

# Employees working outside of France

**If you have internet access in your main residence, you must file your income tax return online. If you consider yourself unable to file online, you may continue filing a paper return.**

## FILE YOUR TAX RETURN ONLINE

**The [impots.gouv.fr](http://impots.gouv.fr) website makes your dealings with the tax administration easier by cutting out the distance and removing the constraints involved in sending paper returns.** In 2018, 150,000 users living abroad filed their income tax returns online and 106,000 taxpayers paid their taxes electronically.

On the [impots.gouv.fr](http://impots.gouv.fr) website, you can access your personal user account by entering your tax number and the password that you have chosen. Once connected, you can view your tax documents, declare your income, pay your taxes online from a bank account in the SEPA (i.e. the 28 EU Member States, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland and Monaco), manage your payments, or carry out certain formalities online (correcting a mistake or an oversight, filing a claim, requesting an extension to a payment due date, reporting a change of address or personal situation, etc.).

You can obtain more detailed information about all of the online services offered by the Public Finances Directorate General (DGFIP) by consulting the information leaflet. To do so, in the footer of the [impots.gouv.fr](http://impots.gouv.fr) website, click “*Documentation*” under the “*Rubriques du site*” heading. On the “*Documentation*” page, click “*Accès aux dépliants et autres publications*”.

**NB: Beginning in 2019, income tax is withheld at source. For more information, see [www.prelevementalasource.gouv.fr](http://www.prelevementalasource.gouv.fr)**

**The following information applies to employees working abroad.**

➤ **You are considered to be working abroad if you work outside of:**

- Mainland France, the coastal islands and Corsica.
- The French overseas *départements* (Guadeloupe, Martinique, French Guiana, Réunion, and Mayotte).

➤ **Is your residence for tax purposes still located in France?**

**Subject to the international tax treaties**, you are considered to reside in France for tax purposes if you fulfil one or more of these criteria:

- Your household (spouse or civil partner and children) remains in France, even if, for professional reasons, you have to live in another country temporarily or most of the year. If you do not have a household, your residence for tax purposes is defined as your main abode.

- You work as a salaried employee or non-wage earner in France, except if this job is incidental.
- The centre of your economic interest lies in France. This is the place of your main investments, the head office for your business dealings, the centre of your professional activities, or the place where you make most of your income.

**If your residence for tax purposes is outside France**, you are only taxable in France if you have income arising in France or if you have one or more residential properties there.

**If your residence for tax purposes remains in France**, you are liable to tax in France on all your income, including the remuneration for your work abroad. You are therefore required to file your income tax return with the tax assessment service that covers your usual residence.

In addition, you are required to provide us with the details of bank accounts (in use or closed) opened abroad (form 3916, available online or on paper, to be enclosed with your 2042 income tax return).

## **IF YOUR RESIDENCE FOR TAX PURPOSES IS NO LONGER IN FRANCE, YOU MUST PROCEED AS FOLLOWS:**

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### **What to do the year you transfer your residence for tax purposes abroad**

➤ You must inform your Public Finances Centre as soon as possible of your new address abroad. You must not wait until you file your tax return to do so. You can inform us of this change via your personal user account on [impots.gouv.fr](https://impots.gouv.fr) so that we can send your tax return to your address abroad.

➤ The year following your departure abroad, file your income tax return online on [impots.gouv.fr](https://impots.gouv.fr) if you have Internet access in your main residence and your base taxable income in year N-1 exceeds the relevant threshold (€15,000 for 2017 income, i.e. 2016 base taxable income). If you do not fulfil these requirements, you may file a paper return with the tax assessment service covering your former usual residence in France. In this return, you will declare your income from 1 January to the date of your departure abroad.

If you continue to receive income arising in France and liable for income tax in France following your departure abroad, declare this income online or, if applicable, on paper form 2042 NR (which you can download from the [impots.gouv.fr](https://impots.gouv.fr) website) and enclose it with your usual tax return.

The deadline for filing returns is the same as that for residents. Filing deadlines are indicated on [impots.gouv.fr](https://impots.gouv.fr) under *International > Particulier*.

### **➤ The following years (while you are abroad):**

File your income tax return online on [impots.gouv.fr](https://impots.gouv.fr), or if applicable, send your 2042 income tax paper return form to the *Service des impôts des particuliers non-résidents* only if you continue to receive income arising in France and liable for income tax in France.<sup>1</sup>

**If you have income that is taxed at source from non-residents (wages, pensions etc.),** you must also file form 2041-E either online or on paper and attached to your main income

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<sup>1</sup> Subject to international tax treaties to prevent double taxation.

tax return. If you have already filed form 2041-E in the past, it will be sent to you separately from your income tax return.

If you no longer have income arising in France, you have no obligations with regard to French income tax.

➤ **The year you return to France:**

Inform the *Service des impôts des particuliers non-résidents* of your new address as soon as possible via your personal user account if you were covered by this service for tax purposes in the previous years. Otherwise, you will file your return with the *Service des impôts des particuliers* nearest to your home, indicating your current address, the year after your return to France.

Declare your income from the year prior to your return, just as you did in previous years.

Important: Since 1 January 2019, income tax is withheld at source based on a withholding rate calculated by the tax authorities and transmitted to your employer. As you were previously living outside of France, there are two possible situations:

- You had income arising in France and you therefore filed tax returns in France. In this case, a withholding tax rate was calculated based on your most recent tax return. However, this rate does not take account of the income that you will be earning after your return to France. Therefore, you need to contact the *Service des impôts des particuliers non-résidents* for assistance in determining a withholding rate that is consistent with your new income level. You will be asked to provide details on the income that you will earn the year you return to France.

- You did not have income arising in France and you therefore did not file tax returns in France. In this case, if you begin working in salaried employment upon your return to France, your employer will apply a “non-personalised” withholding rate determined according to the level of your pay. This rate does not take into account your family situation. Therefore, if you wish to have a personalised withholding rate, go to the [impots.gouv.fr](http://impots.gouv.fr) website. If you already have access to your personal user account, you can log in to request a personalised withholding rate. If you do not yet have a personal user account, you can request one via the [impots.gouv.fr](http://impots.gouv.fr) website, and then request your personalised withholding rate. Alternatively, you can contact the Public Finances Centre nearest to your home.

➤ **The year after your return to France:**

You must declare the income you received the year of your return to France.

If you had income arising in France during your stay abroad, file your return online on the [impots.gouv.fr](http://impots.gouv.fr) website or, if applicable, send your paper tax returns (form 2042-NR for income arising in France and earned between 1 January and the date you returned, and form 2042 to declare income earned after you returned to France) to the *Service des impôts des particuliers non-résidents*, clearly stating your new address in France to make sure that your details are transferred to the tax assessment service covering your new residence.

If you were no longer required to file tax returns in France when you were abroad, you must file a 2042 income tax return (downloadable from [impots.gouv.fr](http://impots.gouv.fr)) by the ordinary filing date for French taxpayers. You must send this paper return to the Individual Tax Department covering your residence in France, stating your last known address in France. In this case, you may not file your return online and must wait until the following year for this option to be available.

- **Local taxes:** During your period abroad, you remain liable for local taxes (residence tax, real property tax and, where applicable, vacant premises tax) on the real property you have or own (these taxes are managed by the tax assessment services covering the district where the property is located).

**NB:** Income from property received by non-residents and capital gains on property disposals by non-residents are subject to social contributions.

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## PAYING YOUR TAXES

### Income tax and social security contributions

Since January 2019, income tax is withheld at source for wages, pensions and unemployment benefits by your employer or pension scheme. Self-employed income (i.e. business profits, non-commercial profits or farm income) and income from property are subject to monthly or quarterly instalments for income tax.

Note: Online payment of income tax is only possible to pay in full an instalment that could not be debited from your bank account.

To pay online, you must have a bank account in France or in the 33 SEPA countries (i.e. the 28 EU Member States, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland and Monaco).

Following changes to tax payment methods and the implementation of income tax withholding at source, taxpayers must have a bank account in the SEPA for the direct debit of tax payments.

If you encounter any difficulties opening a bank account in the SEPA due to banks refusing to open an account, you can avail yourself of your “right to a bank account” pursuant to the French Banking Act of 24 January 1984. The right to a bank account is guaranteed for:

- any individual living in France, regardless of nationality
- any French citizen living abroad
- any non-French person living in a European Union Member State other than France

For more information, go to the Banque de France’s website at [www.banque-france.fr](http://www.banque-france.fr) under the heading “Droit au compte”.

For all the aforementioned categories of income (namely wages, pensions, unemployment benefits, self-employed income and income from property), to avoid taxpayers having to pay withholding tax on their 2019 income at the same time as income tax on their 2018 income, income tax on 2018 income is offset with a special tax credit known as the “Collection Modernisation Tax Credit” (CIMR). However, the CIMR does not apply to “non-recurring” income. Income tax for investment income received in 2018 and for capital gains on property and investments realised in 2018 is also due in 2019.

Thus, depending on the categories of 2018 income that you declare in 2019, your 2018 income tax will be cancelled in whole or in part. Only the uncanceled portion of 2018 income tax will be due in the summer of 2019. Payment must be made online in a single instalment via your personal user account on [impots.gouv.fr](http://impots.gouv.fr) or via the Impots.gouv app on your smartphone or tablet.

For amounts less than €300, other payment methods are also available.

## Local taxes

### ➤ **If you have a bank account in France or in Monaco**, you can pay by:

- Direct debit on the payment due date. This will remove the burden of having to think about making the payment and will improve your cash flow (sums are debited from your bank account domiciled in France or Monaco ten days after the payment due date). You can set this up by:
  - ⇒ Internet on [impots.gouv.fr](http://impots.gouv.fr) up until the last day of the month preceding the payment due date. Ensure that you have your income tax notice and bank details to hand. The procedure is fully electronic and will enable you to sign a mandate authorising the direct debit. No other procedures are necessary.
  - ⇒ Letter, email or phone call to your Direct Debit Service Centre before the end of the month preceding the payment due date.

You will receive a Direct Debit mandate that you must sign and send back to the department indicated on the form.

- Monthly instalments (on your bank account domiciled in France or Monaco): you can sign up for this service at any time during the year.
  - ⇒ To pay your taxes for the current year. If you sign up for this service before 30 June, the instalments will begin the following month.
  - ⇒ To pay your taxes for the following year:
    - If you sign up for this service between 1 July and 15 December, your bank account will be debited starting on 15 January of the following year.
    - If you sign up for this service between 16 and 31 December, your bank account will be debited starting on 15 February of the following year. NB: in this case, the first instalment will include the January and February payments.

You can set this up by:

- Internet: via your Personal user account on the [impots.gouv.fr](http://impots.gouv.fr) website. You will receive an email confirming that your request is being processed. The procedure is fully electronic and there is nothing else you have to do.
- Sending a letter to your Direct Debit Service Centre (Centre prélèvement service CS 10001 59 868 LILLE CEDEX 9). Alternatively, send an email to [cps.lille@dgfip.finances.gouv.fr](mailto:cps.lille@dgfip.finances.gouv.fr) or a fax to +33 (0)3 20 62 82 55.

You will receive an acknowledgement of receipt along with a mandate that you should sign and date and send back to the department indicated.

- Direct payment online on the website [impots.gouv.fr](http://impots.gouv.fr) or by smartphone or tablet. In this case, you have an additional 5 days to pay your tax; the amount due is debited at least 10 days after the payment due date. You will be informed of the date when your payment order is registered.
- Interbank payment order (TIP SEPA). If you pay by TIP SEPA, do not enclose a cheque with your payment. You must sign and date the TIP SEPA leaving the amount unchanged, and return it in the envelope provided along with your bank account details (bank account domiciled in France or Monaco) if requested on the TIP SEPA form or if they have changed since the last payment was made.

**NB:** Payments made by TIP SEPA are cashed immediately upon receipt.

- **Cheque:**  
You can pay amounts up to €10,000 by cheque if, for example, the sum paid differs from that mentioned on the TIP SEPA. Make your cheque payable to “Trésor Public” and enclose an interbank payment order (TIP SEPA) for reference purposes only without signing it. Do not staple or glue them together. Use the envelope provided to send off your cheque and interbank payment order. Do not enclose any other documents. Write your surname, first name and notice of assessment or payment reference number on the back of the cheque. Cheques are cashed immediately upon receipt.

**NB:** To pay tax equal to or greater than €300, you must pay directly online via [impots.gouv.fr](https://impots.gouv.fr) from your computer, smartphone or tablet, or sign up for direct debit on the payment due date or in monthly instalments.

Failure to do so will result in a surcharge of 0.2% being applied to the total amounts paid using an alternative method (Article 1738-1 of the French General Tax Code).

➤ **If you do not have a bank account in France**, you can:

- **Pay online** or by smartphone or tablet via a bank account domiciled in the SEPA zone comprising 33 countries (the 28 Member States of the European Union and Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland and Monaco).  
You have an extra 5 days to pay and your account will be debited at least 10 days after the due date. You will be informed of the date when your payment order is registered.
- Pay by **transfer** any amounts less than or equal to €300 to the *Service des impôts des particuliers non résidents*. Make sure that you provide your surname, first name and notice of assessment or payment reference number when doing so.

**We recommend using electronic payment methods for security reasons and given the fact that you are abroad.**

If you require more detailed information on how to pay by monthly instalments or direct debit on the payment due date (i.e. how to select or change payment methods or to notify of a change of address or bank account), you should contact:

**Centre Prélèvement Service**

**CS 10001**

**59868 LILLE CEDEX FRANCE**

Fax: +33(0)3 20 62 82 55 or 56 - Email: [cps.lille@finances.gouv.fr](mailto:cps.lille@finances.gouv.fr)

➤ **Special cases:**

- You receive a reminder (reminder letter or final notice) even though you have paid the tax before the payment due date: the fact that you are abroad could mean that the tax payment arrived after the deadline. Make sure that you take account of postal delivery times. Check that the amount due has definitely been debited from your bank account. If the amount has already been debited, send a copy of your bank statement to the *Service des impôts des particuliers non-résidents*.
- You can also connect to your specific user account on [impots.gouv.fr](http://impots.gouv.fr) to keep track of your payment history.

## SUMMARY OF TAX OBLIGATIONS

**There are 4 possible cases, depending on your situation**

	<b>Your residence for tax purposes is outside of France<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Your residence for tax purposes is still in France</b>
<b>You have income arising in France<sup>3</sup></b>	<p><b>Case No. 1</b></p> <p>You are liable to French income tax only on the income arising in France. Some of your income is taxed at source or subject to a levy.</p> <p>Given that the income taxable in France only accounts for part of your income, <u>you cannot deduct any expenses from the total income.</u></p> <p>Taxation is calculated on a sliding scale, with a minimum rate of 20%. This rate may be reduced if you meet certain conditions.</p>	<p>All your income is taxable in France, including the remuneration for your work abroad.</p>
<b>You are sent by your employer to a country other than France and other than the country in which this employer is established<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>If you have no income arising in France and your residence for tax purposes is outside of France, you have no income tax obligations in France.</b>	<p>This remuneration is totally exempt from income tax in France if:<sup>5</sup></p> <p><b>Case No. 2A</b></p> <p>the remuneration from your work abroad is liable in the country where the job is worked to tax <b>equal to at least</b> two-thirds of the tax that would be paid on it in France.</p>
		<p><b>Case No. 2B</b></p> <p>your work abroad involves certain activities defined by law as exceptions and you meet the relevant conditions (nature and length of work).</p>
		<p><b>Case No. 2C</b></p> <p>If you do not meet the conditions for total exemption, you will be taxed on the remuneration earned for the work abroad up to the level of taxation that would have been applied in France for the same work.<sup>6</sup></p>

<sup>2</sup> All countries and territories with the exception of mainland France and the French overseas *départements*.

<sup>3</sup> Subject to provisions to the contrary in tax treaties between France and certain countries. See the international treaties on the [impots.gouv.fr](http://impots.gouv.fr) website.

<sup>4</sup> The employer must be established in France, the European Union, Norway, Liechtenstein or Iceland.

<sup>5</sup> Remuneration supplements paid for living abroad may be exempt in certain circumstances, but they are counted in the calculation of the tax rate.

## CASE No. 1:

### YOUR RESIDENCE FOR TAX PURPOSES IS OUTSIDE OF FRANCE, BUT YOU HAVE INCOME ARISING IN FRANCE

Subject to provisions to the contrary in the tax treaties<sup>6</sup> between France and certain countries, only your income arising in France will be taxed in France.

Rules governing the taxation of income arising in France:

**The following taxable income is subject to the sliding scale, with minimum rates of 20% and 30% (or 14.4% and 20% for income earned in French overseas *départements*):**

- Income from real property located in France and rights on this property;
- Income from operations located in France;
- Earned income, both wage and non-wage, from professional activities in France;
- Income corresponding to artistic and sports services provided or used in France;
- Income from employee share-ownership taxed as wages and salaries either automatically or by choosing this option (Article 182 A ter of the French General Tax Code);
- The following income, when the payer resides for tax purposes in France or is established in France:
  - Pensions and annuities (see the particularities described below);
  - Income received by inventors and by authors and composers in the form of royalties;
  - Income from industrial and commercial property rights;
  - Sums paid by way of remuneration for services provided or used in France.

Particularities concerning wages, salaries, pensions and annuities:

Wages, pensions and annuities arising in France and paid to non-residents are taxed at source, subject to provisions to the contrary in the tax treaties. The employer or payer deducts the tax at source from the net taxable amount, i.e. after the 10% deduction for professional expenses. The deduction at source is calculated by income brackets at rates of 0%, 12% and 20% (and 8% and 14.4% for wages paid to non-residents for work conducted in French overseas *départements*).

Income received by artistic and sports persons is subject to a single rate of 15%.

Amounts that have been taxed at source at 0% or 12% (or 8% if the wages are paid for work in a French overseas *département*) are not subject to any further taxation provided they are paid by a single payer (employer or retirement fund).

Only the sums in excess of the 12% bracket are taxed in keeping with the sliding scale, with a minimum rate of 20% or 14.4% (for French overseas *départements*), moving up to 30% and 20%, respectively, for net taxable income above €27,519. You will need to fill in special form 2041-E "Personnes fiscalement domiciliées hors de France" to determine the amount to be declared on the income tax return.<sup>7</sup>

Since 1 April 2011, taxation at source has also been in place on income from the exercise of stock options, the acquisition of bonus shares, the sale of founder's share warrants (BSPCE) and similar income received by persons residing outside of France for tax purposes pursuant to Article 182 A ter of the French General Tax Code. Where taxpayers opt for taxation in the

<sup>6</sup> See the tax treaties on [impots.gouv.fr](http://impots.gouv.fr).

<sup>7</sup> Form 2041-E is available on [impots.gouv.fr](http://impots.gouv.fr).

wages and salaries (“traitements et salaires”) category, the taxation at source is calculated by applying the rate provided for in Article 182 A of the French General Tax Code. This deduction at source does not discharge income tax liability. The income must be declared on your income tax return the following year.

Particularities for income paid directly to taxpayers (income from property, business profits, non-commercial profits, etc.):

As described above, the specific withholding tax system for non-residents will continue to exist for certain categories of income arising in France (namely wages, salaries, pensions and annuities). However, income not subject to this non-resident withholding tax system is now covered by the general withholding tax system and therefore subject to monthly or quarterly instalments (this includes income from property, self-employed income, etc.).

Are you eligible for a tax rate below the minimum rate?\*

To benefit from the application of this measure, declare the total amount of your income arising in France and abroad<sup>8</sup> (Box 8TM on your tax return) and have available for the tax authorities any substantiating documents evidencing the amount of your income arising abroad. If you file a paper tax return, you fill in form 2041-TM (available for download on [impots.gouv.fr](http://impots.gouv.fr)), and must specify the nature and the amount of each kind of income

If the average rate of taxation on your income arising in France and abroad calculated by applying the sliding taxation scale is below 20% or 14.4%, the tax authorities will apply this lower rate of taxation.

New: Beginning with 2018 income tax, payments for child support and maintenance can be deducted by the payer for the purposes of calculating the average tax rate for global income provided that:

- these payments are taxable in France for the recipient, and
- they have not already given rise to any tax break for the payer in his or her country of residence.

\* Or, for net taxable income above €27,519, below the 30% rate (20% for income from the French overseas *départements*).

**The following income is subject to a levy:**

- **Investment income** (dividends, interest, etc.) is taxable in France, but the financial establishment applies a flat-rate levy discharging income tax liability.

Do not declare this income on your income tax return.

- **Capital gains** are liable to taxation at the time of sale, subject to the international tax treaties, when they are:

- Capital gains from sales of goodwill or real property located in France or stocks and shares in companies not listed on the stock exchange, when their assets are made up mainly of such property;
- Capital gains from the sale of holdings or securities in companies with their registered office in France, when the seller or shareholder or partner from whom the shares are purchased, along with his or her spouse, their ascendants and

<sup>8</sup> Nature and sum of each item of income.

descendants, hold or have held at some point in the last five years over 25% of the shares or profits (form 2074);

Do not declare this income on your income tax return.

**Important:** As from 1 January 2019, a non-resident may be **fully exempt from capital gains tax** for the sale of a property that was his or her primary residence as of the transfer date from France to another EU Member State or a country that has signed an administrative assistance treaty with France to combat tax evasion and avoidance, as well as a mutual recovery assistance treaty. To benefit from this exemption, the taxpayer must fulfil these two conditions:

- The sale must be completed at the latest on 31 December of the year following the transfer of tax residence outside of France.
- The primary residence in question must not have been rented out or lent free of charge to any other person in the interval between the transfer of tax residence and the sale.

**> Social security contributions:**

Pursuant to the 2019 Social Security Budget Act, individuals who are affiliated with a social security scheme in a European Union Member State, an EEA country or Switzerland on the date a gain is realised or income is received are not liable to the general social security contribution (CSG) and the social security debt repayment contribution (CRDS):

- As from 1 January 2018 for income from letting non-professional furnished premises not liable to social security contributions
- As from 1 January 2019 for capital gains on the sale of property
- As from 1 January 2018 for capital gains and other gains subject to deferred tax, provided that the condition of social security scheme affiliation is fulfilled on the date the tax deferral period begins

Nevertheless, the aforementioned categories of income are liable to the 7.5% solidarity levy.

**Residents of countries outside the EU, the EEA and Switzerland are not eligible for this exemption and remain liable for social security contributions at the overall rate of 17.2%.**

## WHERE AND WHEN TO FILE YOUR RETURN

File your return online at [impots.gouv.fr](http://impots.gouv.fr) on or before 21 May 2019 or send your income tax return on or before 16 May 2018 by post to:

Service des Impôts des Particuliers Non-Résidents

10 rue du Centre

TSA 10010

93465 Noisy-le-Grand Cedex

France

Switchboard: +33 (0)1 72 95 20 42

or via your secured messaging service easy to reach from your specific user account on [impots.gouv.fr](http://impots.gouv.fr).

See pages 3, 4, and 5 for income tax return filing procedures and payment methods.

## CASE NO. 2: YOU ARE SENT BY YOUR EMPLOYER TO A COUNTRY OTHER THAN FRANCE AND OTHER THAN THE COUNTRY IN WHICH THIS EMPLOYER IS ESTABLISHED<sup>9</sup>

### WHEN AND WHERE TO FILE YOUR INCOME TAX RETURN

You need to file your income tax return by the usual deadlines either online or with the tax assessment service covering your residence for tax purposes in France.

#### CASE 2A:

**YOUR RESIDENCE FOR TAX PURPOSES IS STILL IN FRANCE, BUT THE REMUNERATION FOR YOUR WORK ABROAD IS LIABLE IN THE COUNTRY WHERE YOU WORK TO TAX EQUAL TO AT LEAST TWO-THIRDS OF THE TAX YOU WOULD PAY ON IT IN FRANCE**

- This remuneration is totally exempt from income tax in France, but is counted in the calculation of your taxation rate.
- Your household's other income is taxable in France under the standard procedure.

#### CASE 2B:

**YOUR RESIDENCE FOR TAX PURPOSES IS STILL IN FRANCE, BUT YOU CARRY ON CERTAIN WAGE-EARNING ACTIVITIES ABROAD**

- You carried on your wage-earning work:

- **either for more than 183 days over a period of 12 consecutive months in the following fields:**
  - Construction and assembling sites, installation of industrial assemblies, their start-up, their operation and associated engineering;
  - Exploration and mining of natural resources;
  - Navigation on board vessels registered with the French international register;

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<sup>9</sup> Established in the European Union or the European Economic Area.

- **or for more than 120 days over a period of 12 consecutive months in market research.**

Your remuneration is eligible for exemption if you meet the three following conditions:

- You were posted abroad by your employer;
- You resided in France for tax purposes before your departure;
- Your employer is established in France, in another European Union Member State or in Iceland, Liechtenstein or Norway.

In both cases 2A and 2B:

- > This remuneration is fully exempt from French income tax, but is included in the calculation of your overall tax rate (so that other income arising from France is taxed according to a progressive tax scale).
- > The other income of your tax household is taxable in France under ordinary taxation rules.

**NB:** These provisions do not apply to cross-border workers or public servants.

## **CASE 2C:**

**YOUR RESIDENCE FOR TAX PURPOSES IS STILL IN FRANCE, BUT THE REMUNERATION FOR YOUR WORK ABROAD IS LIABLE IN THE COUNTRY WHERE YOU WORK TO TAX EQUAL TO LESS THAN TWO-THIRDS OF THE TAX YOU WOULD PAY ON IT IN FRANCE OR YOU DO NOT MEET THE CONDITIONS FOR TOTAL EXEMPTION**

- In this case, the remuneration earned for your work abroad is taxable up to the level of taxation that would have been applied in France for the same work.

NB: any remuneration supplements you receive for living in the other country are exempt from income tax in France, but are counted in the calculation of your taxation rate, if they satisfy all the following conditions:

- “1° They are paid for periods worked abroad in the employer’s direct and exclusive interest;
  - “2° They are justified by a physical transfer requiring residence of at least 24 hours in the other country;
  - “3° They are determined before you leave France, are calculated based on the length, number and place of the periods of work abroad, and account for less than 40% of the remuneration you would have received had you stayed in France.”
- Your household’s other income is taxable in France under the standard procedure.

## TO FIND OUT MORE

<p><b>1 – On your tax calculation and tax payment</b></p> <p>Service des impôts des particuliers non-résidents 10 rue du Centre TSA 10010 93465 Noisy-le-Grand Cedex France</p> <p>NB: if you ask a relative to carry out a formality on your behalf, please remember to supply him/her with a letter of proxy and a copy of your identification documents.</p> <p>Alternatively, contact the Individual Tax Department (SIP) in France under whose jurisdiction you fall.</p>	<p>Via your secured messaging service easy to reach from your specific user account on <a href="https://impots.gouv.fr">impots.gouv.fr</a>.</p> <p>Joint switchboard: +33 (1) 72 95 20 42 <b>Monday to Friday 9am-4pm</b></p>
<p><b>2 – On payment by monthly instalments and direct debit on the payment due date</b></p> <p>Centre de Prélèvement Service de Lille CS10001 – 59868 Lille Cedex 9 France Fax: +33 (0)3 20 62 82 55 or 56</p>	<p>e-mail: <a href="mailto:cps.lille@dgfip.gouv.fr">cps.lille@dgfip.gouv.fr</a></p>
<p><b>3 – General information</b></p> <p>Go to “International/Particulier” on <a href="https://impots.gouv.fr">impots.gouv.fr</a></p>	<p><a href="https://impots.gouv.fr/International/Particulier">impots.gouv.fr/International/Particulier</a></p>
<p>Entitlement to <u>French health insurance</u> benefits is dependent on residence in France. A transfer of residence abroad generally terminates your entitlements and you are asked to return your Carte Vitale healthcare smart card, except in certain cases such as individuals whose main income is a French retirement pension or invalidity benefit and employees posted abroad by their company who continue to be covered by French social security legislation throughout the period of their posting abroad.</p> <p>You are therefore advised to contact your national health insurance body and supplementary health insurance body to find out precisely what your situation is and, where necessary, choose your health insurance coverage abroad before your departure.</p>	

THIS LEAFLET IS A SIMPLIFIED DOCUMENT. FOR FULL INFORMATION, SEE THE RELEVANT LEGISLATION, REGULATIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS.