

## “FATCA” WITHHOLDING ON PAYMENTS TO FOREIGN PERSONS

### **I. BACKGROUND**

The primary purpose of FATCA (“Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act”) is to prevent and detect tax evasion by U.S. persons with offshore bank accounts and investments. To accomplish this goal, effective July 1, 2014, FATCA requires foreign financial institutions to provide the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) with information regarding their U.S. depositors.

However, even U.S. taxpayers that have nothing to do with financial services will be required to collect, analyze, document, and report information regarding payments to both foreign financial institutions and nonfinancial foreign entities.

As a result, any U.S. person (whether an individual, a corporation, a trust, a retirement plan, a tax-exempt organization, etc.) making a payment of U.S. source income is considered a withholding agent and must consider whether that payment is subject to FATCA.

### **II. INTERPLAY WITH REGULAR WITHHOLDING**

FATCA withholding (Chapter 4 withholding) applies independently of regular withholding for income tax purposes (Chapter 3 withholding). FATCA withholding applies first. Assuming the withholding agent validates a payee’s documentation and determines that FATCA does not apply, the U.S. withholding agent must still determine whether and the extent to which regular withholding tax is necessary.

If FATCA withholding applies, the 30% withholding is credited against any regular withholding (*i.e.*, there is no duplicative withholding).

### **III. INTERPLAY WITH TAX TREATIES**

The 30% FATCA withholding overrides any reduced withholding rates or exemption afforded by U.S. income tax treaties. This means that if payments of dividends or interest to a foreign company are otherwise subject to a reduced withholding under a U.S. tax treaty, the application of FATCA withholding would deny the ability to use this lower treaty rate.

### **IV. ENTITIES SUBJECT TO FATCA**

FATCA separates entities between “financial” and “non-financial.”

#### **A. Foreign Financial Institutions**

The main focus of FATCA is on payments to “foreign financial institutions” (“FFIs”). The definition of FFIs is very broad and includes, among others, entities such as banks, broker-dealers, custodian banks, hedge funds, private equity funds, family investment vehicles, and other investment vehicles.

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### IV. ENTITIES SUBJECT TO FATCA (Continued).

FFIs must generally enter into, and comply with, a reporting and withholding agreement (“**FFI Agreement**”) with the IRS with respect to U.S. account holders. An FFI that enters into an FFI Agreement is referred to as a “**Participating FFI (“PFFI”).**” An FFI that does not enter into an FFI Agreement (referred to as a “**Non-Participating FFI**”) is subject to a 30% gross withholding tax on withholdable payments, unless it is otherwise exempted from the FATCA regime.

Pursuant to an FFI Agreement, a PFFI generally must agree to collect and report to the IRS information with respect to (1) U.S. persons that hold “financial accounts” and (2) substantial U.S. owners of certain non-financial foreign entities (“**NFFE**s”), unless certain exceptions apply with respect to the account or payee.

The IRS has developed model Intergovernmental Agreements (“**IGAs**”) that are intended to allow FFIs to comply with FATCA reporting requirements without violating foreign law.

There are two different models of IGA. Under a Model 1 IGA, the foreign government requires FFIs to report information on U.S. accounts to the foreign government, and the foreign government forwards such information to the IRS. FFIs in jurisdictions with a Model 1 IGA are treated as complying with, and not subject to withholding under FATCA. Under a Model 2 IGA, the FATCA information reporting is done directly by the FFIs to the IRS.

#### **B. Foreign Financial Institutions**

Foreign entities that are not Financial Institutions are non-financial foreign entities (“**NFFE**”).

### V. PAYMENTS SUBJECT TO FATCA WITHHOLDING

Under the FATCA regulations, payments subject to withholding made to either FFIs or NFFEs include the following:

- Interest and dividends;
- Gross proceeds from the sale (occurring after December 31, 2016) of U.S. source interest or dividend producing property;
- Lending transaction payments, including loans of securities;
- Forward, futures, options, or notional principal contracts;
- Investment advisory fees, custodial fees, bank or brokerage fees;
- Premiums for insurance or annuity contracts; and
- Cash-value insurance or annuity payments.

From the above lists, it is clear that FATCA targets payments that are more financial in nature, as opposed to those routinely made by nonfinancial entities.

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### VI. PAYMENTS NOT SUBJECT TO FATCA WITHHOLDING

Nonfinancial payments excluded from the definition of withholdable payment include, among others, the following:

- services (including wages and other forms of employee compensation such as stock options),
- the use of property,
- office and equipment leases,
- software licenses,
- transportation and freight, and
- interest on outstanding accounts payable.

The definition of withholdable payment also excludes:

- payments in respect of any obligations outstanding on July 1, 2014,
- interest on certain short-term debt obligations, and
- income effectively connected with a US trade or business included in the beneficial owner’s gross income.

### VII. EXCEPTED NON-FINANCIAL FOREIGN ENTITIES

FATCA withholding does not apply to certain “excepted” NFFEs. Some of the most common types of excepted NFFEs are:

**Publicly traded NFFE** - corporations that are publicly traded on an established securities market and members of their expanded affiliated group;

**Active NFFE** – this is an entity in which:

less than 50% of gross income for the preceding calendar year is passive income; and  
less than 50% of whose assets during the preceding calendar year are passive assets.

**Nonfinancial group entity** - certain nonfinancial entities including holding companies, treasury centers, captive financial companies of a non-financial group, start-up companies, liquidating or bankrupt companies, and non-profit organizations.

In order for an excepted NFFE not to be subject to FATCA withholding, it must complete a Form W-8BEN-E and provide it to the withholding agent.

An NFFE other than an excepted NFFE is a “passive NFFE.” A passive NFFE may still be able to avoid FATCA withholding if it satisfies certain documentation requirements discussed below.

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**VIII. DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS**

A payment to a foreign payee is subject to 30% FATCA withholding unless the payee provides the withholding agent with a Form W-8BEN-E *Certificate of Status of Beneficial Owner for United States Tax Withholding and Reporting (Entities)* and certifies that either:

- The payment is a non-withholdable payment;
- The foreign payee is a Participating FFI, Reporting Model 1 FFI or Reporting Model 2 FFI;
- The foreign payee is an Excepted NFFE; or
- The foreign payee is a Passive NFFE and has either no U.S. substantial owners (any specified U.S. person with a greater than 10 % direct or indirect ownership interest in the foreign entity) or substantial U.S. owners and these owners are disclosed.

The withholding agent will report the U.S. substantial owner information to the IRS by completing Form 8966, *FATCA Report*. Form 8966 will be submitted to the IRS annually. Form 8966 will provide the IRS the name, address, and tax identification number of each substantial U.S. owner of the NFFE, and the total payments made to the NFFE.

**IX. PREPARING FOR FATCA**

U.S. payers will need to properly identify potentially withholdable payments and foreign payees from whom Form W-8BEN-E must be obtained. Implementing these new procedures will take time.

In addition, the new and much lengthier Form W-8BEN-E will represent a complex challenge for many foreign payees to complete, and you should expect many more requests for assistance from foreign payees.

Although the necessary documentation is not required until July 1, 2014, the complexity of the rules makes it important to start planning now. Funaro & Co.’s tax professionals are available to assist with this process.

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