

FOREIGN ACCOUNT TAX COMPLIANCE ACT (FATCA)

CUSTOMER FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What exactly is FATCA?

FATCA is rapidly becoming the global model for combating offshore tax evasion and promoting transparency. FATCA is an acronym for the United States (US) Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA), which was introduced by the US Government in October 2009, but became law as part of the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment (HIRE) Act on March 18, 2010. FATCA is aimed at ensuring that US persons with financial assets outside of the US are paying US tax.

Under FATCA, US financial institutions must withhold a portion of payments made to foreign financial institutions (FFIs) (see explanation below) that do not agree to identify and report information on their US account holders.

FFIs have the option of entering into agreements directly with the US Inland Revenue Service (IRS), or through one of two alternative Model Intergovernmental Agreements (IGAs) signed by their home country. Republic Bank Limited has entered into a special agreement ("FFI Agreement") with the IRS, effective July 1, 2014.

What will be required of Republic Bank Limited?

The Bank must:-

- ✓ Undertake certain identification and due diligence procedures involving our new customers, commencing July 1, 2014;
- ✓ Report annually to the IRS, information on customers who are US persons or foreign entities with substantial US ownership, commencing March 31, 2015; and
- ✓ *Close accounts of certain customers who do not wish to cooperate with the new FATCA requirements e.g. (a) non-participating financial institutions or (b) customers who fail to provide sufficient information to determine whether or not they are a US person, commencing July 1, 2014.

** If there is a Model 1 IGA in effect, Republic Bank will report these customers annually to the local tax authority i.e. the Board of Inland Revenue (BIR).*

Why did the US introduce FATCA?

FATCA is intended to increase transparency for the US Internal Revenue Service (IRS) with respect to US Persons that may be investing and earning income through non-US institutions. The primary goal of FATCA is to gain information about US persons.

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Who does FATCA affect?

FATCA does not directly affect the ordinary Trinidad and Tobago citizen with a bank account and no ties to the US. However, if you intend to open a new account, you will be asked questions about any possible connections you may have to the U.S.

FATCA affects:-

- ✓ US citizens or US registered businesses such as limited liability companies, trusts, partnerships, estates etc.
- ✓ US individual residents, including **U.S Green Cardholders**
- ✓ A very limited number of nonresident individuals who own certain foreign financial accounts or other offshore assets
- ✓ Local businesses having US ownership
- ✓ FFIs

What is a FFI?

Broadly speaking, it is any financial institution which is a non US entity that:

- ✓ Accepts deposits in the course of a banking or similar business;
- ✓ Holds financial assets for the account of others as a substantial part of its business;
- ✓ Is engaged primarily in business of investing, reinvesting or trading in securities; and
- ✓ Is an insurance company (or the holding company of an insurance company) that issues or makes payments with respect to a financial account.

Entity types that are covered are:

- ✓ Banks
- ✓ Broker dealers
- ✓ Asset managers and investment funds
- ✓ Insurance companies other than pure property and casualty (general insurance) or pure term life entities
- ✓ Trust companies
- ✓ Other financial intermediaries (such as custodians and related service providers)
- ✓ Credit unions and cooperatives

For this purpose, a **non-** US entity is any entity that is **NOT** –

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- ✓ a partnership, corporation, trust incorporated or created under US law
- ✓ a non US incorporated entity having shareholding of 10% or more OR ownership (substantial ownership) held by -
 - An Individual who was born in the U.S. or is an US citizen or an US resident (including green card holder) or has an U.S. address or U.S. mailing address or US in care of or hold mail as a sole address
 - An US incorporated entity as above described

Who is a U.S. Person for FATCA purposes?

A US person is:

- ✓ a citizen or resident of the United States (including a green card holder).
- ✓ a partnership, corporation, estate, trust incorporated or created under U.S. law (US incorporated entity)
- ✓ a non U.S. incorporated entity having shareholding of 10% or more OR ownership (substantial ownership) held by -
 - An Individual who was born in the US or is an U.S. citizen or an U.S. resident (including green card holder) or has an U.S. address or US mailing address or US in care of or hold mail as a sole address
 - An US incorporated entity as above described

How would I know if I am a US Person under FATCA?

There are specific indicators that determine whether you are a US Person, these are:

- US resident or Citizen including **U.S Green Cardholders**
- US Place of birth
- US home or mailing address
- Only address is a US PO Box, c/o or hold mail address
- Power of Attorney or signing authority having US address
- A US telephone number
- Standing order to transfer funds to an account in the U.S.

Does FATCA apply to TT\$ accounts?

FATCA applies to your entire account relationship with the Bank i.e. TTD, USD and any other currencies.

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How will customers be advised?

Letters will be sent to existing customers whose accounts with the Bank indicate that they are a US person.

As a new account applicant, you will be asked to complete additional documents (FATCA forms) to determine any possible connections that you may have to the US.

What should you do?

If you are a FFI, you will be required to:

- ✓ Register with the IRS and or enter into a FFI Agreement with the IRS before April 25, 2014 as a participating FFI or such other FATCA registered status if the territory in which you are registered, has not entered into an IGA with the U.S. Government.
- ✓ Obtain an IRS issued Global Intermediary Identification Number (GIIN)
- ✓ Submit (i) a valid and completed W-8BENE Tax Form and include GIIN, as supporting documentary evidence that you are a participating FFI or either an exempt or deemed- or registered-compliant FFI under FATCA **AND (ii)** the relevant bank FATCA forms as the letter/your branch will outline to you.

If you are an individual who is a US person or a US incorporated entity, you will be required to:

- ✓ Submit (i) a valid and completed W-9 Tax Form **AND (ii)** the relevant bank FATCA forms as the letter/branch will outline

If you are an individual who is not a US Person but have any of the specific indicators above described, you will be required to:

- ✓ Submit (i) a valid and completed W-8BEN Tax Form as supporting documentary evidence **AND (ii)** the relevant bank FATCA forms as the letter/branch will outline

If you are an entity that is neither a FFI nor a US incorporated entity, but have any of the specific indicators above described or US substantial shareholding, you will be required to:

- ✓ Submit (i) a valid and completed W-8BENE Tax Form as supporting documentary evidence **AND (ii)** the relevant bank FATCA forms as the letter/branch will outline

Please note that this is only applicable to existing customers. All new entity (corporate/commercial) customers will be required to complete a W-8BENE Tax Form.

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You must submit the aforementioned documents to your branch of Republic Bank in an envelope clearly labelled "FATCA Documents" by appointment only by the date indicated in the direct correspondence sent to you. Forms are available for completion at the Branch.

New account applicants may complete the forms at the branch on request or at a later date and by appointment only, if additional time is needed to obtain independent advice.

For your ease of reference, we have uploaded on to the Bank's website (republictt.com) the various documents and Forms that would assist you:

1. Form W9
2. Form W-8BEN
3. Form W-8BEN-E
4. Bank FATCA Forms
5. Guidance on Supporting Documents Required

As an existing customer, if we do not hear from you after the designated cutoff date stated in your letter, you will be deemed a *recalcitrant* (see explanation below) account holder and under FATCA, the Bank may have to bring to an end our banking relationship with you. Alternatively, if there is an IGA in place, the Bank must report certain information to the BIR.

Who is a recalcitrant account holder?

Generally, a recalcitrant account holder is any account holder that -

- (1) fails to comply with reasonable requests for information necessary to determine if the account is held by a US person;
- (2) fails to provide the name, address, and social security number (SSN) or US tax identification number (TIN) of each "US person" and each substantial US owner of a non US registered entity; or
- (3) fails to provide a waiver of confidentiality /data protection that would prevent the Bank from reporting information required under FATCA.

What are the new FATCA forms to be completed?

There are two sets of FATCA forms:

- ✓ The Bank FATCA forms:-
 - U.S. Person Status Form (Individuals only)
 - Non-US Person Declaration
 - Non-US Person Letter of Explanation of US Address
 - Waiver of Confidentiality/Data Protection for US Person.

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- ✓ The IRS tax forms:-
 - ✓ Form W9
 - ✓ Form W-8BEN
 - ✓ Form W-8BEN-E

Each form contains instructions on how to complete. Customers are to complete the forms. Please note that Staff cannot provide advice to customers on what should be included in the forms. *Customers are encouraged to seek independent tax /professional advice should they need assistance in understanding what information is to be provided or the scope of the new reporting requirements and consequences for non-compliance.*

Detailed instructions on how to complete the IRS tax forms can be found on the IRS website <http://www.irs.gov/FATCA>.

Who is authorized to sign the FATCA forms particularly where there are multiple signatories and signing limits?

The IRS tax Forms must be signed by an authorized signatory, a senior officer or director of the entity, partner if partnership, trustee if trust, executor/administrator if estate.

A similar rule applies for the Bank FATCA forms unless the form specifies otherwise.

We highlight the following specific instructions:-

- ✓ The Non-US Person Letter of Explanation of US Address is to be signed by each substantial owner having a US Address.
- ✓ If one account holder is a U.S. Person, **all** account holders for that joint account/relationship must sign and date the Waiver of Confidentiality/Data Protection for US Person, even if they are not US Persons. This is to give the Bank the authorization to disclose the account information to the IRS where there is no IGA in place.

***Termination of Accounts under FATCA if there is no IGA in place.*How will the Bank treat with joint accounts?**

We are guided by our Mandate with the customer. Once a US person is on a joint account, the account is subject to the FATCA requirements. Hence if the US person is non-cooperative, the account must be closed if there is no IGA in place. Cheques presented for negotiation after the account is closed will be returned "Account Closed".The balance on the closed account will be paid to the customers via a manager's cheque in accordance with Bank's standard procedures.

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There are other specific instructions within the FATCA forms on who can sign these documents. Customers are encouraged to read the documents carefully and follow the instructions.

Does a Bank official need to witness my signature on the forms?

Staff are not required to witness the FATCA forms generally.

However, customers who are unable to sign their forms (e.g. illness; differently capable) should seek independent professional advice and a certification should be included in the forms near the thumbprint of the customer in the usual manner by the attorney at law or other independent professional advisor certifying that the document was read and explained to the customer who then appeared to have understood and then affixed thumbprint (which hand) having understood the document.

The forms must however be submitted by the customer in person. FATCA forms should not be submitted by third parties on behalf of the customer as a general rule (exceptional cases will be considered).

How are we addressing minors e.g. minor 0-18years (US Person) having a joint RightStart Account with an Adult (Non US Person)

a. Who will sign the Bank's FATCA forms?

A child can sign once the child understands the FATCA forms i.e. due to the age of the child, he or she understands the meaning of the document. If not, the parent or guardian can sign for the child i.e. a parent or guardian should sign the child's name followed by the words *"By (signature), parent (or guardian) for minor child "*.

b. Who will sign the IRS tax forms?

Generally, a child is responsible for filing his or her own US tax return/tax forms and for paying any tax, penalties, or interest on that return under US tax law. By extension, a child can sign his or her tax return and US tax forms and provide the social security number (SSN). If the child cannot sign his or her return/tax form i.e. due to the age of the child, a parent or guardian must sign the child's name followed by the words *"By (signature), parent (or guardian) for minor child."*

What information will the Bank need to report to the IRS?

- Your name, address and SSN or TIN of each account holder that is a US person;
- Your account number;

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- Your account balance or value as at the end of the year
- Payments to and from your account, such as interest payments

What assurance do I have that my data will be protected when disclosed to the IRS?

Republic Bank has always been committed to keeping our customers' personal information confidential and secure. Our response to FATCA will be held to our standard of strict compliance with our confidentiality obligations, and our approach will reflect our longstanding commitment to customer privacy and service excellence.

The usual disclaimers apply for disclosures made to external parties as outlined in our Bank FATCA form (Waiver of Confidentiality/Data Protection for US Persons).

What are the specified foreign financial assets that the IRS is interested in for those who fall under FATCA?

- ✓ Financial (deposit and custodial) accounts held at Non US financial institutions
- ✓ Non US stock or securities not held in a financial account
- ✓ Non US partnership interests
- ✓ Non US mutual funds
- ✓ Non US-issued life insurance or annuity contract with a cash-value
- ✓ Non US hedge funds and Non US private equity funds

Does FATCA replace the existing US tax withholding and reporting regimes?

No. It does not replace the existing US tax withholding and reporting regimes. It does, however, add additional requirements to the existing regimes.

I live and work in Trinidad and Tobago, but I am the holder of a US Green Card and I travel to the US every year for short periods to maintain my US Green Card status, will I be affected by FATCA?

FATCA will generally apply to you as a Green Card holder.

But as US Green Card holder I already pay taxes in Trinidad and Tobago why I am still subject to FATCA?

A U.S Green Card holder is under U.S law considered a U.S taxpayer.

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Under U.S law, Green Card holders are required to declare their financial information directly to the IRS by filing a Form 8938 (Statement of Specified Foreign Financial Assets) and a Form TD F 90-22.1 (Report of Foreign Bank and Financial Accounts). These forms which you are required to do routinely actually obtain more financial information from you than FATCA. FATCA is an extra method being used by the US Government to ensure the information is collected and that it is no longer the sole responsibility of the account holder, but now responsibility also lies with the Bank.

However as a US Green Card holder living outside the United States, as you may already know there are some special exemptions for US citizens and Green Card holders living outside the US, and the US also allows a credit for T&T taxes paid, and so there may not be any US taxes due on your local income.

Please check: <http://www.irs.gov/uac/Five-Facts-about-the-Foreign-Earned-Income-Exclusion> or a US tax consultant.

What if I am a Green Card holder and living in Trinidad and Tobago and I have a joint account with someone?

If the other person(s) is not a U.S resident/ citizen or U.S Green Card holder and has no official connection to the U.S, then your account will still fall under FATCA simply because you are considered a US tax payer as the Green Card holder.

What if I have different accounts at different banks each with under US\$50,000, but amounting to more than that sum in total, will I be subjected to FATCA?

You may not be reported by each financial institution. However the IRS may detect your total balances.

If I am a Trinidad and Tobago citizen with no formal connections to the United States but I have immediate family members living there and I send money via wire transfers amounting to more than US \$50,000 to the United States to support them (e.g. a child at school), will I be subjected to FATCA?

You may be asked to sign an IRS tax form (W-8BEN) and a Bank FATCA form (Non US Person Declaration) stating that you are not a US person. You may not fall under FATCA reporting requirements so the Bank may not report your financial information to the IRS.

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If I do not have a US Green Card but I spend several weeks each year in the United States will I be subject to FATCA?

Only if your time in the US amounts to more than 183 days, then you may be subjected to FATCA. Please check your independent or US tax consultant.

I live in Trinidad and Tobago and I have no official ties to the United States but I shop online using a US mailing address, which is also attached to my credit card, will I be subject to FATCA?

This address does not make you a US resident or citizen. However, if this is the only address on your account, you may be asked to sign an IRS tax form (W-8BEN) and other bank FATCA forms (Non US Person Declaration and Non US Person Letter of Explanation of US Address) stating that you are not a US person and the written explanation for the US mailing address as well as provide other documentary evidence in support of your non US tax status e.g. copy of Non US passport. There may be no reporting of your financial information to the IRS.

Do I have a choice in the matter?

Once there is no IGA and the enabling local FATCA legislation in place, the account holder is not compelled to co-operate. You will however face certain consequences for non-compliance e.g. your banking relationship may be terminated; your application to open an account may be refused OR your account will be reported to the BIR

In light of the aforementioned, we urge you to cooperate. We also encourage you to seek advice from an independent tax advisor should you need assistance in understanding the scope of these new reporting requirements, and the consequences of non-compliance.

Should you have any questions relating to the Bank's requirements, please contact our hotline at 1 868 8001725 (Toll Free) or email us at email@republictt.com.

For updates and further information on FATCA, please visit the IRS FATCA page at www.irs.gov/FATCA.

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