

Instructions for Form 8233



(Rev. December 2025)

(Use with the September 2018 revision of Form 8233.)

Exemption From Withholding on Compensation for Independent (and Certain Dependent) Personal Services of a Nonresident Alien Individual

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

Future Developments

For the latest information about developments related to Form 8233 and its instructions, such as legislation enacted after they were published, go to [IRS.gov/Form8233](https://www.irs.gov/Form8233).

Caution: You must know the terms of the tax treaty between the United States and the treaty country to properly complete Form 8233.

General Instructions

Purpose of Form

In general, section 1441 requires 30% income tax withholding on [compensation for independent personal services](#), defined later. Sections 1441, 3401, and 3402 require withholding, sometimes at 30% and sometimes at graduated rates, on [compensation for dependent personal services](#), defined later. However, some payments may be exempt from withholding because of a tax treaty. Complete and give Form 8233 to your withholding agent if some or all of your compensation is exempt from withholding.

You can use Form 8233 to claim a tax treaty withholding exemption for [noncompensatory scholarship or fellowship income](#) only if you are also claiming a tax treaty withholding exemption for compensation for personal services (including compensatory scholarship or fellowship income) received from the same withholding agent.

Caution: If you have income from independent personal services, you generally cannot claim a treaty exemption if you have an office or fixed base in the United States available to you, including if you are a partner in a partnership that has an office or fixed base. A few treaties include limited exceptions to this general rule.

Additional information. General information about tax treaties is available at [IRS.gov/Individuals/International-Taxpayers/Tax-Treaties](https://www.irs.gov/Individuals/International-Taxpayers/Tax-Treaties). Also, see [Pub. 901](#), U.S. Tax Treaties, for a quick reference guide to the provisions of U.S. tax treaties.

The complete text of most U.S. tax treaties can be downloaded at [IRS.gov/Businesses/International-Businesses/United-States-Income-Tax-Treaties-A-to-Z](https://www.irs.gov/Businesses/International-Businesses/United-States-Income-Tax-Treaties-A-to-Z). Technical explanations for many of those treaties are also available on that site.

You can get any of the forms or publications referred to in these instructions by downloading them from [IRS.gov/Forms](https://www.irs.gov/Forms) or ordering them from [IRS.gov/OrderForms](https://www.irs.gov/OrderForms).

Giving Form 8233 to the Withholding Agent

You must complete a separate Form 8233:

- For each tax year (be sure to specify the tax year in the space provided above Part I of the form),
- For each withholding agent, and
- For each type of income.

Example. A nonresident alien is primarily present in the United States as a professor but is also occasionally invited to lecture at other educational institutions. These lectures are not connected with his teaching obligations but are in the nature of self-employment. For each tax year, the professor must complete and give a separate Form 8233 to the withholding agent at each institution in order to claim tax treaty benefits on the separate items of income, if the treaty so permits.

Give the completed form to the withholding agent. The withholding agent's responsibilities are discussed later in Part IV.

Definitions

Nonresident Alien

If you are an alien individual (that is, an individual who is not a U.S. citizen), specific rules apply to determine if you are a resident alien or a nonresident alien for tax purposes. Generally, you are a resident alien if you meet either the "green card test" or the "substantial presence test" for the calendar year. Any person not meeting either test is generally a nonresident alien. Additionally, an alien individual who qualifies as a [resident of a treaty country](#), defined later, or a bona fide resident of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or American Samoa is a nonresident alien individual.

For more information on the tests used to determine resident alien or nonresident alien status, see [Pub. 519](#), U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens. For more information on bona fide residency in a U.S. territory, see [Pub. 570](#), Tax Guide for Individuals With Income From U.S. Territories.

Caution: Even though a nonresident alien individual married to a U.S. citizen or resident alien can choose to be treated as a resident alien for certain purposes (for example, filing a joint income tax return), such individual is still treated as a nonresident alien for withholding tax purposes.

U.S. Person

For purposes of this form, a U.S. person is a U.S. citizen or resident alien.

Tax Treaty Withholding Exemption

This term refers to an exemption from withholding permitted by IRS regulations under section 1441 that is based on a tax treaty benefit. See [Resident of a Treaty Country](#), next, for requirements for claiming a tax treaty benefit on this form.

Resident of a Treaty Country

In general, an alien individual is a resident of a treaty country if they qualify as a resident of that country (1) under the country's domestic law, and (2) under the terms of the residency article of the tax treaty between the United States and that country.

A nonresident alien can claim a tax treaty benefit on this form only if that individual is the beneficial owner of the income and meets the residency requirement and all other requirements for the requested benefits under the terms of the tax treaty.

If you are claiming a benefit under either the income from employment/dependent personal services article or the income from independent services/business profits article of the treaty, you must be a resident of the treaty country. However, if you are claiming a benefit under the student/trainee or teacher/researcher article of a treaty, you generally only need to have been a resident of the treaty country immediately before (or at the time) you came to the United States.

Compensation for Independent Personal Services

Independent personal services are services performed as an independent contractor in the United States by a nonresident alien who is self-employed rather than an employee. Compensation for such services includes payments for contract labor; payments for professional services, such as fees to an attorney, physician, or accountant, if the payments are made directly to the person performing the services; consulting fees; and honoraria paid to visiting professors, teachers, researchers, scientists, and prominent speakers.

Business profits. Certain treaties do not have an independent personal services article. Payments for independent personal services may be covered under the business profits article of an applicable income tax treaty. If you are eligible to claim exemption from withholding on this type of income, complete and give Form 8233 to the withholding agent.

Caution: Under certain treaties, such as those with Canada, India, and Portugal, the income for services performed by independent contractors who do not have a fixed base in the United States may still be taxable for services performed in the United States if they stay in the United States for more than a specified period of time (generally 90 or 183 days, depending on the treaty). See, for example, Article 5, paragraph 9, of the United States–Canada income tax treaty and Article 15, paragraph 1(b), of the United States–India income tax treaty. Often, these

contractors cannot claim an exemption from withholding at the time of payment because they do not know whether their stay will exceed the specified period.

Public entertainers. In most cases, athletes and entertainers are not exempt from tax on income derived from their activities. Most treaties have a special article that covers them that takes precedence over the independent personal services and dependent personal services articles of treaties. Athletes and entertainers may be exempt in some treaties, but only if the total amount they are paid for the year is below a dollar amount threshold. Typically, the IRS cannot accept Form 8233 because the exemption is based on factors that cannot be determined until after the end of the year. These individuals are subject to 30% withholding from gross income paid for personal services performed unless they have a Central Withholding Agreement with the IRS. For more information on Central Withholding Agreements, go to [IRS.gov/CWA](#).

Required Withholding Form

For compensation you receive for independent personal services, complete Form 8233 to claim a tax treaty withholding exemption for part or all of that income.

Compensation for Dependent Personal Services

Dependent personal services are services performed as an employee in the United States by a nonresident alien. Dependent personal services include [compensatory scholarship or fellowship income](#), defined later. Compensation for such services includes wages, salaries, fees, bonuses, commissions, and similar designations for amounts paid to an employee.

Required Withholding Form(s)

Complete Form 8233 for compensation you receive for dependent personal services only if you are claiming a tax treaty withholding exemption for part or all of that income.

For compensation for which you are not claiming a tax treaty withholding exemption, use Form W-4, Employee's Withholding Certificate, or you can also calculate your withholding online with the Tax Withholding Estimator at [IRS.gov/FormW4App](#).

Completing your Form W-4. To complete your Form W-4, see the Instructions for Form W-4 and [Notice 1392](#), Supplemental Form W-4 Instructions for Nonresident Aliens.

Compensatory Scholarship or Fellowship Income

In general, scholarship or fellowship income is compensatory to the extent it represents payment for past, present, or future services (for example, teaching or research) performed by a nonresident alien as an employee and the performance of those services is a condition for receiving the scholarship or fellowship (or tuition reduction).

Example. XYZ University awards a scholarship to George, a nonresident alien student. The only condition of the scholarship is that George attends classes and maintains a minimum level of academic performance. The scholarship income is not compensatory because George is not required to perform services as an employee as a condition for receiving the scholarship.

Required Withholding Form(s)

Compensatory scholarship or fellowship income is considered to be dependent personal services income. Therefore, complete Form 8233 for this income if you are claiming a tax treaty withholding exemption for part or all of that income.

For any part of this compensatory income for which you are not claiming a tax treaty withholding exemption, use Form W-4 or the Tax Withholding Estimator at [IRS.gov/W4App](https://www.irs.gov/W4App). For the Form W-4, see [Completing your Form W-4](#), earlier.

Noncompensatory Scholarship or Fellowship Income

Noncompensatory scholarship or fellowship income is scholarship or fellowship income that is not [compensatory scholarship or fellowship income](#), defined earlier.

In most cases, the taxable portion of noncompensatory scholarship or fellowship income, defined next, paid to a nonresident alien is subject to withholding at:

- 30%; or
- 14% if the nonresident alien is temporarily present in the United States under an "F," "J," "M," or "Q" visa.

Taxable portion of noncompensatory scholarship or fellowship income. If you were a degree candidate, the amount of this type of income that you used for expenses other than tuition and course-related expenses (fees, books, supplies, and equipment) is taxable in most cases. For example, in most cases, amounts used for room, board, and travel are taxable. If you were not a degree candidate, the full amount of the scholarship or fellowship income is taxable in most cases.

Required Withholding Form

In most cases, you should complete Form W-8BEN to claim a tax treaty withholding exemption for this type of income. Form W-8BEN, Certificate of Foreign Status of Beneficial Owner for United States Tax Withholding and Reporting (Individuals), is not required unless a treaty benefit is being claimed.

Exception. If you are receiving both compensation for personal services (including compensatory scholarship or fellowship income) and noncompensatory scholarship or fellowship income from the same withholding agent, you can use one Form 8233 for both types of income. However, this exception applies only if you are claiming a tax treaty withholding exemption for both types of income.

Alternate withholding election. A withholding agent can elect to withhold on the taxable portion of noncompensatory scholarship or fellowship income of a nonresident alien temporarily present in the United States

under an "F," "J," "M," or "Q" visa as if it were compensatory scholarship or fellowship income (provided the nonresident alien is not claiming treaty benefits with respect to that income). The withholding agent makes this election by requesting that the nonresident alien complete Form W-4 using the instructions in Rev. Proc. 88-24, 1988-1 C.B. 800. Indian students should also see Rev. Proc. 93-20, 1993-1 C.B. 528.

Withholding Agent

Any person, U.S. or foreign, that has control, receipt, or custody of an amount subject to withholding or that can disburse or make payments of an amount subject to withholding is a withholding agent. The withholding agent can be an individual, corporation, partnership, trust, association, or any other entity, including (but not limited to) any foreign intermediary, foreign partnership, and U.S. branch of certain foreign banks and insurance companies. In most cases, the person who pays (or causes to be paid) the amount subject to withholding to the nonresident alien individual (or to their agent) must withhold.

Beneficial Owner

The beneficial owner of income is in most cases the person who is required under U.S. tax principles to include the income in gross income on a tax return. A person is not a beneficial owner of income, however, to the extent that person is receiving the income as a nominee, agent, or custodian, or to the extent the person is a conduit whose participation in a transaction is disregarded. In the case of amounts paid that do not constitute income, beneficial ownership is determined as if the payment were income.

Avoid Common Errors

To ensure that your Form 8233 is promptly accepted, be sure that you:

- Answer all applicable questions completely;
- Specify the tax year for which this form will be effective in the space provided above Part I of the form;
- Enter your complete name, addresses, and tax identification number(s) in Part I;
- Have attached the required statement described in the line 10 instructions if you are a foreign student, trainee, professor/teacher, or researcher;
- Are not trying to claim tax treaty benefits for a country with which the United States does not have a ratified tax treaty;
- Are not trying to claim tax treaty benefits that do not exist in your treaty;
- Complete in Part II, lines 11 through 14, in sufficient detail to allow the IRS to determine the tax treaty benefit you are claiming; and
- Complete the required certification in Part III.

Specific Instructions

Part I—Identification of Beneficial Owner

Line 2

You must furnish a U.S. taxpayer identification number (TIN) on this form. In most cases, you must enter your SSN on line 2.

If you do not have an SSN and are not eligible to get one, you must get an ITIN. To apply for an ITIN, file Form W-7, Application for IRS Individual Taxpayer Identification Number, with the IRS. In most cases, you apply for an ITIN when you file your tax return for which you need the ITIN. However, if the reason for your ITIN request is because you need to provide Form 8233 to the withholding agent, you must file Form W-7 with the required documentation. See [Pub. 1915](#), Understanding Your IRS ITIN, and [Instructions for Form W-7](#) for the required documentation needed for your ITIN application.

For more information on ITINs, go to [IRS.gov/ITIN](https://www.irs.gov/ITIN).

If you have applied for an SSN or ITIN but have not yet received it, you can attach a copy of a completed Form W-7 or SS-5 showing that a number has been applied for.

Caution: An ITIN is for tax use only. It does not entitle you to social security benefits or change your employment or immigration status under U.S. law.

Expired ITIN. Generally, ITINs will remain in effect as long as the individual to whom the ITIN was issued filed a tax return (or is included as a dependent on the tax return of another taxpayer) at least once in the last 3 tax years. Otherwise, the ITIN will expire at the end of the third consecutive tax year in which the individual did not file a tax return. All expired ITINs must be renewed before being used on a U.S. tax return.

For more information on how to renew ITINs, go to [IRS.gov/ITIN](https://www.irs.gov/ITIN).

Line 3

If your country of residence for tax purposes has issued you a tax identification number, enter it here. For example, if you are a resident of Canada, enter your Social Insurance Number.

Line 4

Your permanent residence address is the address in the country where you claim to be a resident for purposes of that country's income tax. If you are completing Form 8233 to claim a tax treaty withholding exemption, you must determine your residency in the manner required by the treaty. Do not show the address of a financial institution, a post office box, or an address used solely for mailing purposes. If you are an individual who does not have a tax residence in any country, your permanent residence is where you normally reside.

Most tax treaties that provide for a tax treaty withholding exemption for students, trainees, teachers, or researchers require that the recipient be a resident of the

treaty country at the time of, or immediately before, entry into the United States. Thus, in most cases, a student or researcher can claim the withholding exemption even if they no longer have a permanent address in the treaty country after entry into the United States. If this is the case, you can provide a U.S. address on line 4 and still be eligible for the withholding exemption if all other conditions required by the tax treaty are met. You must also identify on line 12a and/or line 13b the tax treaty country of which you were a resident at the time of, or immediately before, your entry into the United States.

Line 6

Enter your U.S. visa type. For example, foreign students are usually granted an "F-1" visa. Foreign professors, teachers, or researchers are usually granted a "J-1" visa. Business/vocational trainees are usually granted an "M-1" visa; however, some persons granted a "J-1" visa may also be considered business/vocational trainees (for example, a person admitted to complete a postgraduate residency in medicine).

If you do not have, or do not need, a visa, write "None."

Caution: Spouses and dependents admitted on secondary visas (for example, "F-2," "J-2," "H-4," and "O-3" visas) are usually not eligible to claim the same treaty benefits as the primary visa holder.

Line 8

In most cases, you must enter your date of entry into the United States that relates to your current nonimmigrant status. For example, enter the date of arrival shown on your electronic arrival/departure record from the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) I-94 website, which can be viewed on the [Department of Homeland Security](https://www.dhs.gov/department-of-homeland-security) web page.

Exception. If you are claiming a tax treaty benefit that is determined by reference to more than one date of arrival, enter the earlier date of arrival. For example, you are currently claiming treaty benefits (as a teacher or a researcher) under Article 15 of the tax treaty between the United States and Norway. You previously claimed treaty benefits (as a student) under Article 16, paragraph 1, of that treaty. Under Article 16, paragraph 4, of that treaty, the combination of exemptions under Articles 15 and 16, paragraph 1, cannot extend beyond 5 tax years from the date you entered the United States. If Article 16, paragraph 4, of that treaty applies, enter on line 8 the date you entered the United States as a student.

Line 9a

Enter your current nonimmigrant status. For example, enter your current nonimmigrant status shown on your electronic arrival/departure record from the CBP I-94 website.

Line 9b

Enter the date your current nonimmigrant status expires. For example, you can enter the date of expiration shown on your electronic arrival/departure record from the CBP I-94 website. Enter "DS" on line 9b if the date of expiration is based on "duration of status."

Line 10

Nonresident alien students, trainees, professors/teachers, and researchers using Form 8233 to claim a tax treaty withholding exemption for compensation for personal services must attach a statement to Form 8233. The format and contents of the required statements are shown in Appendix A and Appendix B in [Pub. 519](#).

Part II—Claim for Tax Treaty Withholding Exemption

Line 11a

For compensation for independent personal services, examples of acceptable descriptions to enter on this line include “consulting contract to design software” or “give three lectures at XYZ University.”

For compensation for dependent personal services, acceptable descriptions to enter on this line include the following examples.

- A nonresident alien student can enter “part-time library assistant,” “part-time on-campus restaurant worker,” or “teaching one chemistry course per semester to undergraduate students.”
- A nonresident alien professor or teacher can enter “teaching at ABC University.”
- A nonresident alien researcher can enter “research at ABC University’s school for liquid crystal research.”
- A nonresident alien business/vocational trainee can enter “neurosurgical residency at ABC Hospital” or “one-year internship in hydraulic engineering at XYZ Corporation.”

Line 11b

Enter the total amount of compensation for personal services you will receive from this withholding agent during the tax year. Enter an estimated amount if you do not know the exact amount.

Line 12a

Enter the specific treaty on which you are basing your claim for exemption from withholding (for example, “U.S.–Germany tax treaty” or “U.S.–Belgium tax treaty”).

Line 12b

Enter the specific article of the treaty identified on line 12a on which you are basing your claim for exemption from withholding (for example, “Article 14, paragraph 2” or “Article 7 (business profits)").

If you are a resident of a country that has a services permanent establishment provision in the treaty (for example, Article 5, paragraph 9, of the United States–Canada treaty) and you are claiming to be exempt from withholding because you are not performing services for more than the specified period under that provision, enter that treaty provision.

Line 12c

If all income received for the services performed to which this Form 8233 applies is exempt, write “All.” If only part is exempt, enter the exact dollar amount that is exempt from withholding.

Line 12d

If you are claiming a benefit under either the income from employment/dependent personal services article or the income from independent services/business profits article of the treaty, you must be a resident of the treaty country. However, if you are claiming a benefit under the student/trainee or teacher/researcher article of a treaty, you generally only need to have been a resident of the treaty country at the time of, or immediately before, your entry into the United States.

Line 13b

Enter the specific treaty on which you are basing your claim for exemption from withholding (for example, “U.S.–Germany tax treaty”).

Line 13c

Enter the specific article of the treaty identified on line 13b on which you are basing your claim for exemption from withholding (for example, “Article 20, paragraph 3”).

Line 14

Provide sufficient facts to justify the exemption from withholding claimed on line 12 and/or line 13. Be sure you provide enough details to allow the IRS to determine the tax treaty benefit you are claiming.

Part IV—Withholding Agent Acceptance and Certification

Withholding Agent’s Responsibilities

When the nonresident alien individual gives you Form 8233, review it to see if you are satisfied that the exemption from withholding is warranted. If you are satisfied, based on the facts presented, complete and sign the certification in Part IV.

You will need three copies of the completed Form 8233. Each copy of Form 8233 must include any attachments submitted by the nonresident alien individual. Give one copy of the completed Form 8233 to the nonresident alien individual. Keep a copy for your records. Within 5 days of your acceptance, forward one copy to:

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service
Philadelphia, PA 19255-0725

You can also fax Form 8233 to 267-941-1365. You are limited to 25 pages at one time.

The exemption from withholding is effective for payments made retroactive to the date of the first payment covered by Form 8233, even though you must wait at least 10 days after you have properly mailed Form 8233 to the IRS to see whether the IRS has any objections to the Form 8233.

You must not accept Form 8233, and you are required to withhold, if either of the following applies.

- You know, or have reason to know, that any of the facts or statements on Form 8233 may be false.
- You know, or have reason to know, that the nonresident alien’s eligibility for the exemption from withholding cannot

be readily determined (for example, you know the nonresident alien has a fixed base or permanent establishment in the United States).

If you accept Form 8233 and later find that either of the situations described above applies, you must promptly notify the IRS (by writing to the address provided earlier) and you must begin withholding on any amounts not yet paid. Also, if you are notified by the IRS that the nonresident alien's eligibility for the exemption from withholding is in doubt or that the nonresident alien is not eligible for exemption from withholding, you must begin withholding immediately. See Regulations section 1.1441-4(b)(2)(iii) for examples illustrating these rules.

If you submit an incorrect Form 8233, the IRS will notify you that the form submitted is not acceptable and that you must begin withholding immediately. Examples of incorrect Forms 8233 include:

- Any Form 8233 that claims a tax treaty benefit that does not exist or is obviously false, and
- Any Form 8233 that has not been completed in sufficient detail to allow determination of the correctness of the tax treaty benefit or exemption claimed.

If the IRS rejects Form 8233, you should notify the individual who submitted it and allow the individual to submit a revised form if the individual still believes they are entitled to the exemption.

Signature

You or your authorized agent must sign and date Form 8233. See Regulations section 1.1441-7(c) for information about authorized agents.

Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice. We ask for the information on this form to carry out the Internal Revenue laws of the United States. You are not required to request a tax treaty withholding exemption. However, if you want to receive exemption from withholding on compensation for independent (and certain dependent) personal services, you are required to give us this information so that we can verify eligibility under the relevant tax treaty and confirm proper tax treatment. Our legal right to ask for this information is found in sections 1441, 3401, and 3402. We need this information to ensure

that you are complying with these laws and to allow us to figure and collect the right amount of tax. Section 6109 requires taxpayers and withholding agents to provide their identification numbers. Routine uses of this information include giving it to the Department of Justice for civil and criminal litigation, and cities, states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. commonwealths and territories for use in administering their tax laws. We may also disclose this information to other countries under a tax treaty, to federal and state agencies to enforce federal nontax criminal laws, or to federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies to combat terrorism. If a nonresident alien fails to provide a properly completed form, the withholding agent cannot accept it and is required to withhold. If a withholding agent accepts a Form 8233 as completed and later finds that any of the facts or statements made on the form are false, or that a nonresident alien's eligibility for the exemption is in doubt, the withholding agent is required to notify the IRS and begin withholding; failure to do so may result in penalties.

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

The time needed to complete and file this form will vary depending on individual circumstances. The estimated average time is: **Recordkeeping**, 3 hr., 44 min.; **Learning about the law or the form**, 2 hr., 39 min.; **Preparing and sending the form to the IRS**, 2 hr., 26 min.

If you have comments concerning the accuracy of these time estimates or suggestions for making this form simpler, we would be happy to hear from you. You can send us comments through [IRS.gov/FormComments](https://www.irs.gov/FormComments). Or, you can write to the Internal Revenue Service, Tax Forms and Publications, 1111 Constitution Ave. NW, IR-6526, Washington, DC 20224. Do not send the tax form to this address. Instead, give it to your withholding agent.
