

Glossary

If you would like more information on any of the definitions contained in this glossary, please contact a professional tax adviser.

Automatic Exchange of Information

The collective term used to summarise various financial account information exchange regimes such as FATCA and CRS.

CRS (Common Reporting Standard)

Regulations which stem from the OECD's (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) initiative to implement a global model of tax information and financial account information exchange between participating jurisdictions. The UK is one of over 100 participating jurisdictions to have introduced CRS. These regulations require Financial Institutions such as Royal Bank of Scotland to obtain certain tax information disclosures and classifications from all clients. For individuals, this includes tax residence(s) and tax number(s).

FATCA (Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act)

Regulations which require Financial Institutions such as Royal Bank of Scotland to obtain certain tax information disclosures and classifications from all clients. The aim is to identify US Persons, or certain entities with Controlling Persons who are US Persons. In the UK, FATCA came in to effect on 1 July 2014. For individuals, the information required includes a declaration of US status where applicable.

Financial Account

An account maintained by a Financial Institution such as Royal Bank of Scotland and includes deposits, accounts; custodial accounts and certain equity and debt interests.

International Tax Compliance Regulations 2015

Regulations which enact FATCA and CRS into UK law.

Tax Number (including 'functional equivalent')

A unique combination of letters and / or numbers assigned by a jurisdiction to a taxpayer for the purpose of administering the tax laws of such jurisdiction. Examples of this for individuals include a social security / insurance number, citizen / personal identification number, resident registration number and national ID card number.

Tax Residence

The definition of Tax Residence can be complex and varies from country to country. In general, this will be the countries in which a person may be liable to tax, based on the Tax Residence rules for those countries. Where our clients are unsure about their Tax Residence, we recommend speaking with a professional tax adviser.

US Person

You are considered a US Person for tax purposes if you are a US Citizen or a resident (alien) of the US under the Green Card or substantial presence test.

This document is based on our understanding of the current tax law and practice and is not intended to constitute definitive tax advice.

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