

DEFINITIONS AND KEY TERMS

Collection of tax status is required by the ATO from 1 July 2017 in accordance with the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) and Common Reporting Standard (CRS). The table below explains the key FATCA and CRS related terms.

If you are unsure speak to your financial Adviser or accountant.

KEY TERM	MEANING
Global Intermediary Identification Number (GIIN)	<p>A Global Intermediary Identification Number (GIIN) is a unique ID number that non-US financial institutions receive from the IRS when they register as a financial institution for FATCA.</p>
TIN	<p>A TIN is a unique combination of letters or numbers assigned by a jurisdiction to an individual or an entity and used to identify the individual or entity for the purpose of administering the tax laws of such jurisdiction.</p> <p>Some jurisdictions do not issue a TIN. However, these jurisdictions often utilise some other high integrity number with an equivalent level of identification.</p> <p>For more information on TIN's in different countries, go to www.oecd.org/tax/automatic-exchange/crs-implementation-and-assistance/tax-identification-numbers/</p>
Tax Residency	<p>In considering whether you are a tax resident of a country other than Australia, a useful resource is the compilation of rules governing tax residency for other countries on the OECD's Automatic Exchange Portal. Go to www.oecd.org/tax/automatic-exchange/crs-implementation-and-assistance/tax-residency</p> <p>If tax residency information for a specific country is not available from this link, or you need more information for a country, you should contact the tax authority of that country.</p>
Financial Institution (FI)	<p>A financial institution is an entity (e.g. company, partnership or trust) that engages in one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">> accepts deposits in the ordinary course of a banking or similar business (depository institution);> holds as a substantial portion of its business (equals or exceeds 20 percent of the entity's gross income) financial assets for the account of others (custodial institution);> is an investment entity including entities that trade in financial assets or that are investing, administering, managing funds, money, or certain financial assets on behalf of other persons> is an insurance company; or> is an entity that is a holding company or treasury centre that is a part of a group that includes one of the above.

KEY TERM	MEANING
<p>FATCA Status</p>	<p>Where a financial institution does not have a GIIN they will need to provide their FATCA status. This status can ONLY be one of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Non reporting IGA FI (listed in Annex II of an IGA) 2. Deemed compliant FI 3. Excepted FI 4. Exempt beneficial owner 5. Non participating FI 6. GIIN applied for but not yet issued. 7. US Financial Institution <p><i>Entities that are financial institutions should be aware of their FATCA status. More information can be found at www.irs.gov/fatca</i></p>
<p>Charity</p>	<p>An NFE that meets all of the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is established and operated in its jurisdiction of residence exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, artistic, cultural, athletic, or educational purposes; or it is established and operated in its jurisdiction of residence and it is a professional organisation, business league, chamber of commerce, labour organisation, agricultural or horticultural organisation, civic league or an organisation operated exclusively for the promotion of social welfare 2. it is exempt from income tax in its jurisdiction of residence 3. it has no shareholders or members who have a proprietary or beneficial interest in its income or assets 4. the applicable laws of the NFE's jurisdiction of residence or the NFE's formation documents do not permit any income or assets of the NFE to be distributed to, or applied for the benefit of, a private person or non- charitable Entity other than pursuant to the conduct of the NFE's charitable activities, or as payment of reasonable compensation for services rendered, or as payment representing the fair market value of property which the NFE has purchased 5. the applicable laws of the NFE's jurisdiction of residence or the NFE's formation documents require that, upon the NFE's liquidation or dissolution, all of its assets be distributed to a Governmental Entity or other non-profit organisation, or escheat to the government of the NFE's jurisdiction of residence or any political subdivision.
<p>Australian Retirement Fund/ Regulated Superannuation Fund/SMSF</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Any plan, scheme, fund, trust, or other arrangement operated principally to administer or provide pension, retirement, superannuation, or death benefits that is a superannuation entity or public sector superannuation scheme (including an exempt public sector superannuation scheme) as defined in the Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993, or a constitutionally protected fund as defined in the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997. 2. A pooled superannuation trust as defined in the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997. 3. Any Entity that is wholly owned by, and conducts investment activities, accepts deposits from, or holds financial assets exclusively for or on behalf of, one or more plans, schemes, funds, trusts, or other arrangements referred to in subparagraphs (1) or (2) of this paragraph.

KEY TERM	MEANING
Non-Financial Entity (NFE)	An NFE means any entity that is not a financial institution. An NFE may be an Active NFE or a Passive NFE.
Active Non-Financial Entity or Active NFE	<p>An NFE that meets any one of the following definitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Less than 50% of the NFE's gross income for the preceding calendar year or other appropriate reporting period is passive income and less than 50% of the assets held by the NFE during the preceding calendar year or other appropriate reporting period are assets that produce or are held for the production of passive income. > Substantially all of the activities of the NFE consist of holding (in whole or in part) the outstanding stock of, or providing financing and services to, one or more subsidiaries that engage in trades or businesses other than the business of a Financial Institution, except that an Entity does not qualify for this status if the Entity functions (or holds itself out) as an investment fund, such as a private equity fund, venture capital fund, leveraged buyout fund, or any investment vehicle whose purpose is to acquire or fund companies and then hold interests in those companies as capital assets for investment purposes. > A Charity.
Passive NFE	A passive NFE means any NFE that is not an Active NFE.
Controlling Persons	<p>A Controlling Person is any natural persons who exercise control over an Entity.</p> <p>In the case of a trust, such term means the settlor(s), the trustee(s), the protector(s) (if any), the beneficiary(ies) or class(es) of beneficiaries, and any other natural person(s) exercising ultimate effective control over the trust, and in the case of a legal arrangement other than a trust, such term means persons in equivalent or similar positions.</p> <p>In the case of a company this includes any directors and natural person beneficial owners who own 25% of the share capital.</p>