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## Bangladesh tourist visa application form for indian

If you have invited a foreign friend or relative to visit you at your home in the United States, one of the first issues to address is whether that person will be able to prove to the satisfaction of an American consular officer that he or she can afford the trip (and thus will not be tempted to stay in the US and find work). If you think that the person will struggle to cover the ability to cover the different expenses involved, and thus to return home as scheduled, you might want to consider providing an American citizenship and immigration services (USCIS) Form I-134, Affidavit of support. By signing an I-134, you agree to support a foreign visitor financially during his or her stay in the United States. This article will provide information to help you fill in Form I-134 to help foreign visitors applying for a tourist or other non-immigrant visa. If you are an American citizen who form I-134 should submit together as part of a K-visa application for a foreign fiancée, you can find more specific advice at Tips on the filling form I-134 for the Fiancée visa. Or if you are a family member for a green card, you can find useful information when filling in form I-864, Affidavit of Support in terms of Section 213A of the Act. Who should form I-134 to file under U.S. Immigration Act, noncitizens travel to the United States are inadmissible if they, among other things, tend to become a public burden. This means that unless they can show that they have enough money to pay for their expenses (such as food, accommodation, transportation, and any emergency medical treatment), they will not be able to obtain a visa at the US Embassy or consulate or can be denied access at the border as vision the US on the Visa Waiver Program (VWP). However, Noncitizens may overcome this finding as a legally recognized U.S. resident or American citizen preparing a Form I-134 for them, to point to their visa interview at the US consulate or a Customs and Border Protection Officer (CBP) official on U.S. entry. What are the risks to submitting form I-134? When you complete and sign Form I-134, you ensure the US government that the non-relationship you sponsor does not need to apply for public assistance, such as Supplementary Security Revenue (SSI), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), food stamps or any other government subsidise benefit. If your foreign visitor eventually applied for and receives public assistance, the responsible government agency may take into account your income and/or assets when deciding whether to grant the benefits. Also, the government can sue you to recover the cost of providing public assistance to your family member. However, the temporary affidavit of support on Form I-134 is often referred to by as unenforceable, especially compared to its prolonged counterpart, Form I-864, which submits American citizens and permanent residents when sponsoring foreign family for a green card. Card. Are some reasons why the I-134 called unenforceable: Visitors to the US are not eligible for the vast majority of government-sponsored public aid benefits in the first place and, if they apply, they will be refused in most cases. Most government agencies do not have the time or resources to enforce the terms of an I-134, even if a temporary visitor does get public assistance. The I-134 sponsor agrees to support the nonimmigrant for only a limited and specific period, so that any potential liability is limited to the planned duration of the visit. In other words, Form I-134 is all bark and no bite, legally speaking. It is basically used to show immigration officials that the otherwise compassionate noncitizen has a friend in the US earns a respected income willing to take care of him or her. Preparation form I-134 Form I-134 and instructions are available on the I-134 page of the USCIS website ([www.uscis.gov](http://www.uscis.gov)). There is no fee to subsidise this form. These instructions refer to the 2/13/2019 version of the form, which expires 02/28/2021. Part 1: Information on you (the Sponsor) You, as the sponsor of someone coming to the US, will be asked to provide information about your bank accounts, assets, employment and other financial resources. You should show that your income is at least 100% of the amounts listed in federal Poverty Guidelines for your family size and your state of residence. Questions 1-7: Fill in your name, previous names (as before marriage), postal and physical address, and date and place of birth. Question 8: If you are a green card holder, provide your alien registration number (A number) here. Question 9: Enter your valid social security number. Question 10: You will have a USCIS online account number if you came to the US as immigrant and registered with the USA in the course of continuing an application. Don't worry if you don't have one. Questions 11-12: If you are anything other than an American citizen by birth, here you must provide additional information. If you have received your American citizenship through naturalization, from your parents, via a qualifying marriage, or in any other way, list the requested information here. If you are a legitimate permanent resident, your A number is on your green card. If you are a nonimmigrant (on a temporary visa, such as J-1 exchange visitor or H-1B worker), your I-94 number is either on a piece of paper you received on The Entry or from USCIS when status changes, or can be found online from CBP. In Question 12, state your age and the date you started living in the United States. If you lived in the USA during various different periods, the date you recently started living in the US. Part 2: Information on the beneficiary In this part provides personal information about the non-citizen whom you sponsor and any spouse or children who will travel with him or her will join him or her later). join). you must list personal information for each family member who will travel to the US, note that you must submit a separate Form I-134 for each non-citizen who sponsors you. Part 3: Other information about sponsoring the sponsor is you, the US-based person helps someone to obtain a visa. Questions 1-9: First, list your workplace. Next you must document your income and assets. If your salary is more than 100% of the Poverty Guidelines for your family size, you technically don't have to provide information about your assets, but it doesn't hurt to provide at least information for a bank account or two just to be safe. If you do not have sufficient income, you should be more diligent about the list of many assets to show that you have property of value that can be used to support your non-civilian visitor. If you are unemployed or have low income, consider completing another person Form I-134, if available. You will be asked to provide an amount of money you have in financial institutions in the United States, meaning banks and investment companies keep your control accounts, certificates of deposit, and other accounts with cash on deposit. If you mention personal property, you can give an advanced value of vehicles, jewelry, devices and any other assets you want the government to take into account. For real estate, you can use vaunding services such as Zillow (which is not entirely reliable) or hire a professional slaughterer. Questions 10-37: Provide information for any dependants you listed on your US federal income tax return. If you are a non-incident that pays taxes overseas, you must list any minor children or adults for which you have been appointed as guardian. The US government also wants to know if you have sponsored any other non-citizens in the past and if you are still under an obligation to support them. List any non-citizens for whom you have either completed a Form I-134 or Form I-864. The Us Embassy or consulate will consider whether you are financially able to support all the non-citizens you have sponsored. Question 38: You should look intended here and provide information about the extent of the support you will provide your foreign visitor. For example, if you invite your cousin to visit your home in the US for two weeks, you should write: I will provide room and advice and provide money for food, entertainment, and any necessary medical expenses for the duration of her visit. If you plan on providing your visitor with a grant, you can write I will have a sum of \$1,000 for any expenses during her visit. Part 4: Sponsor's declaration, contact information, certification and Signature These questions mostly describe the responsibility you adopt by signing form I-134, and trying to make sure you fully understand it. You are instructed that you may be required to place a bond, but it will never be extremely rare with non-immigrants. Documentation of your employment, income and financial accounts is normally sufficient for the purpose of sponsoring a temporary visitor to the United States. Make sure you sign and update your Form I-134. The remaining sections must only be filled in if someone helps you with the I-134, such as an interpreter or attorney. Documents to attach to Form I-134 You must attach evidence to show your income. In most cases, it will be enough to provide a copy of your most recent federal income tax form (or tax transcript), but you may also want to include a letter from your employer and your bank to confirm your employment and money on deposit in Us bank accounts. Make sure you have two copies of any documentation you submit with Form I-134 (and keep a copy for your own records). Here is some evidence others have used to successfully show that they are able to support a non-civilian visitor: Evidence of the most recent federal income tax return. The best evidence is an IRS tax transcript, an official summary of your tax return. Information about ordering a tax transcript can be found on the IRS website, but if you are under a time crisis, you can submit a personal copy of your signed tax return. Copies of state returns are not required. Employer letter. It will be ideal on the official company letterhead and compiled and signed by a human resources officer or your boss or employer. Make sure it is a recent date, the date of rent and length of employment, the nature of your position, (If your work is full-time and permanent, make sure that he or she is making a designation of that!), and your annual salary. Letter from financial institutions confirming the accounts. You must ask any banks or other financial institutions that you listed earlier to confirm your account by providing a letter to official letterhead. This will usually say the date on which the account was opened, the total cash deposit in recent years, the average balance, and the current balance. If your average balance is much lower than your current balance, it may seem suspicious, so you may want to ask the bank to leave your average balance off the letter if this is the case. You can also provide recent bank statements. Deeds or receipts for any assets. Chances are that you will not need this documentation if you only sponsor a non-citizen during a visit on a temporary visa. However, if you want to strengthen the evidence of your financial situation, you can include copies of titles and deeds for vehicles, residences and other property, as well as receipts for devices, electronics or any large-ticket items. What will happen next does not email Form I-134 to USCIS or any other government agency. Send the original Form I-134 to the non-citizen you intend to sponsor so that he or she can include it with his or her visa or bring it to the American consulate where he or she will apply for a tourist visa. Send the original form with your ink signature on it - the consulate consulate rejects a form that has been faxed or e-mailed. Once you've sent the I-134, all that's left to do is wait for your friend or family member's visa to be approved. Approved.