

FATCA: WHERE ARE WE NOW?

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Introduction

- FATCA - Detect, deter and discourage offshore tax evasion through the use of foreign financial institutions (FFI), close information reporting loopholes; and
- Regulate perceived abuses concerning the use of foreign trust property by U.S. persons
- Sen. Max Baucus, Chair of S. Finance Comm. Cong. - Oct. 27, 2009
- Aug 1 2006, Tax Haven Abuses: The Enablers, the Tools and Secrecy (S. Perm. Subcomm on Investigations)

Key FATCA Sections

- Foreign Financial Institution Reporting
- Use of Foreign Trust Property
- Expansion of Foreign Grantor Trusts
- Required PFIC reporting
- Foreign Financial Asset Reporting
- Eff. Jan 1, 2013 (added IRC 1471 – 1474)
- Effective Mar 18, 2010 (IRC 643(i) changed)
- Effective Mar 18, 2010 (IRC 679(c) changed)
- Effective Mar 18, 2010 (changed IRC 6088)
- Effective Mar 18, 2010 (added IRC 6038D)

FFI Reporting

- New Code Sections 1471 – 74 require certain FFIs that hold U.S. investments to:
 - Enter into agreement with IRS
 - Identify U.S. taxpayers (direct and indirect)
- Report information on U.S. taxpayers
- Withhold 30% on payments to non-compliant account holders and FFIs that do not meet FATCA requirements

What Is a FFI?

- Foreign entity which in its ordinary course of business accepts deposits, holds financial assets for others, or its primary business activity is investing, trading financial assets or commodities
- Includes:
 - Banks
 - Broker / Dealers
 - Foreign Hedge Funds
 - Private equity funds
 - Private investment funds
 - Pension funds
 - Insurance companies
 - Foreign Trust Companies
 - Foreign Trusts
 - Etc.

FFI Reporting

■ Thus:

- A FFI which holds U.S. assets will be subject to the withholding, unless they fall within an exemption or they enter into a reporting agreement with the IRS by 31 Dec 2012
- The 30% withholding is applicable on U.S. source income (dividends, interest, capital gains, etc.) even if such income is exempt from tax under IRC Sections 861 and 871

IRS Agreements

■ Six Requirements

➤ Four apply to U.S. accounts maintained by FFI

- Report U.S. account information
- Withhold 30% for non-compliance, no agreement or FFI has made election
- Comply with IRS information requests

- Close account if U.S. account holder refuses to waive right of secrecy

➤ Two apply without regard to maintaining U.S. accounts

- Obtain information to determine U.S. / Non-U.S. account
- Comply with due diligence requirements

IRS Agreements

■ Exceptions to IRS agreements

- Does not apply to publicly traded funds
 - IRC 1471(d)(2)(C)
- Deemed Compliance
 - What FFI's will be deemed compliant
 - Non-U.S. Funds and others prohibiting U.S. Investors?

■ Practical Issues

- Determining investors (individual or institutional) / account holders U.S. status
- Reporting U.S. account information
- Withholding on non-compliant U.S. account holders

U.S. Account

- Financial account held by one or more U.S. persons except:

- a company, or its affiliates which includes at least one entity in the chain of ownership that is 80% owned by the parent, whose stock is traded on an established securities market,
- tax-exempt organization or trust
- division of the U.S. gov't or State gov't
- bank, a REIT, a registered investment company, and a common trust fund

- U.S. account also includes a U.S. owned foreign entity

- Includes foreign entities where a U.S. person has a 10% or greater ownership interest
- IRC 1471(d)(1) and 1473(2)

IRS Agreements

■ U.S. Account

Information to be Reported

- Name, address and tax identification number of each U.S. person for directly owned accounts and / or each account of a U.S. foreign owned entity

- Account number
- Account balance or value
- Gross receipts and withdrawals or payments from the account

Non-compliant Withholding

- Primarily issue for Non-U.S. Funds
 - U.S. Funds and financial institutions already required to withhold where foreign investor or account holder is undocumented or misidentified
- Pass-thru Payments
 - Determining amount
 - When is withholding required

Pass-thru Payments

■ Obligation to Withhold May Arise When:

- U.S. source income or proceeds of sale are paid to non-U.S. fund / financial institution
 - No IRS agreement

- Participating but non-compliant U.S. account holder
- Non-compliant U.S. account holder sells or redeems fund or account assets

Bottom Line

- FFI and Funds with U.S. Investments are subject to FATCA with limited exception
- Must Enter into Agreement with IRS, unless exempt or deemed compliant
- Determine U.S. and non-U.S. account holders
- Annually Report U.S. Account Information
- Withhold on non-compliant U.S. accounts

Public Comments

- Request for Comments on regulations
- Announcements and Notices are issued requesting thoughts on implementation of law
- IRS Notice 2010-60 focused on the FFI withholding and exemptions from FFI definition - insurance pension products, and family trusts
- IRS Announcement 2010-22 broadly requested FATCA comments

Treasury Regulations

- Income tax regulations are generally written by the Treasury Dept. (Asst. Sec. for Tax Policy) in conjunction with IRS Chief Counsel's Office
- Treasury recognizes there are significant costs associated with FATCA compliance

Treasury Regulations

- Providing Treasury with comments
- Considerations
 - Spirit of the law (principles of law and jurisprudence)
 - Ability to administer and enforce
- Demonstrate and explain how comments and recommendations follow the spirit of the principles of law
- Provide recommendations on ability to administer

Common Theme of Comments

- STEP USA
- American Bar Association
- American College of Trust & Estate Counsel (ACTEC)
- American Institute of Certified Public Accountants
- Exemptions from FFI reporting
- Requirements for determining U.S. Accounts
- Deemed Complaint FFIs
- Duplicative Reporting
- Determining value of account balance
- Valuation and distribution treatment of use of trust property

U.S. Treasury Position

- Treasury is very aware of FATCA compliance costs
- Itai Grinberg, attorney-advisor to Treasury International Tax Counsel spoke at ABA Tax Section meeting
- FATCA panel for Treasury is taking the compliance burden very serious and studying comments with regard to:
 - Deemed compliant FFI
 - Excluded FFIs
 - Foreign retirement plans
 - Pass-through issues
 - Compliance burden
 - Overriding treaty issues

U.S. Treasury Position

■ Excluded FFIs

- Notice 2010-60 stated that Treasury would consider excluding insurance companies that only issue insurance or reinsurance contracts without cash value

■ Grinberg:

- Confirmed this is likely

U.S. Treasury Position

■ Deemed Compliant FFIs

- Notice 2010-60 indicates that small family trusts and investment funds will be considered deemed compliant FFIs
- What is small – number of beneficiaries / owners?

■ Grinberg:

- Guidance will be provided as there was overwhelming public comments
- Guidance is unlikely to provide exclusion based on number of persons involved

U.S. Treasury Position

■ Foreign Retirement Plans

- Notice 2010 – 60 indicates Treasury is likely to provide exemption for foreign retirement plans from reporting

■ Grinberg:

- A regulation will be written but unlikely to provide specific list of foreign retirement plans but rather provide required guidelines for exemption

U.S. Treasury Position

- Foreign retirement plans
- Grinberg:
 - Regulations are likely to provide additional guidance on what constitutes a retirement plan pursuant to local foreign law
 - Requirements regarding employer sponsorship
 - Allowable participants
 - Etc.

U.S. Treasury Position

■ Compliance Burden

- Notice 2010-60 provides within 5 years after date on which FFI enters into IRS agreement all pre-existing non-U.S. accounts must be treated as new and subject to due diligence for determining if U.S. account

■ Grinberg:

- Stated that commentators considered this rule “the single largest cost driver” of compliance for FFIs
- Panel will carefully study

U.S. Treasury Position

■ Treaty Override

- FFI institutions are eligible for refund of withheld moneys only to the extent a treaty addresses such matter

■ Grinberg:

- Confirmed that a refund of withholding is required only where addressed by treaty
- Refund for exempt U.S. source income is only provided if treaty provision exists

New VDP

- IRS announced a new Voluntary Disclosure program focused on unreported offshore accounts
 - First mentioned by IRS Commissioner - December 2010
 - IRS is using initial VDP to develop new leads
 - Commissioner stated FATCA makes it riskier for U.S. persons to hide their income, hence more VDs before effective date of FFI reporting

New VDP

- Almost 3,000 add'l disclosures have been made since the 2009 VDP ended and FATCA rules enacted
- Terms:
 - Ends August 31, 2011
 - Provide returns and payment
- Period covered is 2003 through 2010
- 25% and 12.5% international information return penalty
- Interest, accuracy and underpayment penalties still apply

Questions