



在中國境内有住所,或者无住所而一个纳税年度内在中国境内居住累计满 183 天的个人。

individuals who have domicile in China, or who have no domicile but have resided in China for a total of 183 days in a tax year.



≥183 days



属民个人

你需要对全球收入缴税。

Resident individuals You need to pay taxes on your global income.



非層民个人 Non-resident individuals 你只需对中国境内的收入缴税。

You just pay taxes on the income earned in China.



在中国境内无住所又不居住,或者无住所而一个纳税年度内在中国境内居住累计不满 183 天的个人。

Individuals who have neither domicile nor residence in China, or who have no domicile and have resided in China for less than 183 days in a tax year.



≥183 days



2. Scope of taxation 征税范围



工资、薪金所得

Income from wages and salaries



劳务报酬所得

Income from remuneration for personal services



稿酬所得

Income from author's remuneration



特许权使用费所得

income from royalties



经营所得

Income from business operation



利息、股息、 红利所得

Income from Interest, dividends and bonuses





财产转让所得 Income from property transactions



偶然所得 Contingent Income



个税起征点为 5000 元

The starting point for individual income tax is 5,000 yuan

3、Preferential policies 优惠政策



外籍人员可以享有和中国公民一样的减税优惠政策。

Foreigners can enjoy tax reduction policies just like their Chinese colleagues.





Self-education expenses



Healthcare costs for major diseases



Rent

Six special additional deductions:







4. A taxpayer in two countries 同为两国税收居民

中国已与 110 多个国家和地区签署了双边税收协定或安排。这在一定程度上避免了对纳税 人重复征税的可能性。

China has signed bilateral tax treatles and deals with over 110 countries and regions. It is certainly a great blessing for those who want to avoid double taxation.

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你在其中一国缴纳的税,可在另一国申报时扣除。

It means that once you pay tax in one country, the tax can be deducted in the other country when it is reported.