

"How To Perform A Tax Assessment For Your Foreign Nationals"

May 3, 2011

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Presenters

- Michelle Anderson, Foreign National Tax Specialist
- NC State University Human Resources and Payroll Division
- Jennifer Trivette, Risk Mitigation Analyst
 - NC Office of the State Controller



2011 Training Curriculum

This training is an Office of State Controller Initiative, in collaboration with NC State University. This training is part of the Foreign National Tax Compliance curriculum that the Office of State Controller has planned for the 2011 calendar year. The Office of State Controller is committed to the success of the Foreign National Tax Compliance Program and will provide technical assistance to all State Agencies, Universities and Community Colleges.

Disclaimer

- The information within this presentation does not constitute tax/legal advice and each participant should seek his/her own counsel in addressing specific situations. The NC Office of the State Controller, in collaboration with NC State University, is providing this training as a way of enhancing the knowledge of the participants who are implementing and maintaining the Foreign National Tax Compliance Program within their State Agency, University or Community College. Information presented is not intended to be used for the purpose of avoiding any penalties that may be imposed on the taxpayer by any taxing authority or agency.
- Any questions that are not handled within the presentation will be responded to via email. Further follow-up questions can be submitted to Jennifer Trivette, with the NC Office of the State Controller, at jennifer.trivette@osc.nc.gov.

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Asking Questions:

Asking Questions:

Attendees have the opportunity to ask their questions to the presenter punclist during the presentation. Questions will be tabled until the end of the presentation and can be asked throughtout he even by using the QRA. but that is demonstrated in the below printiscent.

FOREIGN NATIONALS TAX COMPLIANCE TRAINING

"How To Perform A TAX Assessment For Your Foreign Nationals"

May 3, 2011



Training Agenda

- Identify the Payee NRA vs. RA
- Recognizing and Interpreting Immigration Documentation
 - Employment Authorization Documents
- Identify the Character of Payment
 - Type and Source of Income
- Treaty Benefits
- Benefits and Limitations
- Withholding and Reporting Forms
- Case Studies
- Questions and Answers

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Training Objectives	
You should:	
 Understand the importance of maintaining records of immigration and other taxation documents. 	
Be familiar with the most common visa types and appropriate activities they can engage in	
activities they can engage in. — Be familiar with necessary documents to process a foreign	
national's record.	
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Foreign National Challenges	
Establishing effective policies and procedures to comply with	
government requirements Gathering information to comply with rules	
Timely communicating changes in data that impact compliance	
Keeping current in government rules and procedures	
Balancing knowing both immigration laws and tax laws	
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Policy	
The reporting and withholding of taxes associated with payments	
made to NON-U.S. citizens by universities, community colleges, and other agencies of the State of North Carolina are in accordance with	
the laws and regulations of the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration	
Services and the Internal Revenue Services.	

Policy (cont.)

- The U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services define what payments may be made to aliens who perform services in the United States.
- The Internal Revenue Service defines which payments made to aliens are reported and subject to taxes, as well as establishes the tax rate for those payments.

What Tax Status Determines

The Starting Point: Tax Residency Status

- Resident Alien (RA) or Non-resident Alien (NRA)
 - Determines:
 - Income subject to tax RA (Worldwide) or NRA (US Only)
 - Form W-4 and FIT rules
 - Internal Revenue Code tax exemptions
 NRA FICA Exceptions

 - Whether certain treaty exemption apply
 Withholding certificate for treaty benefits

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The Substantial Presence Test (SPT)

- 31 or more U.S. days in the calendar year
- 183 days based on the formula
- All days in the calendar year
 - 1/3 of U.S. days in the prior calendar year
 - 1/6 of U.S. days in the 2nd preceding calendar year
 - Includes partial days

F,	J, & M STUDENT EXCEPTIONS
•	Do not count days for 5 calendar years as an exempt individual Begin with 1985
•	May include years in dependent F, J, or M Status
•	Does not restart with absence from the U.S.
•	Any calendar year with a day as an exempt individual in F, J, M, or Q status counts as an exempt year.
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F. J.	& M	STUDENT	EXCEPT	TIONS (cont.)



May extend beyond 5 calendar years with proof that not intending to reside permanently in the US $\,$

- Attach a statement to Form 8843 with NRA tax return
- No effective process for withholding purposes although described in IRS regulations and publications.

Changes in Tax Residency Status



- An alien may start a year as a NRA and become a RA during the year. The change and timing is significant because of the tax consequences.
- There are three significant dates
 - Residency change date
 Residency start date

 - Residency termination date

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Non-resident Alien (NRA) Worker

Performing Services in the US

- Not a United States Citizen
- Not a Dual Citizen
- · Not an Lawful Permanent Resident
- Not an Resident Alien

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Taxable Income of NRAs

- The term income refers to all income received as compensation for services, including fees, commissions, fringe benefits, and similar items.
- The source of income for services depends upon where the services are performed. Compensation for services performed in the United States, whether for a U.S. employer under an employment—based non-immigrant classification, or for a foreign employer under B visitor classification, is U.S. source income.

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IRS Requirements and Tax Status Determinations



In making payments such as wages, non-service fellowship grants, honoraria, and other independent contractor fees, pensions, royalties, and miscellaneous payments, you need to know:

- US citizen, green-card holder, or other
- · Character of the income paid
- U.S. tax residency status of income recipient
- Source of the payment under U.S. tax rules
- Conditions allowing exemption from tax
- Applicable withholding rates

Forms, Filing, and Immigration Risks
Best practices in making payment to non-resident Aliens (NRAs) Implement policies and procedures for meeting IRS due diligence. Recommend posting them to your website Keep up-to-date on rules and forms procedures – they change frequently!
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Forms, Filing, and Immigration Risks

Immigration risk for your agency

- Unauthorized workers performing services

 - Non-sponsored employees performing services for your agency
 Foreign nationals not authorized to perform independent services

What is Windstar?



- International Tax Navigator is software solution for non-resident alien tax compliance and income tax treaty analysis.
 - Applies complex bodies of U.S. tax law and procedures, providing up-to-date analyses for withholding tax rates, and tax and treaty exemptions.
 - Produces all required IRS withholding certificates and Form 1042 tax return and 1042-S reporting forms.

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What is SEVIS???

- The computerized system that collects and maintains information on the current status of non-immigrant students, exchange visitors, and their dependents during their stay in the United States.
 - Each school should have a designated official who updates the data
 - Information will assist you in making choices to avoid jeopardizing your status.

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Examples of Status Violations

- Failure to enroll by the date specified by the school or exchange visitor program.
- · Unauthorized employment during the stay.
- Failure to leave the U.S. following completion of the course, exchange visitor program, or program-related employment.
- For academic students (visa category F-1): failure to maintain a full course load without prior authorization for a reduction from the designated school official.

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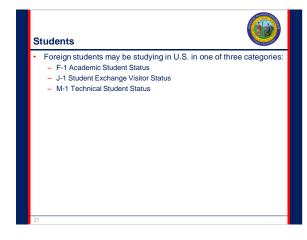


Importance of NRA Tax Compliance

- Withhold on and report income correctly to avoid unnecessary assessments, fines and penalties
- Provide tax benefits to students, professors, researchers, medical residents, trainees, interns, and independent contractors
- Be prepared for an IRS audit where is the audit trail?????

	Documentation
	 Two Primary tax categories of payees: United States Non-United States Tax documentation, reporting and withholding rules differ depending on who your payee is for tax purposes. Tax status has little to do with citizenship Except that U.S. citizenship will control. If payee is not a U.S. citizen, then you must determine the payee's country of tax residency
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F1-Visa (Students)		
Documentation required for payments:		
Immigration Documentation:		
 Passport (Some passports will have more than one page) 		
- Visa		
 I-94 card 		
 (Small index looking card with entry date stamped on it. A foreign national CAN NOT legally work without this card.) 		
I-20 (Approval notice for F-1 status)		
120 (Approvarious for 1 status)		
Taxation Documentation:		
- NC-4		
- W-4		
- W-8BEN		
- 8233 (If applicable)		
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ASP.		
Documentation required for payments:		
F-1 Visa CPT (Curricular Practical Training) Documentation required for payments: Immigration Documentation:		
Documentation required for payments: Immigration Documentation: Passport		
Documentation required for payments: Immigration Documentation: Passport Visa		
Documentation required for payments: Immigration Documentation: Passport Visa I-94		
Documentation required for payments: Immigration Documentation: Passport Visa I-94 I-20		
Documentation required for payments: Immigration Documentation: Passport Visa I-94		
Documentation required for payments: Immigration Documentation: Passport Visa I-94 I-20 (I-20 must have the employers information listed on page 3 of the I-20. Without this notation the employment is not legal.)		
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F-1 Visa OPT (Optional Practical Training) Documentation required for payments: Immigration Documentation: Passport Visa I-94 I-20 (must state that they are on OPT) Valid EAD Card (Employment Authorization Document) Employment must be related to their field of study listed on the I-20. Taxation Documentation: NC-4 W-4 W-8BEN

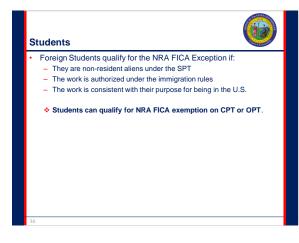
Students	
On or Off-Campus Employment Curricular Practical Training (CPT) F-1 and F-3 Enrolled > 9 months full – time study Required for graduation or academic credits DSO must authorize 1-20 Canadian's and Mexican's must obtain EADs Optional Practical Training (OPT) F-1, F-3, M-1, M-3 No longer than 12 months One year full-time study Job relates directly to field of study DSO must authorize 120 Must obtain EAD prior to commencing work	
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J-1 Student Visa	
Documentation required for payments:	
Immigration Documentation:	
 Passport 	
- Visa	
 I-94 Card 	
 DS-2019 (Must show student sub-category) 	
Taxation Documentation: NC-4 W-4 W-8BEN 8233 (If applicable)	
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J-1 Visa (Curricular Practical Training)	
Documentation required for payments:	
Immigration Documentation:	
 Passport 	
- Visa	
 I-94 Card 	
 DS-2019 (Must show student sub-category) 	
Taxation Documentation:	
- NC-4	
– W-4	
- W-8BEN	
 8233 (If applicable) 	
Letter from Institution attached to DS-2019	

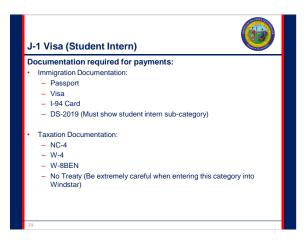
Stu	dents
On o	or Off-Campus Employment
• A	cademic Training J-1
-	 During or after completion of their academic degree for a total of 18 months
-	 Employment must be related and appropriate to the level and field of study
	Commence within 30 days of completion of their academic program Postdoctoral students are eligible for 36 months
-	 Authorization is by written approval from Responsible Officer (RO) NO EAD is required
	ocumentation required for payments See previous slide
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Students	
Section 31212(b)(10) Internal Revenue Code – Student FICA Exception Resident or Non-resident alien	
Qualification Enrolled and attending classes Incidental to course of study	
 Can qualify for both NRA FICA exemption or Student FICA exemption 	



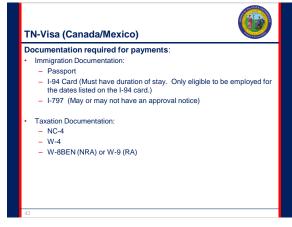






J-1 Visa (Professor; Teacher; Research Scholar; Short- Term Scholar; Intern)
Documentation required for payments:
Immigration Documentation:
 Passport
- Visa
 I-94 Card
 DS-2019 (Pay attention to sub-category)
Taxation Documentation:
- NC-4
– W-4
– W-8BEN
 8233 (If applicable) (Be careful with these treaties. Make sure you review the loss clauses before issuing the tax treaty.)

Doc	umentation required for payments:
• In	nmigration Documentation:
-	- Passport
-	- Visa
-	- I-94 Card
-	- I-797 (Approval Notice)
• T	axation Documentation:
-	- NC-4
-	- W-4
-	- W-8BEN (NRA) or W-9 (RA)
-	 8233 (If applicable) (Be careful with these treaties. Make sure you review the loss clauses before issuing the tax treaty.)
•	Remember once a foreign national applies for permanent residency they are no longer eligible for tax treaty.





Employment Authorization Documents

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Employment Authorization Documents



Documentation required for payments:

- Immigration Documentation:
- Passport
- Visa
- I-94 Card
- EAD Card
- Taxation Documentation:
 - NC-4
 - W-4
 - W-8BEN (NRA) or W-9 (RA)
 - You must review the authorization code. Taxation requirements correspond with the authorization codes.

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A14 Granted Family Unity benefits under the Life Act Amendments
A15 A V nonimmigrant
A16 A T nonimmigrant (victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons)
A17 Spouse of an E-L/E-2 Treaty Trader or Investor
A18 Spouse of an L-1 Intracompany Transferee

oyme	nt Authorization Document - Codes
Code	Description
C01	Dependent of an A-1 or A-2 government official
C05	Dependent of an employee of the Coordination Council of North American Affairs in E-1 nonimmigrant status
C04	Dependent of a G-1, G-3, or G-4 nonimmigrant
COS	Dependent spouse or minor child of an exchange visitor in J-2 status
C06	A vocational foreign student in M-1 status with optional practical training authorization
C07	Dependent of an individual classified as NATO-1 through NATO-7
C08	Pending applicant for asylum in the United States
C09	Pending applicant for adjustment o status to lawful permanent resident statu
C10	Pending applicant for suspension of deportation
C11	Paroled into the United States for emergent reasons of for reasons in the public interest
C12	Deportable but granted voluntary departure either prior to or after a hearing before an immigration judge
C14	Granted deferred a action by INS as an act of administrative convenience to the government
C16	Applicant for adjustment of status based on continuous residence in the United States since January 1, 1972
C10	Final order of deportation pending
C19	Applicant with prima facie eligibility for Temporary Protected Status
C21	Principal S nonimmigrant or qualified dependent family member
	A foreign student (F-1) with authorization for Optional Practical Training (OPT) directly related to the student's area of study as follows:
COSA	Pre-completion OPT
созв	Post-completion OPT
cnac	STEM extension of post-completion OPT

Employment Authorization Document - Codes



C032	A foreign student (F-1) with authorization for employment under the sponsorship of an international organization within the meaning of the International Organization Immunities Act
C033	A foreign student (F-1) with authorization for 20 hours a week or full-time summer employment due to severe economic necessity
C041	Dependent spouse or child of an officer or employee of an international organization (G-1 or G-4)
C842	Dependent student of a G nonimmigrant
C171	A B-1 nonimmigrant personal or domestic servant of a nonimmigrant employer in the United States $$
C172	A B-1 nonimmigrant domestic servant of a United States citizen who is visiting the United Stats temporarily
C173	A B-1 nonimmigrant employed by a foreign airline

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Honoraria Payments

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Honoraria- Definition

The law states "(q) Any alien admitted under section 101(a)(15)(B) may accept an honorarium [payment and associated incidental expenses for a usual academic activity or activities (lasting not longer than 9 days at any single institution) as defined by the Attorney General in consultation with the Secretary of Education if such payment is offered by an institution or organization described in subsection (p)(1) and is made for services conducted for the benefit of that institution or entity and if the alien has not accepted such payment or expenses from more than 5 institutions or organizations in the previous 6-month period."

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B-1/ B-2 Visas

Documentation required for payments:

- Immigration Documentation:
 - Passport
 - Visa
 - I-94 Card
- Taxation Documentation:
 - Compliance Statement for the American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act (Section 431)
 - W-8BEN
 - Social Security Card (or unknown SSN affidavit if n/a)
 - For 8233 (for Treaty Benefits with valid SSN)
 - Dates of Visits (9/5/6 Rule)

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B-1 Visa - Business

Most common immigration status for entry into the U.S. for business

- Includes the VWB
- Work temporarily in the U.S. in connection with their foreign employers international transactions

Visa Wavier		
Currently, 36 co	ountries participate in the	
	as shown below:	•
Andorra	Iceland	Norway
Australia	Ireland	Portugal
Austria	Italy	San Marino
Belgium	Japan	Singapore
Brunei	Republic of Korea	Slovakia
Czech	Republic Latvia	Slovenia
Denmark	Liechtenstein	Spain
Estonia	Lithuania	Sweden
Finland	Luxembourg	Switzerland
France	Malta	United Kingdom
Germany	Monaco	
Greece	The Netherlands	
Hungary	New Zealand	
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Visa Wavier Documentation required for payments: Immigration Documentation: Passport I-94 Card (Make sure the VW notation is on the I-94 card) Taxation Documentation: Compliance Statement for the American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act (Section 431) W-8BEN Social Security Card (or unknown SSN affidavit if n/a) For 8233 (for Treaty Benefits with valid SSN) Dates of Visits (9/5/6 Rule)



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Tax Treaty Benefits

Tax Treaties serve to:

- Avoid double taxation in situations in which a taxpayer could be taxed twice
- Applied to both Federal income taxes and State taxes, specifically North Carolina Taxes.
- Reduce withholding taxes on certain types of income such as investment income and royalties
- Establish agreed-to levels of activities in which taxpayers can engage in the treaty country before becoming subject to taxes
- · Provide for the exchange of information
- Eliminate taxes in situations that treaty partners agree should have favorable tax treatment
- Coverage is based on tax residence in treaty country and not country of citizenship.

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Tax Treaty Limitations

- Maximum Amounts
- Benefit Periods
- Loss Clauses
 - Retroactive
- Proactive
- One-time Use Limitation

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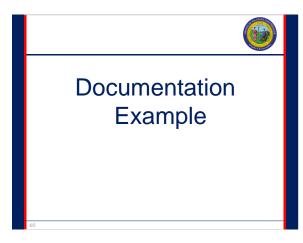
Tax Treaties

Treaties may eliminate U.S. tax on:

- · Payments from abroad for maintenance, education, and training
- U.S. or foreign scholarship and fellowship grants, or both
- · A limited amount of earned income

Your payee MUST have a U.S. TIN to claim treaty benefits (except for payments of dividends). EIN	Treaty Claim Requirements)
Copyright 2009-2010 Cokala Tax Information Reporting Solutions, LLC	(except for payments of dividends). • EIN - XX-XXXXXX • SSN - XXX-XX-XXXX • ITIN - 9XX-7/8X-XXXX - Note that these numbers look much like Canadian social insurance	
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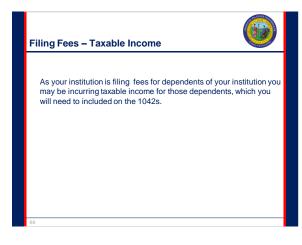
Tax Treaties	
Foreign Nationals can claim Treaty Benefits by: Form 8233 W-8BEN W-9 W-2 Claiming refund on tax return	
 Remember you are not required to give treaty benefits. use your best judgment. 	So always



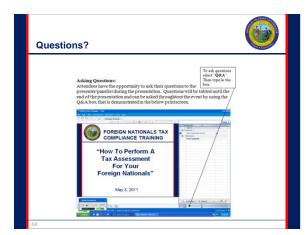
Procedures	
6 Steps for Paying or Compensating Foreign Vendors:	
Step 1 – The Payee-Payment Eligibility and Tax Status Step 2 – The "Source" of the Income	
Step 3 – Payment Subject to Income Tax Withholding? Step 4 – Determine if Payment is Reportable and How?	
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Documentation	
No documentation require if 3 conditions are met:	
- All services are performed abroad (keep evidence for audit purposes) - Employer has no reason to know worker is a • United States Citizen • Lawful Permanent Resident, or	
Resident Alien Services are not effectively connected to a U.S. trade or business Best practice: collect form W-8BEN in case of audit and document	
location of services	
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Qualified Scholarships Grants for tuition and required fees for enrollment, along with books,	
fees, supplies, and equipment require of all participants in course of study provided the recipient is a "candidate for a degree"	

Non-Qualified Scholarships	
Limitations on Treaties	
Benefits are non consistent	
 Researchers are not interchangeable 	
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	IF you use the payment for	A degree candidate	Not a degree candidate	Tax free ²	Taxable	
	Tuition	X		X		
	_		X		X	
	Fees	×	x	Xs	X	
	Books	×	_^	X1	_ ^	
	-		X	-	X	
	Supplies	X		Χs		
			Х		X	
	Equipment	X	×	Χı	X	
	Room	x	^		X	
			X		X	
	Board	X			x	
			X		X	
	Travel	Х			X	
	Does not include Payments used terms of the sch	for any expense tolarship or feli	es indicated in to ewship do not p			



Training Objectives
You:
 Should understand the importance of maintaining records of immigration and other taxation documents.
 Should be familiar with the most common visa types and appropriate activities they can engage in.
 Should be familiar with necessary documents to process a foreign national's record.



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٠	Follow-up questions can be submitted to Jennifer Trivette, with the NC Office of the State Controller, at jennifer.trivette@osc.nc.gov or 919-707-0764.
٠	For additional training opportunities please visit: http://www.osc.nc.gov/Foreign_Nationals/training.html
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THANK YOU!	