republic, its political subdivisions, or local authorities.

Denmark

Income, other than a pension, paid from public funds of Denmark, its political subdivisions, or local authorities to an individual for services performed for the paying governmental body in the discharge of governmental functions is exempt from U.S. income tax. However, the exemption does not apply if the services are performed in the United States by a resident of the United States who either:
• Is a U.S. national, or
• Did not become a U.S. resident only to perform the services.

Pensions paid from the public funds of Denmark, its political subdivisions, or local authorities for services performed for Denmark are exempt from U.S. income tax unless the recipient is both a resident and citizen of the United States.

These exemptions do not apply to income or pensions for services performed in connection with a trade or business carried on by Denmark, its political subdivisions, or local authorities.

Egypt

Wages, salaries, and similar income, including pensions, annuities, and similar benefits, paid from public funds of the Arab Republic of Egypt to a citizen of Egypt (or to a citizen of another country who comes to the United States specifically to work for the Government of Egypt) for labor or personal services performed as an employee of the national Government of Egypt, or any of its agencies, in the discharge of governmental functions are exempt from U.S. income tax.

This exemption does not apply to U.S. citizens or to alien residents of the United States. The exemption also does not apply to payments for services performed in connection with a trade or business carried on by Egypt or any of its agencies.

Estonia

Income, other than a pension, paid by or from the public funds of Estonia, its political subdivisions, or local authorities to an individual for services performed as an employee for the paying governmental body in the discharge of governmental functions is exempt from U.S. income tax. However, the exemption does not apply if the services are performed in the United States by a resident of the United States who either:
• Is a U.S. national, or
• Did not become a U.S. resident only to perform the services.

Pensions paid by or from the public funds of Estonia, its political subdivisions, or local authorities for services performed for Estonia are exempt from U.S. income tax unless the recipient is both a resident and citizen of the United States.

Finland

Income, other than a pension, paid by Finland, its political subdivisions, statutory bodies, or local authorities to an individual for services performed for the paying governmental body is exempt from U.S. income tax unless the recipient is a resident and citizen of the United States.

These exemptions do not apply to income or pensions for services performed in connection with a trade or business carried on by Finland or its political subdivisions, statutory bodies, or local authorities.

France

Income, other than a pension, paid by the French Government or a local authority thereof to an individual in the United States for services performed for France (or for a local authority of France) in the discharge of governmental functions is exempt from U.S. tax. This exemption does not apply to a person who is both a resident and citizen of the United States or a green card holder.

This exemption does not apply to any income paid because of services (or past services) performed in connection with a business carried on by the French Government (or a local authority thereof).

Germany

Wages, salaries, and similar income, other than a pension, paid by Germany, its political subdivisions, local authorities, or instrumentalities to an individual for services performed for the paying governmental body is exempt from U.S. income tax. However, the exemption does not apply if the services are performed in the United States by a resident of the United States who either:
• Is a U.S. national, or
• Did not become a U.S. resident only to perform the services.

Pensions paid by, or out of funds created by, Germany, its political subdivisions, local authorities, or instrumentalities for services performed for the paying governmental body are exempt from U.S. income tax unless the recipient is both a resident and national of the United States.

This exemption does not apply to income or pensions for services performed in connection with a business carried on by Germany, its political subdivisions, local authorities, or instrumentalities.

Greece

Wages, salaries, and similar income and pensions paid by Greece or its subdivisions to individuals living in the United States for services rendered to Greece or its subdivisions are exempt from U.S. income tax. This exemption does not apply to citizens of the United States or alien residents of the United States.

Hungary

Income (other than a pension) paid by the Republic of Hungary or its political subdivisions for labor or personal services performed for the paying governmental body is exempt from U.S. tax. However, the exemption does not apply to payments for services performed in the United States by a resident of the United States who either:
• Is a U.S. citizen, or
• Did not become a resident of the United States only to perform the services.

Pensions paid by Hungary for services performed for Hungary are exempt from U.S. income tax unless the recipient is both a citizen and a resident of the United States.

These exemptions do not apply to income or pensions for services performed in connection with a trade or business carried on by Hungary or its subdivisions.

Iceland

Wages, salaries, and similar income, other than a pension, paid by Iceland, its political subdivisions, or local authorities to an individual for services performed for the paying governmental body are exempt from U.S. income tax. However, the exemption does not apply if the services are performed in the United States by a resident of the United States who either:
• Is a U.S. national, or
• Did not become a U.S. resident only to perform the services.

Pensions paid by, or out of funds created by, Iceland, its political subdivisions, or local authorities for services performed for Iceland, its political subdivisions, or local authorities to an individual for services performed for the paying governmental body are exempt from U.S. income tax unless the recipient is both a resident and national of the United States.

However, these exemptions do not apply to payments for services performed in connection with a business carried on by Iceland, its political subdivisions, or local authorities.
India

Income, other than a pension, paid by India, its political subdivisions, or local authorities to an individual for services performed for the paying governmental body is exempt from U.S. income tax. However, the exemption does not apply if the services are performed in the United States by a U.S. resident who either:

- Is a U.S. citizen, or
- Did not become a U.S. resident only to perform the services.

Pensions paid by India for services performed for India are exempt from U.S. tax unless the individual is both a resident and citizen of the United States.

These exemptions do not apply to income or pensions for services performed in connection with a business carried on by India, its subdivisions, or local authorities.

Indonesia

Income, other than a pension, paid by Indonesia, its political subdivisions, or local authorities to an individual for services performed for the paying governmental body is exempt from U.S. income tax. However, the exemption does not apply if the services are performed in the United States by a U.S. resident who either:

- Is a U.S. citizen, or
- Did not become a U.S. resident only to perform the services.

Pensions paid by Indonesia for services performed for Indonesia are exempt from U.S. tax.

These exemptions do not apply to income or pensions for services performed in connection with a trade or business carried on by Indonesia, its subdivisions, or local authorities.

Ireland

Income, other than a pension, paid by Ireland or its political subdivisions or local authorities to an individual for services performed for the paying governmental body is exempt from U.S. income tax. However, the exemption does not apply to payments for services performed in the United States by a resident of the United States who either:

- Is a U.S. citizen, or
- Did not become a U.S. resident only to perform the services.

Pensions paid by Ireland for services performed for Ireland are exempt from U.S. income tax unless the recipient is both a resident and citizen of the United States.

These exemptions do not apply to income or pensions for services performed in connection with a business carried on by Ireland or its subdivisions or local authorities.

Israel

Wages, salaries, and similar income, including pensions and similar benefits, paid from public funds by the national government of Israel or its agencies, for services performed in the discharge of governmental functions, are exempt from U.S. income tax. This exemption does not apply to citizens of the United States or alien residents of the United States.

Italy

Income, other than a pension, paid by Italy or by an Italian political or administrative subdivision or local authority to an individual for services performed for the paying governmental body is exempt from U.S. income tax. However, the exemption does not apply to payments for services performed in the United States by a resident of the United States who either:

- Is a U.S. national and not a national of Italy, or
- Did not become a U.S. resident only to perform the services.

The spouse and dependent children of an individual, however, are not subject to the second restriction if that individual is receiving exempt income for governmental services performed for Italy and that individual does not come under either of the restrictions.

Pensions paid by Italy for services performed for Italy are exempt from U.S. income tax unless the recipient is both a citizen and a resident of the United States.

These exemptions do not apply to income or pensions for services performed in connection with a trade or business carried on by Italy or its subdivisions or local authorities.

Jamaica

Income, other than a pension, paid by the Government of Jamaica or its political subdivisions or local authorities for personal services performed for the paying governmental body is exempt from U.S. income tax.

This exemption does not apply to payments for services performed in the United States by an individual who is a citizen and resident of the United States.

Pensions paid by Jamaica for services performed for Jamaica generally are exempt from U.S. income tax. However, if the recipient of the pension is a citizen and resident of the United States and was a U.S. citizen at the time the services were performed, the pension is taxable in the United States.

These exemptions do not apply to income or pensions for services performed in connection with a trade or business carried on by Jamaica or its subdivisions or local authorities.

Japan

Income, other than a pension, paid by Japan, its political subdivisions, or local authorities to an individual for services performed for the paying governmental body is exempt from U.S. income tax. However, the exemption does not apply if the services are performed in the United States by a resident of the United States who either:

- Is a U.S. citizen, or
- Did not become a U.S. resident only to perform the services.

Pensions paid by, or out of funds to which contributions are made by, Japan, its political subdivisions, or local authorities for services performed for Japan are exempt from U.S. income tax unless the recipient is a resident and citizen of the United States.

These exemptions do not apply to income or pensions for services performed in connection with a business carried on by Japan, its political subdivisions, or local authorities.

Kazakhstan

Income, other than a pension, paid by Kazakhstan, its subdivisions or local authorities to an individual for governmental services is exempt from U.S. tax. However, the exemption does not apply if the services are performed in the United States by a U.S. resident who either:

- Is a U.S. citizen, or
- Did not become a U.S. resident solely for the purpose of performing the services.

These exemptions do not apply to income for services performed in connection with a business.

Pensions paid by Kazakhstan, or its subdivisions or local authorities for services performed for Kazakhstan are exempt from U.S. tax unless the individual is both a resident and citizen of the United States.

Korea, South

Wages, salaries, and similar income, including pensions and similar benefits, paid from public funds of South Korea to a citizen of Korea (other than a U.S. citizen or an individual admitted to the United States for permanent residence) for services performed as an employee of Korea discharging government functions are exempt from U.S. income tax.

Latvia

Income, other than a pension, paid by or from public funds of Latvia, its political subdivisions, or local authorities to an individual for services performed as an employee for the paying governmental body in the discharge of governmental functions is exempt from U.S. income tax. However, the exemption does not apply if the services are performed in the United States by a resident of the United States who either:

- Is a U.S. citizen, or
- Did not become a U.S. resident only to perform the services.

Pensions paid by or from the public funds of Latvia, its political subdivisions, or local authorities for services performed for Latvia are exempt from U.S. income tax unless the recipient is both a resident and citizen of the United States.
Lithuania

Income, other than a pension, paid by or from public funds of Lithuania, its political subdivisions, or local authorities to an individual for services performed as an employee for the paying governmental body in the discharge of governmental functions is exempt from U.S. income tax. However, the exemption does not apply if the services are performed in the United States by a resident of the United States who either:

- Is a U.S. citizen, or
- Did not become a U.S. resident only to perform the services.

Pensions paid by or from the public funds of Lithuania, its political subdivisions, or local authorities for services performed for Lithuania are exempt from U.S. income tax unless the recipient is both a resident and citizen of the United States.

Luxembourg

Income, other than a pension, paid by Luxembourg, its political subdivisions, or local authorities to an individual for services performed for the paying governmental body is exempt from U.S. income tax. However, the exemption does not apply if the services are performed in the United States by a resident of the United States who either:

- Is a U.S. citizen, or
- Did not become a U.S. resident only to perform the services.

Pensions paid by Luxembourg, its political subdivisions, or local authorities for services performed for Luxembourg are exempt from U.S. income tax unless the recipient is both a resident and citizen of the United States.

These exemptions do not apply to income or pensions for services performed in connection with a trade or business carried on by Luxembourg, its political subdivisions, or local authorities.

Malta

Income, other than a pension, paid by Malta, its political subdivisions, or local authorities to an individual for services performed for the paying governmental body is exempt from U.S. income tax. However, the exemption does not apply if the services are performed in the United States by a U.S. resident who either:

- Is a U.S. citizen, or
- Did not become a resident of the United States solely for purposes of performing the services.

Pensions paid by Malta, its political subdivisions, or local authorities for services performed for the paying governmental body are exempt from U.S. income tax unless the individual is both a resident and national of the United States.

These exemptions do not apply to income or pensions for services performed in connection with a business carried on by Malta, its political subdivisions, or local authorities.

Mexico

Income, other than a pension, paid by Mexico, its political subdivisions, or local authorities to an individual for services performed for the paying governmental body is exempt from U.S. income tax. However, the exemption does not apply if the services are performed in the United States by a U.S. resident who either:

- Is a U.S. national, or
- Did not become a resident of the United States solely for purposes of performing the services.

Pensions paid by Mexico, its political subdivisions, or local authorities for services performed for the paying governmental body are exempt from U.S. income tax unless the individual is both a resident and national of the United States.

These exemptions do not apply to income or pensions connected with commercial or industrial activities carried on by Mexico, its political subdivisions, or local authorities.

Morocco

Wages, salaries, and similar income, including pensions and similar benefits, paid from public funds of the Kingdom of Morocco to a citizen of Morocco (other than a U.S. citizen or an individual admitted to the United States for permanent residence) for labor or personal services performed for Morocco or for any of its political subdivisions or local authorities in the discharge of governmental functions are exempt from U.S. income tax.

Netherlands

Income, other than a pension, paid by the Netherlands, its political subdivisions, or local authorities to an individual for services performed for the paying governmental body is exempt from U.S. income tax. However, the exemption does not apply if the services are rendered in the United States and the individual is a U.S. resident who either:

- Is a U.S. national, or
- Did not become a U.S. resident solely for the purpose of performing the services.

Pensions paid by the Netherlands for services performed for the Netherlands are exempt from U.S. income tax unless the individual is both a resident and national of the United States.

These exemptions do not apply to income or pensions for services performed in connection with a business carried on by the Netherlands, its political subdivisions, or local authorities.

New Zealand

Income (other than pensions) paid by the Government of New Zealand, its political subdivisions, or local authorities for services performed in the discharge of governmental functions is exempt from U.S. income tax. However, the income is not exempt if the services are performed in the United States by a U.S. citizen resident in the United States or by a resident of the United States who did not become a resident only to perform the services.

Pensions paid by New Zealand in consideration for past governmental services are exempt from U.S. income tax unless paid to U.S. citizens resident in the United States.

These exemptions do not apply to payments for services performed in connection with a business carried on by New Zealand, its political subdivisions, or local authorities.

Norway

Wages, salaries, and similar income, including pensions and similar benefits paid by or from public funds of Norway or its political subdivisions or local authorities to a citizen of Norway for labor or personal services performed for Norway or any of its political subdivisions or local authorities in the discharge of governmental functions are exempt from U.S. income tax.

Pakistan

Income, including pensions and annuities, paid to certain individuals by or on behalf of the Government of Pakistan or the Government of a Province in Pakistan or one of its local authorities for services performed in the discharge of functions of that Government or local authority is exempt from U.S. income tax. To be exempt from tax, these payments must be made to citizens of Pakistan who do not have immigrant status in the United States. This exemption does not apply to payments for services performed in connection with any trade or business carried on for profit.

Philippines

Wages, salaries, and similar income, including pensions, annuities, and similar benefits, paid from public funds of the Republic of the Philippines to a citizen of the Philippines (or to a citizen of another country other than the United States who comes to the United States specifically to work for the Government of the Philippines) for labor or personal services performed as an employee of the national Government of the Philippines or any of its agencies in the discharge of governmental functions are exempt from U.S. income tax.

Poland

Wages, salaries, and similar income, including pensions, annuities, and similar benefits, paid from public funds of Poland to a citizen of Poland (other than a U.S. citizen or one admitted to the United States for permanent residence) for labor or personal services performed as an employee of the national Government of Poland in the discharge of governmental functions are exempt from U.S. income tax.
Portugal

Income, other than a pension, paid by Portugal, its political or administrative subdivisions, or local authorities to an individual for services performed for the paying governmental body is exempt from U.S. income tax. However, the exemption does not apply to payments for services performed in the United States by a U.S. resident who either:

- Is a U.S. national, or
- Did not become a U.S. resident only to perform the services.

Pensions paid by Portugal for services performed for Portugal are exempt from U.S. income tax unless the recipient is a resident and national of the United States.

These exemptions do not apply to income or pensions for services performed in connection with a business carried on by Portugal or its political or administrative subdivisions, or local authorities.

Romania

Wages, salaries, and similar income, including pensions, annuities, and similar benefits, paid from public funds of Romania to a citizen of Romania (other than a U.S. citizen or one admitted to the United States for permanent residence) for labor or personal services performed as an employee of the national Government of Romania in the discharge of governmental functions are exempt from U.S. income tax.

Russia

Income, other than a pension, paid by Russia, its republics, or local authorities to an individual for government services is exempt from U.S. tax. However, the exemption does not apply if the services are performed in the United States by a U.S. resident who either:

- Is a U.S. citizen, or
- Did not become a U.S. resident solely for the purpose of performing the services.

Pensions paid by Russia, its republics, or local authorities for services performed for Russia are exempt from U.S. tax unless the individual is both a resident and citizen of the United States.

These exemptions do not apply to income or pensions for services performed in connection with a business.

Slovak Republic

Income, including a pension, paid from the public funds of the Slovak Republic, its political subdivisions, or local authorities to a Slovak citizen for services performed in the discharge of governmental functions is exempt from U.S. income tax. This exemption does not apply to income paid for services performed in connection with a business carried on by the Slovak Republic, its political subdivisions, or local authorities.

Slovenia

Income, other than a pension, paid from public funds of Slovenia, its political subdivisions, or local authorities to an individual for services performed for the paying governmental body in the discharge of governmental functions is exempt from U.S. income tax. However, the exemption does not apply if the services are performed in the United States by a resident of the United States who either:

- Is a U.S. citizen, or
- Did not become a U.S. resident only to perform the services.

Pensions paid from the public funds of Slovenia, its political subdivisions, or local authorities for services performed for Slovenia in the discharge of governmental functions are exempt from U.S. income tax unless the recipient is both a resident and citizen of the United States.

South Africa

Income, other than a pension, paid by South Africa or its political subdivisions or local authorities to an individual for services performed for the paying governmental body is exempt from U.S. income tax. However, the exemption does not apply to payments for services performed in the United States by a resident of the United States who either:

- Is a U.S. citizen, or
- Did not become a U.S. resident only to perform the services.

Pensions paid by South Africa for services performed for South Africa are exempt from U.S. income tax unless the recipient is both a resident and citizen of the United States.

These exemptions do not apply to income or pensions for services performed in connection with a business carried on by South Africa or its subdivisions or local authorities.

Sweden

Income, other than a pension, paid by Sweden, its political subdivisions, or local authorities to an individual for services performed for the paying governmental body is exempt from U.S. income tax. However, the exemption does not apply if the services are performed in the United States by a U.S. resident who either:

- Is a U.S. citizen, or
- Did not become a U.S. resident solely for the purpose of performing the services.

Pensions paid by Sweden, its political subdivisions, or local authorities for services performed for Sweden are exempt from U.S. tax unless the individual is both a resident and citizen of the United States.

These exemptions do not apply to income or pensions for services performed in connection with a business carried on by Sweden, its political subdivisions, or local authorities.

Switzerland

Income, other than a pension, paid by Switzerland or its political subdivisions or local authorities to an individual for services performed for the paying governmental body is exempt from U.S. income tax. However, the exemption does not apply to payments for services performed in the United States by a resident of the United States who either:

- Is a U.S. citizen, or
- Did not become a U.S. resident only to perform the services.

Pensions paid by Switzerland for services performed for Switzerland are exempt from U.S. income tax unless the recipient is both a resident and citizen of the United States.

These exemptions do not apply to income or pensions for services performed in connection with a business carried on by Switzerland or its subdivisions or local authorities.

Thailand

Income, other than a pension, paid by Thailand or its political subdivisions or local authorities to an individual for services performed for the paying governmental body is exempt from U.S. income tax. However, the exemption does not apply to payments for services performed in the United States by a resident of the United States who either:

- Is a U.S. citizen, or
Pensions paid by Thailand for services performed for Thailand are exempt from U.S. income tax unless the recipient is both a resident and citizen of the United States.

These exemptions do not apply to income or pensions for services performed in connection with a business carried on by Thailand or its subdivisions or local authorities.

Trinidad and Tobago

Wages, salaries, and similar income and pensions, annuities, and similar benefits paid by or from the public funds of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to a national of that country for services performed for Trinidad and Tobago in the discharge of governmental functions are exempt from U.S. tax.

Tunisia

Income, other than a pension, paid by Tunisia, its political subdivisions, or local authorities to a Tunisian citizen for personal services performed in the discharge of governmental functions is exempt from U.S. income tax.

Pensions paid by Tunisia, its political subdivisions, or local authorities for services performed for Tunisia are exempt from U.S. income tax unless the recipient is a U.S. citizen.

These exemptions do not apply to income or pensions for services performed in connection with a trade or business carried on by Tunisia, its political subdivisions, or local authorities.

United Kingdom

Income, other than a pension, paid from the public funds of the United Kingdom, its political subdivisions, or local authorities to an individual for services performed for the paying governmental body is exempt from U.S. income tax. However, the exemption does not apply if the services are performed in the United States by a resident of the United States who either:

- Is a U.S. citizen, or
- Did not become a U.S. resident only to perform the services.

Pensions paid by, or by funds created by, the United Kingdom, its political subdivisions, or local authorities for services performed for the United Kingdom are exempt from U.S. income tax unless the recipient is a U.S. citizen.

These exemptions do not apply to income or pensions for services performed in connection with a trade or business carried on by the United Kingdom, its political subdivisions, or local authorities.

Venezuela

Income, other than a pension, paid by Venezuela, its political subdivisions, or local authorities to an individual for services performed for the paying governmental body is exempt from U.S. income tax. However, the exemption does not apply to payments for services performed in the United States by a resident of the United States who either:

- Is a U.S. citizen, or
- Did not become a U.S. resident only to perform the services.

Pensions paid by Venezuela, its political subdivisions, or local authorities for services performed for Venezuela are exempt from U.S. income tax unless the recipient is both a resident and citizen of the United States.

These exemptions do not apply to payments or pensions for services performed in connection with a business carried on by Venezuela, its political subdivisions, or local authorities.

Ukraine

Income, other than a pension, paid from public funds of Ukraine, its political subdivisions, or local authorities to an individual for services performed in the discharge of governmental functions is exempt from U.S. income tax. However, the exemption does not apply if the services are performed in the United States by a resident of the United States who either:

- Is a U.S. citizen, or
- Did not become a U.S. resident only to perform the services.

Pensions paid by, or by funds created by, Ukraine, its political subdivisions, or local authorities for services performed for Ukraine are exempt from U.S. income tax unless the recipient is both a resident and citizen of the United States.

These exemptions do not apply to income or pensions for services performed in connection with a trade or business carried on by Ukraine, its political subdivisions, or local authorities.

Explanation of Tables

The paragraphs below describe the tables that follow and provide additional information that may make the tables more useful to you.

These tables are not meant to be a complete guide to all provisions of every income tax treaty. For detailed information, you must consult the provisions of the tax treaty that apply.

Table 1

This table lists the income tax rates on such income as interest, dividends, and royalties. The income code numbers shown in this table are the same as the income codes on Form 1042-S, Foreign Person's U.S. Source Income Subject to Withholding.

Interest. If you are a nonresident alien who receives interest that is not effectively connected with the conduct of a U.S. trade or business, you do not include the interest in income if it is paid on deposits with banks, on accounts or deposits with certain financial institutions, or on certain amounts held by insurance companies. These amounts are exempt from U.S. tax even though they are considered to be income from a U.S. source. Also exempt from U.S. tax (although considered from U.S. sources) is certain portfolio interest on obligations issued after July 18, 1984. See Publication 519 for more information.

Table 2

This table lists the different kinds of personal service income that may be fully or partly exempt from U.S. income tax. You must meet all of the treaty requirements before the item of income can be exempt from U.S. income tax. The income code numbers shown in this table are the same as the income codes on Form 1042-S, Foreign Person's U.S. Source Income Subject to Withholding.

Independent personal services. The term “independent personal services” generally means services you perform for your own account if you receive the income and bear the losses arising from those services. Examples of these services are those provided by physicians, lawyers, engineers, dentists, and accountants who perform personal services as sole proprietors or partners.

Dependent personal services. Dependent personal services usually are those you perform for someone else as an employee.

Table 3

This table lists the countries that have tax treaties with the United States. Some treaties are published in the Cumulative Bulletins (C.B.), which contain official matters of the Internal Revenue Service. The column headed Citation...
shows the number of the C.B. and the page on which a particular treaty may be found.

Regulations implementing some treaties were issued as Treasury Decisions (T.D.). Other treaties are explained by Treasury explanation. The fifth column lists the T.D. numbers and the C.B. in which each T.D. or Treasury explanation is printed.

You can buy volumes of the C.B. from the Government Printing Office or you are welcome to read them in most Internal Revenue Service offices. Many public libraries and business organizations subscribe to a commercial tax service that publishes the treaties and regulations or explanations.
Taxpayers must meet the limitation on benefits provisions in the treaty, if any, to qualify for reduced withholding rates.

In most cases, the Business Profits article, rather than a reduced withholding tax rate, applies if the income is attributable to a permanent establishment of the taxpayer in the United States.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Code Number</th>
<th>Paid by U.S. Obligors — General</th>
<th>Paid by U.S. Corporations — General&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Qualifying for Direct Dividend Rate&lt;sup&gt;a,b&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Pensions and Annuities&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Social Security Payments&lt;sup&gt;g,h&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
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</thead>
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<td>5 mm,oo</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>5 w</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>10 mm</td>
<td>0 f,q</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
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<td>5 w</td>
<td>0 f</td>
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</tr>
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<td>5 dd,mm,oo</td>
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<td>30 c,t</td>
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<td><strong>Korea, South</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup> Those countries to which the U.S.-U.S.S.R. income tax treaty still applies: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.
Table 1. Tax Rates on Income Other Than Personal Service Income Under Chapter 3, Internal Revenue Code, and Income Tax Treaties

- Taxpayers must meet the limitation on benefits provisions in the treaty, if any, to qualify for reduced withholding rates.
- In most cases, the Business Profits article, rather than a reduced withholding tax rate, applies if the income is attributable to a permanent establishment of the taxpayer in the United States.

<table>
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<th>Income Code Number</th>
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<td>Code</td>
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<td>30 u</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
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<td>30 u</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China, People’s Rep. of</td>
<td>CH</td>
<td>10 v</td>
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<td>Comm. of Independent States</td>
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<td>30 u</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
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<td>30 u</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jamaica</td>
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<td>30 u</td>
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<td>Japan</td>
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<tr>
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<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea, South</td>
<td>KS</td>
<td>30 u</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>LG</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 1. Tax Rates on Income Other Than Personal Service Income Under Chapter 3, Internal Revenue Code, and Income Tax Treaties

- Taxpayers must meet the limitation on benefits provisions in the treaty, if any, to qualify for reduced withholding rates.
- In most cases, the Business Profits article, rather than a reduced withholding tax rate, applies if the income is attributable to a permanent establishment of the taxpayer in the United States.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Code Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Interest</th>
<th>Dividends</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Paid by U.S. Obligors—General</td>
<td>Paid by U.S. Corporations—General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<td>LH</td>
<td>10 g,kk</td>
<td>15 w</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>LU</td>
<td>0 g,k</td>
<td>15 w</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>MT</td>
<td>10 g,jj</td>
<td>15 dd,mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>MX</td>
<td>15 g,dd,ee,hh</td>
<td>10 dd,mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>MO</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>NL</td>
<td>0 g</td>
<td>15 pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>NZ</td>
<td>10 g,jj,nn</td>
<td>15 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>10 z</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>PK</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>RP</td>
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<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>PL</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>PO</td>
<td>10 g,k</td>
<td>15 w</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
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<td>RO</td>
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<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
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<td>RS</td>
<td>0 g</td>
<td>10 ff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
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<td>0 g</td>
<td>15 w</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>SI</td>
<td>5 g</td>
<td>15 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>SF</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>SP</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15 w</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
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<td>15 gg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>SZ</td>
<td>0 g,jj</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>TH</td>
<td>15 g,z</td>
<td>15 w</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Trinidad &amp; Tobago</td>
<td>TD</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>TS</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20 w</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>TU</td>
<td>15 g,m,z</td>
<td>20 w</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>UP</td>
<td>0 g</td>
<td>15 ff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>0 g,ee,kk</td>
<td>15 ee,mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>VE</td>
<td>10 g,kk,Il</td>
<td>15 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Other Countries</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Code Number</th>
<th>10</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Royalties</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Know-how/ Other Industrial Royalties</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial Equipment</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patents</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Film &amp; TV</td>
<td>30 u</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copyrights</td>
<td>30 u</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Code</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
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</tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Trinidad &amp; Tobago</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>VE</td>
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<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Countries</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. No U.S. tax is imposed on a percentage of any dividend paid by a U.S. corporation in existence on January 1, 2011, that received at least 80% of its gross income from an active foreign business for the 3-year period before the dividend is declared. (See sections 871(i)(2)(B) and 881(d) of the Internal Revenue Code.)

b. The reduced rate applies to dividends paid by a subsidiary to a foreign parent corporation that has the required percentage of stock ownership. In some cases, the income of the subsidiary must meet certain requirements (e.g., a certain percentage of its total income must consist of income other than dividends and interest).

c. In most cases, if the person was receiving pension distributions before March 31, 2000, the distributions continue to be exempt from U.S. tax.

d. In most cases, this rate applies only to pensions not paid by a government. See specific treaty rules for government pensions.

e. Interest is exempt if (a) paid to certain financial institutions or (b) paid on indebtedness from the sale on credit of equipment or merchandise.

f. Includes alimony.

g. Exemption or reduced rate does not apply to an excess inclusion for a residual interest in a real estate mortgage investment conduit (REMIC).

h. Interest paid or accrued on the sale of goods, merchandise, or services between enterprises is exempt. Interest paid or accrued on the sale on credit of industrial, commercial, or scientific property is exempt.

i. The rate is 5% for trademarks and any information for rentals of industrial, commercial, or scientific equipment.
Exemption is not available when paid from a fund under an employees’ pension or annuity plan, if contributions to it are deductible under U.S. tax laws in determining taxable income of the employer.

The rate is 15% for interest determined with reference to the profits of the issuer or one of its associated enterprises.

Annuities purchased while the annuitant was not a resident of the United States are not taxable. The reduced rate applies if the distribution is not subject to a penalty for early withdrawal.

Contingent interest that does not qualify as portfolio interest is treated as a dividend and is subject to the rate under column 6 or 7.

The exemption applies only to interest on credits, loans, and other indebtedness connected with the financing of trade between the United States and the C.I.S. member. It does not include interest from the conduct of a general banking business.

The exemption applies only to gains from the sale or other disposition of property acquired by gift or inheritance.

The exemption does not apply if the applicable past employment was performed in the United States while such person was a resident of the United States, or if the annuity was purchased in the United States while such person was a resident of the United States.

Annuities paid in return for other than the recipient’s services are exempt. For Bangladesh, exemption does not apply to annuity received for services rendered.

Exemption does not apply to such interest paid by a U.S. corporation to a Greek corporation controlling, directly or indirectly, more than 50 percent of the entire voting power in the paying corporation.

The rate for royalties with respect to tangible personal property is 7%.

Does not apply to annuities. For Denmark, annuities are exempt.

Depending on the facts, the rate may be determined by either the Business Profits article or the Other Income article.

Tax imposed on 70% of gross royalties for rentals of industrial, commercial, or scientific equipment.

The rate in column 6 applies to dividends paid by a regulated investment company (RIC) or a real estate investment trust (REIT). However, that rate applies to dividends paid by a REIT only if the beneficial owner of the dividends is an individual holding less than a 10% interest (25% in the case of Portugal, Spain, Thailand, and Tunisia) in the REIT.

Royalties not taxed at the 5% or 8% rate are taxed at a 10% rate, unless the royalty is attributable to a permanent establishment of the taxpayer in the United States.

The rate is 5% for the rental of tangible personal property.

The rate is 10% if the interest is paid on a loan granted by a bank or similar financial institution. For Norway, the interest described in the preceding sentences is exempt. For Thailand, the 10% rate also applies to interest from an arm’s length sale on credit of equipment, merchandise, or services.

The rate is 8% for copyrights of scientific work.

The rate is 5% for interest (a) beneficially owned by a bank or other financial institution (including an insurance company) or (b) paid due to a sale on credit of any industrial, commercial, or scientific equipment, or of any merchandise to an enterprise.

The rate is 15% for copyrights of scientific work.

Amounts paid to a pension fund that are not derived from the carrying on of a business, directly or indirectly, by the fund are exempt. This includes dividends paid by a REIT only if the conditions in footnote mm are met. For Sweden, to be entitled to the exemption, the pension fund must not sell or make a contract to sell the holding from which the dividend is derived within 2 months of the date the pension fund acquired the holding.

Exemption or reduced rate does not apply to amount paid under, or as part of, a conduit arrangement.

The rate in column 6 applies to dividends paid by a regulated investment company (RIC). Dividends paid by a real estate investment trust (REIT) are subject to a 30% rate.

The rate applies to dividends paid by a real estate investment trust (REIT) only if the beneficial owner of the dividends is (a) an individual holding less than a 10% interest in the REIT, (b) a person holding not more than 5% of any class of the REIT’s stock and the dividends are paid on stock that is publicly traded, or (c) a person holding not more than a 10% interest in the REIT and the REIT is diversified.

The rate is 4.9% for interest derived from (1) loans granted by banks and insurance companies and (2) bonds or securities that are regularly and substantially traded on a recognized securities market. The rate is 10% for interest not described in the preceding sentence and paid (i) by banks or (ii) by the buyer of machinery and equipment to the seller due to a sale on credit.

The exemption does not apply if (1) the recipient was a U.S. resident during the 5-year period before the date of payment, (2) the amount was paid for employment performed in the United States, and (3) the amount is not a periodic payment, or is a lump-sum payment in lieu of a right to receive an annuity.

The rate is 15% (10% for Bulgaria; 30% for Austria, Germany and Switzerland) for contingent interest that does not qualify as portfolio interest. In most cases, this is interest based on receipts, sales, income, or changes in the value of property.

The rate is 15% for interest determined with reference to (a) receipts, sales, income, profits or other cash flow of the debtor or a related person, (b) any change in the value of any property of the debtor or a related person, or (c) any dividend, partnership distribution, or similar payment made by the debtor or related person.

The rate is 4.95% if the interest is beneficially owned by a financial institution (including an insurance company).
The rate in column 6 applies to dividends paid by a regulated investment company (RIC) or real estate investment trust (REIT). However, that rate applies to dividends paid by a REIT only if the beneficial owner of the dividends is (a) an individual (or pension fund, in some cases) holding not more than a 10% interest in the REIT, (b) a person holding not more than 5% of any class of the REIT's stock and the dividends are paid on stock that is publicly traded, or (c) a person holding not more than a 10% interest in the REIT and the REIT is diversified.

Interest received by a financial institution is exempt. In some cases, the exemption does not apply if the interest is paid as part of an arrangement involving back-to-back loans or other arrangement that is economically equivalent and intended to have a similar effect to back-to-back loans.

Dividends received from an 80%-owned corporate subsidiary are exempt if certain conditions are met. For Japan, dividends received from a more than 50% owned corporate subsidiary are exempt if certain conditions are met.

The rate in column 6 applies to dividends paid by a regulated investment company (RIC) or real estate investment trust (REIT). However, that rate applies to dividends paid by a REIT only if the beneficial owner of the dividends is (a) an individual holding not more than a 25% interest in the REIT, (b) a person holding not more than 5% of any class of the REIT's stock and the dividends are paid on stock that is publicly traded, or (c) a person holding not more than a 10% interest in the REIT and the REIT is diversified, or (d) a Dutch belegginginstelling.

Applies to 85% of the social security payments received from the U.S. Government. The effective rate on the total social security payments received is 85% of the rate shown in the table. These rates also apply to the social security equivalent portion of tier 1 railroad retirement benefits (income code 22) received from the U.S. The remainder of tier 1, all of tier 2, dual, and supplemental railroad retirement benefits (income code 23) are taxed as shown in column 14, “Pensions and Annuities.”
### Table 2. Compensation for Personal Services Performed in United States Exempt from U.S. Income Tax Under Income Tax Treaties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Category of Personal Services</th>
<th>Maximum Presence in U.S.</th>
<th>Required Employer or Payer</th>
<th>Maximum Amount of Compensation</th>
<th>Treaty Article Citation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Australia</strong></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Independent personal services</td>
<td>183 days</td>
<td>Any contractor</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Dependent personal services</td>
<td>183 days</td>
<td>Any foreign resident</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Public entertainment</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>Any U.S. or foreign resident</td>
<td>$10,000 p.a.</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Studying and training: Remittances or allowances</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>Any foreign resident</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Austria</strong></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Independent personal services</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>Any contractor</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Dependent personal services</td>
<td>183 days</td>
<td>Any foreign resident</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Public entertainment</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>Any U.S. or foreign resident</td>
<td>$20,000 p.a.</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Studying and training: Remittances or allowances</td>
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<td>Any U.S. or foreign resident</td>
<td>No limit</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bangladesh</strong></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Scholarship or fellowship grant</td>
<td>2 years</td>
<td>Any U.S. or foreign resident</td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>21(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Independent personal services</td>
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Notes:
- 16 Dependent personal services
- 17 Independent personal services
- 18 Public entertainment
- 19 Teaching
- 20 Scholarship or fellowship grant
- 20(a) Compensation during study or training
- 20(b) Remittances or allowances
- 20(c) Compensation during training or while gaining experience
- 20(d) No specific limit
- 20(e) No specific limit
- 20(f) No specific limit

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<th>Required Employer or Payer (5)</th>
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Note: The above table provides a summary of the rules and regulations for the category of personal services, including the maximum presence in the U.S., the required employer or payer, and the treaty article citation.

For detailed information, please refer to Publication 901 (April 2013).
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Publication 901 (April 2013)
Refers to income code numbers under which the income is reported on Forms 1042-S. Personal services must be performed by a nonresident alien individual who is a resident of the specified treaty country.

Applications only if training or experience is received from a person other than alien's employer.

The exemption does not apply to income received for performing services in the United States as an entertainer or a sportsman. However, this income is exempt for U.S. income tax if the visit is (a) substantially supported by public funds of Ukraine, its political subdivisions, or local authorities, or (b) made under a specific arrangement agreed to by the governments of the treaty countries.

Does not apply to compensation for research work for private benefit.

Grant must be from a nonprofit organization. In many cases, the exemption also applies to amounts from either the U.S. or foreign government. For Indonesia and the Netherlands, the exemption also applies if the amount is awarded under a technical assistance program entered into by the United States or the foreign government, or its political subdivisions or local authorities.

Reimbursed expenses are not taken into account in figuring any maximum compensation to which the exemption applies. For Japan and Trinidad and Tobago, only reimbursed travel expenses are disregarded in figuring the maximum compensation.

Exemption does not apply to the extent income is attributable to the recipient's fixed U.S. base. For residents of Korea and Norway, the fixed base must be maintained for more than 182 days (for Norway, 30 days in the case of the exploration or exploitation of the seabed and sub-soil and their natural resources); for residents of Morocco, the fixed base must be maintained for more than 89 days.

Does not apply to fees paid to a director of a U.S. corporation.

Does not apply to compensation for research work for other than the U.S. educational institution (or, for Italy, a medical facility that is primarily publicly funded) involved.

Applies to any additional period that a full-time student needs to complete the educational requirements as a candidate for a postgraduate or professional degree from a recognized educational institution.

Applies only to full-time student or trainee.

Fees paid to a resident of the treaty country for services performed in the United States as a director of a U.S. corporation are subject to U.S. tax.

Exemption does not apply if, during the immediately preceding period, such individual claimed the benefits of Article 23(1).

Does not apply to compensation paid to public entertainers that is more than $100 a day.

Does not apply to payments from the National Institutes of Health under its Visiting Associate Program and Visiting Scientist Program.

Exemption applies only if the compensation is subject to tax in the country of residence.

The exemption does not apply if the employee's compensation is borne by a permanent establishment (or in some cases a fixed base) that the employer has in the United States.

The exemption also applies if the employer is a permanent establishment in the treaty country but is not a resident of the treaty country.

Applies also to a participant in a program sponsored by the U.S. Government or an international organization.

The exemption is also extended to journalists and correspondents who are temporarily in the U.S. for periods not longer than 2 years and who receive compensation from abroad.

Also exempt are amounts of up to $10,000 received from U.S. sources to provide ordinary living expenses. For students, the amount will be less than $10,000, determined on a case by case basis.

Withholding may be required if the factors on which the treaty exemption is based may not be determinable until after the close of the tax year.

Athletes and entertainers may be able to enter into a central withholding agreement with the IRS for reduced withholding provided certain requirements are met.

A student or trainee may choose to be treated as a U.S. resident for tax purposes. If the choice is made, it may not be changed without the consent of the U.S. competent authority.

Does not apply to amounts received in excess of reasonable fees payable to all directors of the company for attending meetings in the United States.

Exemption does not apply if gross receipts (including reimbursements) exceed this amount.

Exemption does not apply if net income exceeds this amount.

Exemption does not apply to payments borne by a permanent establishment in the United States or paid by a U.S. citizen or resident or the federal, state, or local government.

Exemption does not apply if compensation is subject to tax in the Philippines and Romania exceeds this amount.

The exemption applies only to income from activities performed under special cultural exchange programs agreed to by the U.S. and Chinese governments.

Exemption does not apply if gross receipts (or compensation for Portugal and Venezuela), including reimbursements, exceed this amount. Income is fully exempt if visit to the United States is substantially supported by public funds of the treaty country or its political subdivisions or local authorities.

The 5-year limit pertains only to training or research.

Compensation from employment directly connected with a place of business that is not a permanent establishment is exempt if the alien is present in the United States for a period not exceeding 12 consecutive months. Compensation for technical services directly connected with the application of a right or property giving rise to a royalty is exempt if the services are provided as part of a contract granting the use of the right or property.

Exemption does not apply if, during the immediately preceding period, the individual claimed the benefits of Article 21.

Exemption does not apply if, during the immediately preceding period, the individual claimed the benefits of Article 22.

Exemption does not apply if the individual either (a) claimed the benefit of Article 21(5) during a previous visit, or (b) during the immediately preceding period, claimed the benefit of Article 21(1), (2), or (3).

Exemption applies only to compensation for personal services performed in connection with, or incidental to, the individual's study, research, or training.

If the compensation exceeds $400 per day, the entertainer may be taxed on the full amount. If the individual receives a fixed amount for more than one performance, the amount is prorated over the number of days the individual performs the services (including rehearsals).

Exemption does not apply if, during the immediately preceding period, the individual claimed the benefits of Article 22(1).

Exemption does not apply if, during the immediately preceding period, the individual claimed the benefits of Article 24(1).

The combined benefit for teaching cannot exceed 5 years.

Exemption does not apply if, during the immediately preceding period, the individual claimed the benefits of Article 18(1).

Exemption does not apply if the individual either (a) previously claimed the benefit of this Article, or (b) during the immediately preceding period, claimed the benefit of Article 23. The benefits under Articles 22 and 23 cannot be claimed at the same time.

The combined period of benefits under Articles 20 and 21(1) cannot exceed 5 years.

Exemption does not apply if the individual previously claimed the benefit of this Article.

The time limit pertains only to an apprentice or business trainee.

Exemption does not apply if gross receipts exceed this amount.
Fees paid to a resident of the treaty country for services as a director of a U.S. corporation are subject to U.S. tax, unless the services are performed in the country of residence.

Exemption does not apply if gross receipts exceed this amount. Income is fully exempt if visit to the United States is substantially supported by public funds of the treaty country or its political subdivisions or local authorities.

A $10,000 limit applies if the expense is borne by a permanent establishment or a fixed base in the United States. Exemption does not apply if the recipient maintains a permanent establishment in the U.S. with which the income is effectively connected.

This provision does not apply if these activities are substantially supported by a nonprofit organization or by public funds of the treaty country or its political subdivisions or local authorities. For Indonesia and the Philippines, the competent authority of the sending state must certify that the visit qualifies.

Exemption does not apply if gross receipts, including reimbursements, exceed this amount during the year. Income is fully exempt if visit is wholly or mainly supported by public funds of one or both of the treaty countries or their political subdivisions or local authorities.

Exemption applies to a business apprentice (trainee) only for a period not exceeding 1 year (2 years for Belgium and Bulgaria) from the date of arrival in the United States.

Treated as business profits under Article 7 (VII) of the treaty.

Employment with a team which participates in a league with regularly scheduled games in both countries is covered under the provisions for dependent personal services.

Exemption does not apply if during the immediately preceding period, the individual claimed the benefit of Article 20(2), (3), or (4).

Labor or personal services performed in connection with the exploration or exploitation of the seabed and sub-soil and their natural resources is fully exempt for a period of 60 days in the tax year.
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<th>Country</th>
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<th>Citation</th>
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1 (TIAS) — Treaties and Other International Act Series.
2 Information on the treaty can be found in Publication 597, Information on the United States-Canada Income Tax Treaty.
3 The U.S.-U.S.S.R. income tax treaty applies to the countries of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.
4 Date listed is the effective date for most income taxes. Check the treaty and/or protocol for other effective dates, including, for example, taxes withheld at source.
How To Get Tax Help

You can get help with unresolved tax issues, order free publications and forms, ask tax questions, and get information from the IRS in several ways. By selecting the method that is best for you, you will have quick and easy access to tax help.

Free help with your tax return. Free help in preparing your return is available nationwide from IRS-certified volunteers. The Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) program is designed to help low-moderate income, elderly, disabled, and limited English proficient taxpayers. The Tax Counseling for the Elderly (TCE) program is designed to assist taxpayers age 60 and older with their tax returns. Most VITA and TCE sites offer free electronic filing and all volunteers will let you know about credits and deductions you may be entitled to claim. Some VITA and TCE sites provide taxpayers the opportunity to prepare their return with the assistance of an IRS-certified volunteer. To find the nearest VITA or TCE site, visit IRS.gov or call 1-800-906-9887 or 1-800-829-1040.

As part of the TCE program, AARP offers the Tax-Aide counseling program. To find the nearest AARP Tax-Aide site, visit AARP’s website at www.aarp.org/money/taxaide or call 1-888-227-7669.

For more information on these programs, go to IRS.gov and enter “VITA” in the search box.

Internet. You can access the IRS website at IRS.gov 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to:

- **E-file your return.** Find out about commercial tax preparation and e-file services available free to eligible taxpayers.
- **Check the status of your 2012 refund.** Go to IRS.gov and click on Where’s My Refund? Information about your return will generally be available within 24 hours after the IRS receives your e-filed return, or 4 weeks after you mail your paper return. If you filed Form 8379 with your return, wait 14 weeks (11 weeks if you filed electronically). Have your 2012 tax return handy so you can provide your social security number, your filing status, and the exact whole dollar amount of your refund.
- **Where’s My Refund?** has a new look this year! The tool will include a tracker that displays progress through three stages: (1) return received, (2) refund approved, and (3) refund sent. Where’s My Refund? will provide an actual personalized refund date as soon as the IRS processes your tax return and approves your refund. So in a change from previous filing seasons, you won’t get an estimated refund date right away. Where’s My Refund? includes information for the most recent return filed in the current year and does not include information about amended returns.

- **Asking tax questions.** Call the IRS with your tax questions at 1-800-829-1040.
- **Solving problems.** You can get face-to-face help solving tax problems most business days in IRS Taxpayer Assistance Centers (TAC). An employee can explain IRS letters, request adjustments to your account, or help you set up a payment plan. Call your local Taxpayer Assistance Center for an appointment. To find the number, go to www.irs.gov/localcontacts or look in the phone book under United States Government, Internal Revenue Service.

TTY/TDD equipment. If you have access to TTY/TDD equipment, call 1-800-829-4059 to ask tax questions or to order forms and publications. The TTY/TDD telephone number is for individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability. These individuals can also access the IRS through relay services such as the Federal Relay Service at www.gsa.gov/relay.

- **TeleTax topics.** Call 1-800-829-4477 to listen to pre-recorded messages covering various tax topics.
- **Checking the status of your 2012 refund.** To check the status of your 2012 refund, call 1-800-829-1954 or 1-800-829-4477 (automated Where’s My Refund? information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week). Information about your return will generally be available within 24 hours after the IRS receives your e-filed return, or 4 weeks after you mail your paper return. If you filed Form 8379 with your return, wait 14 weeks (11 weeks if you filed electronically). Have your 2012 tax return handy so you can provide your social security number, your filing status, and the exact whole dollar amount of your refund. Where’s My Refund? will provide an actual personalized refund date as soon as the IRS processes your tax return and approves your refund. Where’s My Refund? includes information for the most recent return filed in the current year and does not include information about amended returns.

Evaluating the quality of our telephone services. To ensure IRS representatives give accurate, courteous, and professional answers, we use several methods to evaluate the quality of our telephone services. One method is for a second IRS representative to listen in on or record random telephone calls. Another is to ask some callers to complete a short survey at the end of the call.

Walk-in. Some products and services are available on a walk-in basis.

- **Products.** You can walk in to some post offices, libraries, and IRS offices to pick up certain forms, instructions, and publications. Some IRS offices, libraries, and city and county government offices have a collection of products available to photocopy from reproducible proofs. Also, some IRS offices and libraries have the Internal Revenue Code, regulations, Internal Revenue Bulletins, and Cumulative Bulletins available for research purposes.
- **Services.** You can walk in to your local TAC most business days for personal, face-to-face tax help. An employee can explain IRS letters, request adjustments to your tax account, or help you set up a payment plan. If you need to resolve a tax problem, have questions about how the tax law applies to your individual tax return, or you are more comfortable talking with someone in person, visit your local TAC where you can talk with an IRS representative face-to-face. No appointment is necessary—just walk in. Before visiting, check www.irs.gov/localcontacts for hours of operation and services provided. If you have an ongoing, complex tax account problem or a special need, such as a disability, an appointment can be requested by calling your local TAC. You can leave a message and a representative will call you back within 2 business days. All other issues will be handled without an appointment. To call your local TAC, go to
Taxpayer Advocate Service.
The Taxpayer Advocate Service (TAS) is your voice at the IRS. Its job is to ensure that every taxpayer is treated fairly, and that you know and understand your rights. TAS offers free help to guide you through the often-confusing process of resolving tax problems that you haven’t been able to solve on your own. Remember, the worst thing you can do is nothing at all.

TAS can help if you can’t resolve your problem with the IRS and:
- Your problem is causing financial difficulties for you, your family, or your business.
- You face (or your business is facing) an immediate threat of adverse action.
- You have tried repeatedly to contact the IRS but no one has responded, or the IRS has not responded to you by the date promised.

If you qualify for help, they will do everything they can to get your problem resolved. You will be assigned to one advocate who will be with you at every turn. TAS has offices in every state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Although TAS is independent within the IRS, their advocates know how to work with the IRS to get your problems resolved. And its services are always free.

As a taxpayer, you have rights that the IRS must abide by in its dealings with you. The TAS tax toolkit at www.TaxpayerAdvocate.irs.gov can help you understand these rights.

If you think TAS might be able to help you, call your local advocate, whose number is in your phone book and on our website at www.irs.gov/advocate. You can also call the toll-free number at 1-877-777-4778. Deaf and hard of hearing individuals who have access to TTY/TDD equipment can call 1-800-829-4059. These individuals can also access the IRS through relay services such as the Federal Relay Service at www.qsa.gov/fedrelay.

TAS also handles large-scale or systemic problems that affect many taxpayers. If you know of one of these broad issues, please report it through the Systemic Advocacy Management System at www.irs.gov/advocate.

Low Income Taxpayer Clinics (LITCs). Low Income Taxpayer Clinics (LITCs) are independent from the IRS. Some clinics serve individuals whose income is below a certain level and who need to resolve a tax problem. These clinics provide professional representation before the IRS or in court on audits, appeals, tax collection disputes, and other issues for free or for a small fee. Some clinics can provide information about taxpayer rights and responsibilities in many different languages for individuals who speak English as a second language. For more information and to find a clinic near you, see the LITC page at www.irs.gov/advocate or IRS Publication 4134, Low Income Taxpayer Clinic List. This publication is also available by calling 1-800-TAX-FORM (1-800-829-3676) or at your local IRS office.

Free tax services. Publication 910, IRS Guide to Free Tax Services, is your guide to IRS services and resources. Learn about free tax information from the IRS, including publications, services, and education and assistance programs. The publication also has an index of over 100 TeleTax topics (recorded tax information) you can listen to on the telephone. The majority of the information and services listed in this publication are available to you free of charge. If there is a fee associated with a resource or service, it is listed in the publication.

Accessible versions of IRS published products are available on request in a variety of alternative formats for people with disabilities.

DVD for tax products. You can order Publication 1796, IRS Tax Products DVD, and obtain:
- Current-year forms, instructions, and publications.
- Prior-year forms, instructions, and publications.
- Tax Map: an electronic research tool and finding aid.
- Tax law frequently asked questions.
- Tax Topics from the IRS telephone response system.
- Internal Revenue Code—Title 26 of the U.S. Code.
- Links to other Internet-based tax research materials.
- Fill-in, print, and save features for most tax forms.
- Internal Revenue Bulletins.
- Toll-free and email technical support.
- Two releases during the year.
  - The first release will ship the beginning of January 2013.
  - The final release will ship the beginning of March 2013.

Purchase the DVD from National Technical Information Service (NTIS) at www.irs.gov/cdorders for $30 (no handling fee) or call 1-877-233-6767 toll free to buy the DVD for $30 (plus a $6 handling fee).