

IR1065

April 2026

The New Zealand CRS Applied Standard

based on the OECD's Common Standard on
reporting and due diligence for financial account
information



This document reflects the CRS as amended by the modifications set out in Section 185O and Schedule 2 of the Tax Administration Act 1994. It also includes the CRS amendments in effect as of 1 April 2026 (the amendments) and applies for the CRS period commencing 1 April 2026 (ending 31 March 2027 – reporting by 30 June 2027) and subsequent periods.

The reader should refer to Part 11B of the Tax Administration Act 1994 (in particular, sections 185N-185R) for further detail about the nature of their due diligence and reporting obligations and various options that they have available to them when carrying out such obligations.

Section I: General Reporting Requirements

A. Subject to paragraphs C through G, each Reporting Financial Institution must report the following information with respect to each Reportable Account of such Reporting Financial Institution:¹

1. a) the name, address, jurisdiction(s) of residence, TIN(s) and date of birth (in the case of an individual) of each Reportable Person that is an Account Holder of the account and whether the Account Holder has provided a valid self-certification;
- b) in the case of any Entity that is an Account Holder and that, after application of the due diligence procedures consistent with Sections V, VI and VII, is identified as having one or more Controlling Persons that is a Reportable Person, the name, address, jurisdiction(s) of residence and TIN(s) of the Entity and the name, address, jurisdiction(s) of residence, TIN(s) and date of birth of each Reportable Person as well as the role(s) by virtue of which each Reportable Person is a Controlling Person of the Entity and whether a valid self-certification has been provided for each Reportable Person; and
- c) whether the account is a joint account, including the number of joint Account Holders.
2. the account number (or functional equivalent in the absence of an account number), the type of account, and whether the account is a Pre-existing Account or a New Account;
3. the name and identifying number (if any) of the Reporting Financial Institution;
4. the account balance or value (including, in the case of a Cash Value Insurance Contract or Annuity Contract, the Cash Value or surrender value) as of 31 March of the reporting period² or, if the account was closed during such period, the closure of the account;
5. in the case of any Custodial Account:
 - a) the total gross amount of interest, the total gross amount of dividends, and the total gross amount of other income generated with respect to the assets held in the account, in each case paid or credited to the account (or with respect to the account) during the reporting period ending 31 March; and
 - b) the total gross proceeds from the sale or redemption of Financial Assets paid or credited to the account during the reporting period ending 31 March with respect to which the Reporting Financial Institution acted as a custodian, broker, nominee, or otherwise as an agent for the Account Holder;
6. in the case of any Depository Account, the total gross amount of interest paid or credited to the account during the reporting period ending 31 March; and
- 6bis. in the case of any Equity Interest held in an Investment Entity that is a legal arrangement, the role(s) by virtue of which the Reportable Person is an Equity Interest holder; and
7. in the case of any account not described in subparagraph A(5) or (6), the total gross amount paid or credited to the Account Holder with respect to the account during the reporting period ending 31 March with respect to which the Reporting Financial Institution is the obligor or debtor, including the aggregate amount of any redemption payments made to the Account Holder during the reporting period ending 31 March.

¹ This is subject to the transitional measures for the reporting of "roles" set out in Section X(B) (see further below).

² IR CLARIFICATION: For New Zealand purposes the relevant year is the 12-month period ending with 31 March, unless the context requires a different interpretation (see Item 1, Part 1, Schedule 2, of the Tax Administration Act 1994).

B. The information reported must identify the currency in which each amount is denominated.

C. Notwithstanding subparagraph A(1), with respect to each Reportable Account that is a Pre-existing Account³, the TIN(s) or date of birth⁴ is not required to be reported if such TIN(s) or date of birth is not in the records of the Reporting Financial Institution and is not otherwise required to be collected by such Reporting Financial Institution under domestic law. However, a Reporting Financial Institution is required to use reasonable efforts to obtain the TIN(s) and date of birth with respect to Pre-existing Accounts by the end of the second reporting period following the year in which such Accounts were identified as Reportable Accounts and whenever it is required to update the information relating to the Preexisting Account pursuant to domestic AML/KYC Procedures.

D. Notwithstanding subparagraph A(1), the TIN is not required to be reported if

(i) a TIN is not issued by the relevant Reportable Jurisdiction or

(ii) the domestic law of the relevant Reportable Jurisdiction does not require the collection of the TIN issued by such Reportable Jurisdiction.

E. Notwithstanding subparagraph A(1), the place of birth is not required to be reported unless the Reporting Financial Institution is otherwise required⁵ to obtain and report it under domestic law and it is available in the electronically searchable data maintained by the Reporting Financial Institution.

F. ...⁶

G. Notwithstanding subparagraph A(5)(b) and unless the Reporting Financial Institution elects otherwise with respect to any clearly identified group of accounts, the gross proceeds from the sale or redemption of a Financial Asset are not required to be reported to the extent such gross proceeds from the sale or redemption of such Financial Asset are reported by the Reporting Financial Institution under the Crypto-Asset Reporting Framework.

Section II: General Due Diligence Requirements

A. An account is treated as a Reportable Account beginning as of the date it is identified as such pursuant to the due diligence procedures in Sections II through VII and, unless otherwise provided, information with respect to a Reportable Account must be reported annually in the year following the year to which the information relates.

B. A Reporting Financial Institution, which pursuant to the procedures described in Sections II through VII, identifies any account as a Foreign Account⁷ that is not a Reportable Account at the time the due diligence is performed, may rely on the outcome of such procedures to comply with future reporting obligations.

³ IR CLARIFICATION: Item 2, Part 1, Schedule 2, of the Tax Administration Act 1994, provides that the CRS standard is treated as modified by the Wider Approach to the Common Reporting Standard in Annex 5 of the CRS publication, subject to the amendments to the CRS in the CARF document. However, despite the Wider Approach to the Common Reporting Standard, Section I, paragraph C of the CRS standard only applies to a Reportable Account that is a Pre-existing Account.

⁴ IR CLARIFICATION: The CRS requirement to also report the place of birth is omitted in this New Zealand specific version. This is because the exception set out in paragraph E of Section I of the CRS currently applies in New Zealand.

⁵ IR CLARIFICATION: There is currently no New Zealand requirement for a Reporting Financial Institution to report the place of birth.

⁶ IR CLARIFICATION: Item 3, Part 1, Schedule 2, of the Tax Administration Act 1994, provides that paragraph F is to be disregarded.

⁷ IR CLARIFICATION: The term "Foreign Account" is not used (or defined) in the CRS. It is unique to Annex 5 of the OECD's CRS publication and is based on the wider approach to CRS due diligence. It would cover any jurisdiction **other than** New Zealand (i.e. an account held, or if applicable controlled, by a non-resident). Item 2, Part 1, Schedule 2, of the Tax Administration Act 1994, provides that the CRS standard is treated as modified by the *Wider Approach to the Common Reporting Standard* in Annex 5 of the CRS publication, subject to the amendments to the CRS in the CARF document. However, despite the Wider Approach to the Common Reporting Standard, Section I, paragraph C of the CRS standard only applies to a Reportable Account that is a Preexisting Account.

C. The balance or value of an account is determined as of 31 March of the reporting period as set out below.

D. Where a balance or value threshold is to be determined as of the last day of a year,⁸ the relevant balance or value must be determined as of the last day of the reporting period that ends with or within that year.

E. Each Jurisdiction may allow Reporting Financial Institutions to use service providers to fulfil the reporting and due diligence obligations imposed on such Reporting Financial Institutions, as contemplated in domestic law, but these obligations shall remain the responsibility of the Reporting Financial Institutions.⁹

F. Each Jurisdiction may allow Reporting Financial Institutions to apply the due diligence procedures for New Accounts to Pre-existing Accounts, and the due diligence procedures for High Value Accounts to Lower Value Accounts. Where a Jurisdiction allows New Account due diligence procedures to be used for Pre-existing Accounts, the rules otherwise applicable to Pre-existing Accounts continue to apply.¹⁰

Section III: Due Diligence for Pre-existing Individual Accounts

The following procedures apply with respect to Pre-existing Individual Accounts.

A. Accounts Not Required to be Reviewed, Identified, or Reported.

A Pre-existing Individual Account that is a Cash Value Insurance Contract or an Annuity Contract is not required to be reviewed, identified or reported, provided the Reporting Financial Institution is effectively prevented by law from selling such Contract to residents of a Reportable Jurisdiction.

B. Lower Value Accounts. The following procedures apply with respect to Lower Value Accounts.

1. Residence Address.

If the Reporting Financial Institution has in its records a current residence address for the individual Account Holder based on Documentary Evidence, the Reporting Financial Institution may treat the individual Account Holder as being a resident for tax purposes of the jurisdiction in which the address is located for purposes of determining whether such individual Account Holder is a Reportable Person.

2. Electronic Record Search.

If the Reporting Financial Institution does not rely on a current residence address for the individual Account Holder based on Documentary Evidence as set forth in subparagraph B(1), the Reporting Financial Institution must review electronically searchable data maintained by the Reporting Financial Institution for any of the following indicia and apply subparagraphs B(3) through (6):

- a) identification of the Account Holder as a resident of a Foreign Jurisdiction¹¹;

⁸ IR CLARIFICATION: For New Zealand purposes the relevant year is the 12-month period ending with 31 March, unless the context requires a different interpretation (see Item 1, Part 1, Schedule 2, of the Tax Administration Act 1994).

⁹ IR CLARIFICATION: Pursuant to section 185O(5) of the Tax Administration Act 1994, a Reporting Financial Institution is able to apply this option.

¹⁰ IR CLARIFICATION: Pursuant to section 185O(5) of the Tax Administration Act 1994, a Reporting Financial Institution is able to apply these options.

¹¹ IR CLARIFICATION: The term "Foreign Jurisdiction" is not used (or defined) in the CRS. It is unique to Annex 5 of the OECD's CRS publication and is based on the wider approach to CRS due diligence. It would cover any jurisdiction **other than** New Zealand (i.e. an account held, or if applicable controlled, by a non-resident). Item 2, Part 1, Schedule 2, of the Tax Administration Act 1994, provides that the CRS standard is treated as modified by the Wider Approach to the Common Reporting Standard in Annex 5 of the CRS publication, subject to the amendments to the CRS in the CARF document. However, despite the Wider Approach to the

- b) current mailing or residence address (including a post office box) in a Foreign Jurisdiction;
- c) one or more telephone numbers in a Foreign Jurisdiction and no telephone number in the jurisdiction of the Reporting Financial Institution;
- d) standing instructions (other than with respect to a Depository Account) to transfer funds to an account maintained in a Foreign Jurisdiction;
- e) currently effective power of attorney or signatory authority granted to a person with an address in a Foreign Jurisdiction; or
- f) a “hold mail” instruction or “in-care-of” address in a Foreign Jurisdiction if the Reporting Financial Institution does not have any other address on file for the Account Holder.

3. If none of the indicia listed in subparagraph B(2) are discovered in the electronic search, then no further action is required until there is a change in circumstances that results in one or more indicia being associated with the account, or the account becomes a High Value Account.

4. If any of the indicia listed in subparagraph B(2)(a) through (e) are discovered in the electronic search, or if there is a change in circumstances that results in one or more indicia being associated with the account, then the Reporting Financial Institution must treat the Account Holder as a resident for tax purposes of each Foreign Jurisdiction for which an indicium is identified, unless it elects to apply subparagraph B(6) and one of the exceptions in such subparagraph applies with respect to that account.

5. If a “hold mail” instruction or “in-care-of” address is discovered in the electronic search and no other address and none of the other indicia listed in subparagraph B(2)(a) through (e) are identified for the Account Holder, the Reporting Financial Institution must, in the order most appropriate to the circumstances, apply the paper record search described in subparagraph C(2), or seek to obtain from the Account Holder a self-certification or Documentary Evidence to establish the residence(s) for tax purposes of such Account Holder. If the paper search fails to establish an indicium and the attempt to obtain the self-certification or Documentary Evidence is not successful, the Reporting Financial Institution must report the account as an undocumented account.

6. Notwithstanding a finding of indicia under subparagraph B(2), a Reporting Financial Institution is not required to treat an Account Holder as a resident of a Foreign Jurisdiction if:

- a) the Account Holder information contains a current mailing or residence address in the Foreign Jurisdiction, one or more telephone numbers in the Foreign Jurisdiction (and no telephone number in the jurisdiction of the Reporting Financial Institution) or standing instructions (with respect to Financial Accounts other than Depository Accounts) to transfer funds to an account maintained in a Foreign Jurisdiction, the Reporting Financial Institution obtains, or has previously reviewed and maintains a record of:

- i) a self-certification from the Account Holder of the jurisdiction(s) of residence of such Account Holder that does not include such Foreign Jurisdiction; and

ii) Documentary Evidence establishing the Account Holder's residence for tax purposes other than such Foreign Jurisdiction.

b) the Account Holder information contains a currently effective power of attorney or signatory authority granted to a person with an address in a Foreign Jurisdiction, the Reporting Financial Institution obtains, or has previously reviewed and maintains a record of:

i) a self-certification from the Account Holder of the jurisdiction(s) of residence of such Account Holder that does not include such Foreign Jurisdiction; or

ii) Documentary Evidence establishing the Account Holder's residence for tax purposes other than Foreign Jurisdiction.

C. Enhanced Review Procedures for High Value Accounts. The following enhanced review procedures apply with respect to High Value Accounts.

1. Electronic Record Search.

With respect to High Value Accounts, the Reporting Financial Institution must review electronically searchable data maintained by the Reporting Financial Institution for any of the indicia described in subparagraph B(2).

2. Paper Record Search.

If the Reporting Financial Institution's electronically searchable databases include fields for, and capture all of the information described in, subparagraph C(3), then a further paper record search is not required. If the electronic databases do not capture all of this information, then with respect to a High Value Account, the Reporting Financial Institution must also review the current customer master file and, to the extent not contained in the current customer master file, the following documents associated with the account and obtained by the Reporting Financial Institution within the last five years for any of the indicia described in subparagraph B(2):

a) the most recent Documentary Evidence collected with respect to the account;

b) the most recent account opening contract or documentation;

c) the most recent documentation obtained by the Reporting Financial Institution pursuant to AML/KYC Procedures or for other regulatory purposes;

d) any power of attorney or signature authority forms currently in effect; and

e) any standing instructions (other than with respect to a Depository Account) to transfer funds currently in effect.

3. Exception To The Extent Databases Contain Sufficient Information.

A Reporting Financial Institution is not required to perform the paper record search described in subparagraph C(2) to the extent the Reporting Financial Institution's electronically searchable information includes the following:

a) the Account Holder's residence status;

b) the Account Holder's residence address and mailing address currently on file with the Reporting Financial Institution;

c) the Account Holder's telephone number(s) currently on file, if any, with the Reporting Financial Institution;

d) in the case of Financial Accounts other than Depository Accounts, whether there are standing instructions to transfer funds in the account to another account (including an account at another branch of the Reporting Financial Institution or another Financial Institution);

e) whether there is a current “in-care-of” address or “hold mail” instruction for the Account Holder; and

f) whether there is any power of attorney or signatory authority for the account.

4. Relationship Manager Inquiry for Actual Knowledge.

In addition to the electronic and paper record searches described above, the Reporting Financial Institution must treat as a Reportable Account any High Value Account assigned to a relationship manager (including any Financial Accounts aggregated with that High Value Account) if the relationship manager has actual knowledge that the Account Holder is a Reportable Person.

5. Effect of Finding Indicia.

a) If none of the indicia listed in subparagraph B(2) are discovered in the enhanced review of High Value Accounts described above, and the account is not identified as held by a resident for tax purposes in a Foreign Jurisdiction in subparagraph C(4), then further action is not required until there is a change in circumstances that results in one or more indicia being associated with the account.

b) If any of the indicia listed in subparagraph B(2)(a) through (e) are discovered in the enhanced review of High Value Accounts described above, or if there is a subsequent change in circumstances that results in one or more indicia being associated with the account, then the Reporting Financial Institution must treat the Account Holder as a resident for tax purposes of each Foreign Jurisdiction for which an indicium is identified unless it elects to apply subparagraph B(6) and one of the exceptions in such subparagraph applies with respect to that account.

c) If a “hold mail” instruction or “in-care-of” address is discovered in the enhanced review of High Value Accounts described above, and no other address and none of the other indicia listed in subparagraph B(2)(a) through (e) are identified for the Account Holder, the Reporting Financial Institution must obtain from such Account Holder a self-certification or Documentary Evidence to establish the residence(s) for tax purposes of the Account Holder. If the Reporting Financial Institution cannot obtain such self-certification or Documentary Evidence, it must report the account as an undocumented account.

6. The Reporting Financial Institution must¹² complete the enhanced review procedures described in paragraph C with respect to an account of the type described in subparagraphs a) or b) within the 12-month period ending with 31 March following the year in which the account becomes a High Value Account. If based on this review the account is identified as a Reportable Account, the Reporting Financial Institution must report the required information about the account with respect to the year in which it is identified as a Reportable Account and subsequent years on an annual basis, unless the Account Holder ceases to be a Reportable Person.

The types of accounts are—

¹² IR CLARIFICATION: This date is inserted pursuant to Item 4, Part 1, Schedule 2 of the Tax Administration Act 1994.

a) a Pre-existing Individual Account that is treated as a Financial Account solely by virtue of the amendments to the Common Reporting Standard and is not a High Value Account as of 31 March 2026, but becomes a High Value Account as of the last day of a subsequent 12-month period ending with 31 March:

b) a Pre-existing Individual Account that is not a High Value Account as of 30 June 2017, but becomes a High Value Account as of the last day of a subsequent 12-month period ending with 31 March.

7. Once a Reporting Financial Institution applies the enhanced review procedures described in paragraph C to a High Value Account, the Reporting Financial Institution is not required to re-apply such procedures, other than the relationship manager inquiry described in subparagraph C(4), to the same High Value Account in any subsequent year unless the account is undocumented where the Reporting Financial Institution should re-apply them annually until such account ceases to be undocumented.

8. If there is a change of circumstances with respect to a High Value Account that results in one or more indicia described in subparagraph B(2) being associated with the account, then the Reporting Financial Institution must treat the account as a Reportable Account with respect to each Foreign Jurisdiction for which an indicium is identified unless it elects to apply subparagraph B(6) and one of the exceptions in such subparagraph applies with respect to that account.

9. A Reporting Financial Institution must implement procedures to ensure that a relationship manager identifies any change in circumstances of an account. For example, if a relationship manager is notified that the Account Holder has a new mailing address in a Foreign Jurisdiction, the Reporting Financial Institution is required to treat the new address as a change in circumstances and, if it elects to apply subparagraph B(6), is required to obtain the appropriate documentation from the Account Holder.

D. (i) Review of Pre-existing Individual Accounts must be completed, in the case of High Value Accounts, by 30 June 2018, and in the case of Lower Value Accounts, by 30 June 2019.¹³

(ii) Review of Pre-existing Individual Accounts that become Financial Account solely because of the CRS amendments of 1 April 2026 must be completed by 31 March 2027.¹⁴

Section IV: Due Diligence for New Individual Accounts

The following procedures apply with respect to New Individual Accounts.

A. with respect to New Individual Accounts, upon account opening, a Reporting Financial Institution must obtain a self-certification, which may be part of the account opening documentation, that allows the Reporting Financial Institution to determine the Account Holder's residence(s) for tax purposes and confirm the reasonableness of such self-certification based on the information obtained by the Reporting Financial Institution in connection with the opening of the account, including any documentation collected pursuant to AML/KYC Procedures.

B. If the self-certification establishes that the Account Holder is resident for tax purposes in a Reportable Jurisdiction, the Reporting Financial Institution must treat the account as a Reportable Account and the

¹³ IR CLARIFICATION: These dates are inserted pursuant to Item 5, Part 1, Schedule 2 of the Tax Administration Act 1994.

¹⁴ IR CLARIFICATION: This date is inserted pursuant to Item 5, Part 1, Schedule 2 of the Tax Administration Act 1994.

self-certification must also include the Account Holder's TIN with respect to such Reportable Jurisdiction (subject to paragraph D of Section I) and date of birth.¹⁵

C. If there is a change of circumstances with respect to a New Individual Account that causes the Reporting Financial Institution to know, or have reason to know, that the original self-certification is incorrect or unreliable, the Reporting Financial Institution cannot rely on the original self-certification and must obtain a valid self-certification that establishes the residence(s) for tax purposes of the Account Holder.

Section V: Due Diligence for Pre-existing Entity Accounts

The following procedures apply with respect to Pre-existing Entity Accounts.

A. Entity Accounts Not Required to Be Reviewed, Identified or Reported.

Unless the Reporting Financial Institution elects otherwise, either with respect to all Pre-existing Entity Accounts or, separately, with respect to any clearly identified group of such accounts, a Pre-existing Entity Account with an aggregate account balance or value that does not exceed USD 250 000 as of 30 June 2017 or, in the case of a Pre-existing Entity Account that is treated as a Financial Account solely by virtue of the amendments to the Common Reporting Standard, does not exceed USD 250 000 as of 31 March 2026¹⁶, is not required to be reviewed, identified, or reported as a Reportable Account until the aggregate account balance or value exceeds USD 250 000 as of the last day of any subsequent 31 March.

B. Entity Accounts Subject to Review.

The following accounts must be reviewed in accordance with the procedures set forth in paragraph D:¹⁷

1. A Pre-existing Entity Account that has an aggregate account balance or value that exceeds USD 250 000 as of 30 June 2017:
2. A Pre-existing Entity Account that does not exceed USD 250 000 as of 30 June 2017 but the aggregate account balance or value of which exceeds USD 250 000 as of the last day of any subsequent 12-month period ending with 31 March:
3. A Pre-existing Entity Account that is treated as a Financial Account solely by virtue of the amendments to the Common Reporting Standard and that has an aggregate account balance or value that exceeds USD 250 000 as of 31 March 2026:
4. A Pre-existing Entity Account that is treated as a Financial Account solely by virtue of the amendments to the Common Reporting Standard and that does not exceed USD 250 000 as of 31 March 2026 but the aggregate account balance or value of which exceeds USD 250 000 as of the last day of any subsequent 12-month period ending with 31 March.

C. Entity Accounts with Respect to Which Reporting Is Required.

With respect to Preexisting Entity Accounts described in paragraph B, only accounts that are held by one or more Entities that are Reportable Persons, or by Passive NFEs with one or more Controlling Persons who are Reportable Persons, shall be treated as Reportable Accounts.

D. Review Procedures for Identifying Entity Accounts With Respect to Which Reporting may be Required.

For Pre-existing Entity Accounts described in paragraph B, a Reporting Financial Institution must apply the following review procedures:

¹⁵ IR CLARIFICATION: Sections 185N(3) and 185N(3b) of the Tax Administration Act 1994 require that a Reporting Financial Institution also obtain such TIN(s) (subject to paragraph D of Section I) and date of birth information if the Account Holder is identified as being resident in a foreign jurisdiction other than a Reportable Jurisdiction and who would be a Reportable Person if the foreign jurisdiction were a Reportable Jurisdiction.

¹⁶ IR CLARIFICATION: This date is inserted pursuant to Item 6, Part 1, Schedule 2 of the Tax Administration Act 1994.

¹⁷ IR CLARIFICATION: This date is inserted pursuant to Item 7, Part 1, Schedule 2 of the Tax Administration Act 1994.

1. Determine the Residence of the Entity.

a) Review information maintained for regulatory or customer relationship purposes (including information collected pursuant to AML/KYC Procedures) to determine the Account Holder's residence. For this purpose, information indicating the Account Holder's residence includes a place of incorporation or organisation, or an address in a Foreign Jurisdiction.

b) If the information indicates that the Account Holder is a Reportable Person, the Reporting Financial Institution must treat the account as a Reportable Account unless it obtains a self-certification from the Account Holder, or reasonably determines based on information in its possession or that is publicly available, that the Account Holder is not a Reportable Person.

2. Determine the Residence of the Controlling Persons of a Passive NFE.

With respect to an Account Holder of a Pre-existing Entity Account (including an Entity that is a Reportable Person), the Reporting Financial Institution must identify whether the Account Holder is a Passive NFE with one or more Controlling Persons and determine the residence of such Controlling Persons. If any of the Controlling Persons of a Passive NFE is a Reportable Person, then the account is treated as a Reportable Account. In making these determinations the Reporting Financial Institution must follow the guidance in subparagraphs D(2)(a) through (c) in the order most appropriate under the circumstances.

a) Determining whether the Account Holder is a Passive NFE. For purposes of determining whether the Account Holder is a Passive NFE, the Reporting Financial Institution must obtain a self-certification from the Account Holder to establish its status, unless it has information in its possession or that is publicly available, based on which it can reasonably determine that the Account Holder is an Active NFE or a Financial Institution other than an Investment Entity described in subparagraph A(6)(b) of Section VIII that is not a Participating Jurisdiction Financial Institution.

b) Determining the Controlling Persons of an Account Holder. For the purposes of determining the Controlling Persons of an Account Holder, a Reporting Financial Institution may rely on information collected and maintained pursuant to AML/KYC Procedures.

c) Determining the residence of a Controlling Person of a Passive NFE. For the purposes of determining the residence of a Controlling Person of a Passive NFE, a Reporting Financial Institution may rely on:

i) information collected and maintained pursuant to AML/KYC Procedures in the case of a Pre-existing Entity Account held by one or more Passive NFEs with an aggregate account balance or value that does not exceed USD 1 000 000; or

ii) a self-certification from the Account Holder or such Controlling Person of the jurisdiction(s) in which the Controlling Person is resident for tax purposes. If a self-certification is not provided, the Reporting Financial Institution will establish such residence(s) by applying the procedures described in paragraph C of Section III.

E. Timing of Review and Additional Procedures Applicable to Pre-existing Entity Accounts.

1. Review of Pre-existing Entity Accounts with an aggregate account balance or value that exceeds USD 250 000 as of 30 June 2017 must be completed by 30 June 2019¹⁸.

2. Review of Pre-existing Entity Accounts with an aggregate account balance or value that does not exceed USD 250 000 as of 30 June 2017, but exceeds USD 250 000 as of 31 March¹⁹ of a subsequent year, must be completed within the 12-month period ending with 31 March following the year in which the aggregate account balance or value exceeds USD 250 000.

2A. Review of Preexisting Entity Accounts that are treated as Financial Accounts solely by virtue of the amendments to the Common Reporting Standard with an aggregate account balance or value that exceeds USD 250 000 as of 31 March 2026 must be completed by 31 March 2027.²⁰

2B. Review of Preexisting Entity Accounts that are treated as Financial Accounts solely by virtue of the amendments to the Common Reporting Standard with an aggregate account balance or value that does not exceed USD 250 000 as of 31 March 2026 but exceeds USD 250 000 as of 31 March of a subsequent year must be completed within the 12-month period ending with 31 March following the year in which the aggregate account balance or value exceeds USD 250 000.²¹

3. If there is a change of circumstances with respect to a Pre-existing Entity Account that causes the Reporting Financial Institution to know, or have reason to know, that the self-certification or other documentation associated with an account is incorrect or unreliable, the Reporting Financial Institution must re-determine the status of the account in accordance with the procedures set forth in paragraph D.

Section VI: Due Diligence for New Entity Accounts

The following procedures apply with respect to New Entity Accounts.

A. Review Procedures for Identifying Entity Accounts With Respect to Which Reporting may be Required. For New Entity Accounts, a Reporting Financial Institution must apply the following review procedures:

1. Determine the Residence of the Entity.

a) Obtain a self-certification, which may be part of the account opening documentation, that allows the Reporting Financial Institution to determine the Account Holder's residence(s) for tax purposes²² and confirm the reasonableness of such self-certification based on the information obtained by the Reporting Financial Institution in connection with the opening of the account, including any documentation collected pursuant to AML/KYC Procedures. If the Entity certifies that it has no residence for tax purposes, the Reporting Financial Institution may rely on the address of the principal office of the Entity to determine the residence of the Account Holder.

b) If the self-certification indicates that the Account Holder is resident in a Reportable Jurisdiction, the Reporting Financial Institution must treat the account as a Reportable

¹⁸ IR CLARIFICATION: This date is inserted pursuant to Item 8, Part 1, Schedule 2 of the Tax Administration Act 1994. A Reporting financial institution has the option of disregarding this USD 250,000 threshold. Section 185N(12) of the Tax Administration Act 1994 provides that a Reporting Financial Institution that chooses not to apply the USD 250 000 threshold for such accounts is also required to complete the review of such accounts by 30 June 2019.

¹⁹ IR CLARIFICATION: This date is inserted pursuant to Item 9, Part 1, Schedule 2 of the Tax Administration Act 1994.

²⁰ IR CLARIFICATION: This date is inserted pursuant to Item 10, Part 1, Schedule 2 of the Tax Administration Act 1994.

²¹ IR CLARIFICATION: This date is inserted pursuant to Item 10, Part 1, Schedule 2 of the Tax Administration Act 1994.

²² IR CLARIFICATION: If the self-certification indicates that the Account Holder is a Reportable Person the Reporting Financial Institution should collect the Account Holder's foreign TIN(s) (subject to paragraph D of Section I). Sections 185N(3) and 185N(3b) of the Tax Administration Act 1994 provide that this requirement also extends to cover those Account Holders that are identified as resident in a jurisdiction other than a Reportable Jurisdiction and that would be Reportable Persons if the foreign jurisdiction were a Reportable Jurisdiction.

Account unless it reasonably determines based on information in its possession or that is publicly available, that the Account Holder is not a Reportable Person with respect to such Reportable Jurisdiction.

2. Determine the Residence of the Controlling Persons of a Passive NFE.

With respect to an Account Holder of a New Entity Account (including an Entity that is a Reportable Person), the Reporting Financial Institution must identify whether the Account Holder is a Passive NFE with one or more Controlling Persons and determine the residence of such Reportable Persons. If any of the Controlling Persons of a Passive NFE is a Reportable Person, then the account must be treated as a Reportable Account. In making these determinations the Reporting Financial Institution must follow the guidance in subparagraphs A(2)(a) through (c) in the order most appropriate under the circumstances.

a) Determining whether the Account Holder is a Passive NFE. For purposes of determining whether the Account Holder is a Passive NFE, the Reporting Financial Institution must rely on a self-certification from the Account Holder to establish its status, unless it has information in its possession or that is publicly available, based on which it can reasonably determine that the Account Holder is an Active NFE or a Financial Institution other than an Investment Entity described in subparagraph A(6)(b) of Section VIII that is not a Participating Jurisdiction Financial Institution.

b) Determining the Controlling Persons of an Account Holder. For purposes of determining the Controlling Persons of an Account Holder, a Reporting Financial Institution may rely on information collected and maintained pursuant to AML/KYC Procedures, provided that such procedures are consistent with the 2012 FATF Recommendations. If the Reporting Financial Institution is not legally required to apply AML/KYC Procedures that are consistent with the 2012 FATF Recommendations, it must apply substantially similar procedures for the purpose of determining the Controlling Persons.

c) Determining the residence of a Controlling Person of a Passive NFE. For purposes of determining the residence of a Controlling Person of a Passive NFE, a Reporting Financial Institution may rely on a self-certification²³ from the Account Holder or such Controlling Person.

Section VII: Special Due Diligence Rules

The following additional rules apply in implementing the due diligence procedures described above:

A. Reliance on Self-Certifications and Documentary Evidence.

A Reporting Financial Institution may not rely on a self-certification or Documentary Evidence if the Reporting Financial Institution knows or has reason to know that the self-certification or Documentary Evidence is incorrect or unreliable.

A bis. Temporary lack of Self-Certification.

In exceptional circumstances where a self-certification cannot be obtained by a Reporting Financial Institution in respect of a New Account in time to meet its due diligence and reporting obligations with

²³ IR CLARIFICATION: If the self-certification indicates that a Controlling Person is a Reportable Person the Reporting Financial Institution should collect the Controlling Person's foreign TIN(s) (subject to paragraph D of Section I) and date of birth. Sections 185N(3) and 185N(3b) of the Tax Administration Act 1994 provide that this requirement also extends to cover those Controlling Persons that are identified as resident in a jurisdiction other than a Reportable Jurisdiction and that would be Reportable Persons if the foreign jurisdiction were a Reportable Jurisdiction.

respect to the reporting period ending 31 March during which the account was opened, the Reporting Financial Institution must apply the due diligence procedures for Preexisting Accounts, until such self-certification is obtained and validated.

B. Alternative Procedures for Financial Accounts Held by Individual Beneficiaries of a Cash Value Insurance Contract or an Annuity Contract.

1. A Reporting Financial Institution may presume that an individual beneficiary (other than the owner) of a Cash Value Insurance Contract or an Annuity Contract receiving a death benefit is not a Reportable Person and may treat such Financial Account as other than a Reportable Account unless the Reporting Financial Institution has actual knowledge, or reason to know, that the beneficiary is a Reportable Person. A Reporting Financial Institution has reason to know that a beneficiary of a Cash Value Insurance Contract or an Annuity Contract is a Reportable Person if the information collected by the Reporting Financial Institution and associated with the beneficiary contains indicia of residence in a Foreign Jurisdiction as described in paragraph B of Section III. If a Reporting Financial Institution has actual knowledge, or reason to know, that the beneficiary is a Reportable Person, the Reporting Financial Institution must follow the procedures in paragraph B of Section III.

2. A Reporting Financial Institution may treat a Financial Account that is a member's interest in a Group Cash Value Insurance Contract or Group Annuity Contract as a Financial Account that is not a Reportable Account until the date on which an amount is payable to the employee/certificate holder or beneficiary, if the Financial Account that is a member's interest in a Group Cash Value Insurance Contract or Group Annuity Contract meets the following requirements:

- a) the Group Cash Value Insurance Contract or Group Annuity Contract is issued to an employer and covers twenty-five or more employee/certificate holders;
- b) the employee/certificate holders are entitled to receive any contract value related to their interests and to name beneficiaries for the benefit payable upon the employee's death; and
- c) the aggregate amount payable to any employee/certificate holder or beneficiary does not exceed USD 1 000 000.

The term "Group Cash Value Insurance Contract" means a Cash Value Insurance Contract that (i) provides coverage on individuals who are affiliated through an employer, trade association, labour union, or other association or group; and (ii) charges a premium for each member of the group (or member of a class within the group) that is determined without regard to the individual health characteristics other than age, gender, and smoking habits of the member (or class of members) of the group. The term "Group Annuity Contract" means an Annuity Contract under which the obliges are individuals who are affiliated through an employer, trade association, labour union, or other association or group.²⁴

C. Account Balance Aggregation and Currency Rules.

1. Aggregation of Individual Accounts. For purposes of determining the aggregate balance or value of Financial Accounts held by an individual, a Reporting Financial Institution is required to aggregate all Financial Accounts maintained by the Reporting Financial Institution, or by a Related Entity, but only to the extent that the Reporting Financial Institution's computerised systems link the Financial Accounts by reference to a data element such as client number or TIN, and allow

²⁴ IR CLARIFICATION: Paragraph B(2) is inserted pursuant to item 11, Part 1, Schedule 2 of the Tax Administration Act 1994.

account balances or values to be aggregated. Each holder of a jointly held Financial Account shall be attributed the entire balance or value of the jointly held Financial Account for purposes of applying the aggregation requirements described in this subparagraph.

2. Aggregation of Entity Accounts. For purposes of determining the aggregate balance or value of Financial Accounts held by an Entity, a Reporting Financial Institution is required to take into account all Financial Accounts that are maintained by the Reporting Financial Institution, or by a Related Entity, but only to the extent that the Reporting Financial Institution's computerised systems link the Financial Accounts by reference to a data element such as client number or TIN, and allow account balances or values to be aggregated. Each holder of a jointly held Financial Account shall be attributed the entire balance or value of the jointly held Financial Account for purposes of applying the aggregation requirements described in this subparagraph.

3. Special Aggregation Rule Applicable to Relationship Managers. For purposes of determining the aggregate balance or value of Financial Accounts held by a person to determine whether a Financial Account is a High Value Account, a Reporting Financial Institution is also required, in the case of any Financial Accounts that a relationship manager knows, or has reason to know, are directly or indirectly owned, controlled, or established (other than in a fiduciary capacity) by the same person, to aggregate all such accounts.

4. Amounts Read to Include Equivalent in Other Currencies. All dollar amounts are in US dollars. However, an entity has the option of treating all dollar amounts referred to in the CRS standard as being in New Zealand dollars.²⁵

Section VIII: Defined Terms

The following terms have the meanings set forth below:

A. Reporting Financial Institution

1. The term "Reporting Financial Institution" means any Participating Jurisdiction Financial Institution that is not a Non-Reporting Financial Institution.

2. The term "Participating Jurisdiction Financial Institution" means (i) any Financial Institution is resident in a Participating Jurisdiction,²⁶ but excludes any branch of that Financial Institution that is located outside such Participating Jurisdiction, and (ii) any branch of a Financial Institution that is not resident in a Participating Jurisdiction, if that branch is located in such Participating Jurisdiction.

3. The term "Financial Institution" means a Custodial Institution, a Depository Institution, an Investment Entity, or a Specified Insurance Company.

4. The term "Custodial Institution" means any Entity that holds, as a substantial portion of its business, Financial Assets for the account of others. An Entity holds Financial Assets for the account of others as a substantial portion of its business if the Entity's gross income attributable to the holding of Financial Assets and related financial services equals or exceeds 20% of the Entity's gross income during the shorter of:

²⁵ IR CLARIFICATION: The words "and shall be read to include equivalent amounts in other currencies, as determined by domestic law" appear in the CRS but have been deleted here in favour of specific confirmation that in New Zealand the option of treating all dollar amounts as being in New Zealand dollars applies. Refer to Item 12, Part 1, Schedule 2 of the Tax Administration Act 1994, for the domestic law rule that confirms the application of this option.

²⁶ IR CLARIFICATION: Item 24, Part 1, Schedule 2 of the Tax Administration Act 1994 provides that New Zealand is a Participating Jurisdiction.

(i) the three-year period that ends on 31 March prior to the year in which the determination is being made; or

(ii) the period during which the Entity has been in existence.²⁷

5. The term “Depository Institution” means any Entity that:

- a) accepts deposits in the ordinary course of a banking or similar business; or
- b) holds Specified Electronic Money Products or Central Bank Digital Currencies for the benefit of customers.

6. The term “Investment Entity” means any Entity:

a) that primarily conducts as a business one or more of the following activities or operations for or on behalf of a customer:

- i) trading in money market instruments (cheques, bills, certificates of deposit, derivatives, etc.); foreign exchange; exchange, interest rate and index instruments; transferable securities; or commodity futures trading;
- ii) individual and collective portfolio management; or
- iii) otherwise investing, administering, or managing Financial Assets, money, or Relevant Crypto-Assets on behalf of other persons; or

b) the gross income of which is primarily attributable to investing, reinvesting, or trading in Financial Assets or Relevant Crypto-Assets, if the Entity is managed by another Entity that is a Depository Institution, a Custodial Institution, a Specified Insurance Company, or an Investment Entity described in subparagraph A(6)(a).

An Entity is treated as primarily conducting as a business one or more of the activities described in subparagraph A(6)(a), or an Entity’s gross income is primarily attributable to investing, reinvesting, or trading in Financial Assets or Relevant Crypto-Assets for purposes of subparagraph A(6)(b), if the Entity’s gross income attributable to the relevant activities equals or exceeds 50% of the Entity’s gross income during the shorter of:

- (i) the three-year period that ends on 31 March prior to the year in which the determination is being made; or
- (ii) the period during which the Entity has been in existence.

For the purposes of subparagraph A(6)(a)(iii), the term “otherwise investing, administering, or managing Financial Assets, money, or Relevant Crypto-Assets on behalf of other persons” does not include the provision of services effectuating Exchange Transactions for or on behalf of customers.

The term “Investment Entity” does not include an Entity that is an Active NFE because it meets any of the criteria in subparagraphs D(9)(d) through (g).²⁸

²⁷ IR CLARIFICATION: Item 1, Part 2, Schedule 2 of the Tax Administration Act 1994 provides that, with respect to corporate trustees within a professional group, references in this definition to “the Entity’s gross income” have an extended meaning. The extended meaning is explained in Appendix 9 of the IR1048(B) Guidance on the Common Reporting Standard for Automatic Exchange of Information.

²⁸ IR CLARIFICATION: Item 1, Part 2, Schedule 2 of the Tax Administration Act 1994 provides that, with respect to corporate trustees within a professional group, references in this definition to “the Entity’s gross income” have an extended meaning. The extended meaning is explained in Appendix 9 of the IR1048(B) Guidance on the Common Reporting Standard for Automatic Exchange of Information.

This paragraph shall be interpreted in a manner consistent with similar language set forth in the definition of “financial institution” in the Financial Action Task Force Recommendations.

7. The term “Financial Asset” includes a security (for example, a share of stock in a corporation; partnership or beneficial ownership interest in a widely held or publicly traded partnership or trust; note, bond, debenture, or other evidence of indebtedness), partnership interest, commodity, swap (for example, interest rate swaps, currency swaps, basis swaps, interest rate caps, interest rate floors, commodity swaps, equity swaps, equity index swaps, and similar agreements), Insurance Contract or Annuity Contract, or any interest (including a futures or forward contract or option) in a security, Relevant Crypto-Asset, partnership interest, commodity, swap, Insurance Contract, or Annuity Contract. The term “Financial Asset” does not include a non-debt, direct interest in real property.
8. The term “Specified Insurance Company” means any Entity that is an insurance company (or the holding company of an insurance company) that issues, or is obligated to make payments with respect to, a Cash Value Insurance Contract or an Annuity Contract.
9. The term “Specified Electronic Money Product” means any product that is:
- a) a digital representation of a single Fiat Currency;
 - b) issued on receipt of funds for the purpose of making payment transactions;
 - c) represented by a claim on the issuer denominated in the same Fiat Currency;
 - d) accepted in payment by a natural or legal person other than the issuer; and
 - e) by virtue of regulatory requirements to which the issuer is subject, redeemable at any time and at par value for the same Fiat Currency upon request of the holder of the product.

The term “Specified Electronic Money Product” does not include a product created for the sole purpose of facilitating the transfer of funds from a customer to another person pursuant to instructions of the customer. A product is not created for the sole purpose of facilitating the transfer of funds if, in the ordinary course of business of the transferring Entity, either the funds connected with such product are held longer than 60 days after receipt of instructions to facilitate the transfer, or, if no instructions are received, the funds connected with such product are held longer than 60 days after receipt of the funds.

10. The term “Central Bank Digital Currency” means any digital Fiat Currency issued by a Central Bank.
11. The term “Fiat Currency” means the official currency of a jurisdiction, issued by a jurisdiction or by a jurisdiction’s designated Central Bank or monetary authority, as represented by physical banknotes or coins or by money in different digital forms, including bank reserves and Central Bank Digital Currencies. The term also includes commercial bank money and electronic money products (including Specified Electronic Money Products).
12. The term “Crypto-Asset” means a digital representation of value that relies on a cryptographically secured distributed ledger or a similar technology to validate and secure transactions.
13. The term “Relevant Crypto-Asset” means any Crypto-Asset that is not a Central Bank Digital Currency, a Specified Electronic Money Product or any Crypto-Asset for which the Reporting

Crypto-Asset Service Provider has adequately determined that it cannot be used for payment or investment purposes.

14. The term “Exchange Transaction” means any:

- a) exchange between Relevant Crypto-Assets and Fiat Currencies; and
- b) exchange between one or more forms of Relevant Crypto-Assets.

B. Non-Reporting Financial Institution

1. The term “Non-Reporting Financial Institution” means any Financial Institution that is:

- a) a Governmental Entity, International Organisation or Central Bank, other than:
 - i) with respect to a payment that is derived from an obligation held in connection with a commercial financial activity of a type engaged in by a Specified Insurance Company, Custodial Institution, or Depository Institution; or
 - ii) with respect to the activity of maintaining Central Bank Digital Currencies for Account Holders which are not Financial Institutions, Governmental Entities, International Organisations or Central Banks.
- b) a Broad Participation Retirement Fund; a Narrow Participation Retirement Fund; a Pension Fund of a Governmental Entity, International Organisation or Central Bank; or a Qualified Credit Card Issuer;
- c) any other Entity that presents a low risk of being used to evade tax, has substantially similar characteristics to any of the Entities described in subparagraphs B(1)(a) and (b), and is defined in domestic law²⁹ as a Non-Reporting Financial Institution, provided that the status of such Entity as a Non-Reporting Financial Institution does not frustrate the purposes of the Common Reporting Standard;
- d) an Exempt Collective Investment Vehicle; or
- e) a trust to the extent that the trustee of the trust is a Reporting Financial Institution and reports all information required to be reported pursuant to Section I with respect to all Reportable Accounts of the trust.

2. The term “Governmental Entity” means the government of a jurisdiction, any political subdivision of a jurisdiction (which, for the avoidance of doubt, includes a state, province, county, or municipality), or any wholly owned agency or instrumentality of a jurisdiction or of any one or more of the foregoing (each, a “Governmental Entity”). This category is comprised of the integral parts, controlled entities, and political subdivisions of a jurisdiction.

- a) An “integral part” of a jurisdiction means any person, organisation, agency, bureau, fund, instrumentality, or other body, however designated, that constitutes a governing authority of a jurisdiction. The net earnings of the governing authority must be credited to its own account or to other accounts of the jurisdiction, with no portion inuring to the benefit of any private person.

²⁹ IR CLARIFICATION: Refer to Item 13, Part 1, Schedule 2 of the Tax Administration Act 1994, for the domestic law rule that confirms the application of this option. Refer also to the Commissioner’s determinations, listing non-reporting financial institutions and excluded accounts, issued under section 91AAW of the Tax Administration Act 1994 and which are made publicly available as they are finalised.

An integral part does not include any individual who is a sovereign, official, or administrator acting in a private or personal capacity.

b) A controlled entity means an Entity that is separate in form from the jurisdiction or that otherwise constitutes a separate juridical entity, provided that:

- i) the Entity is wholly owned and controlled by one or more Governmental Entities directly or through one or more controlled entities;
- ii) the Entity's net earnings are credited to its own account or to the accounts of one or more Governmental Entities, with no portion of its income inuring to the benefit of any private person; and
- iii) the Entity's assets vest in one or more Governmental Entities upon dissolution.

c) Income does not inure to the benefit of private persons if such persons are the intended beneficiaries of a governmental programme, and the programme activities are performed for the general public with respect to the common welfare or relate to the administration of some phase of government. Notwithstanding the foregoing, however, income is considered to inure to the benefit of private persons if the income is derived from the use of a governmental entity to conduct a commercial business, such as a commercial banking business, that provides financial services to private persons.

3. The term "International Organisation" means any international organisation or wholly owned agency or instrumentality thereof. This category includes any intergovernmental organisation (including a supranational organisation) (1) that is comprised primarily of governments; (2) that has in effect a headquarters or substantially similar agreement with the jurisdiction; and (3) the income of which does not inure to the benefit of private persons.

4. The term "Central Bank" means an institution that is by law or government sanction the principal authority, other than the government of the jurisdiction itself, issuing instruments intended to circulate as currency. Such an institution may include an instrumentality that is separate from the government of the jurisdiction, whether or not owned in whole or in part by the jurisdiction.

5. The term "Broad Participation Retirement Fund" means a fund established to provide retirement, disability, or death benefits, or any combination thereof, to beneficiaries that are current or former employees (or persons designated by such employees) of one or more employers in consideration for services rendered, provided that the fund:

- a) does not have a single beneficiary with a right to more than five per cent of the fund's assets;
- b) is subject to government regulation and provides information reporting to the tax authorities; and
- c) satisfies at least one of the following requirements:
 - i) the fund is generally exempt from tax on investment income, or taxation of such income is deferred or taxed at a reduced rate, due to its status as a retirement or pension plan;
 - ii) the fund receives at least 50% of its total contributions (other than transfers of assets from other plans described in subparagraphs B(5) through (7) or from

retirement and pension accounts described in subparagraph C(17)(a)) from the sponsoring employers;

iii) distributions or withdrawals from the fund are allowed only upon the occurrence of specified events related to retirement, disability, or death (except rollover distributions to other retirement funds described in subparagraphs B(5) through (7) or retirement and pension accounts described in subparagraph C(17)(a)), or penalties apply to distributions or withdrawals made before such specified events; or

iv) contributions (other than certain permitted make-up contributions) by employees to the fund are limited by reference to earned income of the employee or may not exceed USD 50 000 annually, applying the rules set forth in paragraph C of Section VII for account aggregation and currency translation.

6. The term “Narrow Participation Retirement Fund” means a fund established to provide retirement, disability, or death benefits to beneficiaries that are current or former employees (or persons designated by such employees) of one or more employers in consideration for services rendered, provided that:

- a) the fund has fewer than 50 participants;
- b) the fund is sponsored by one or more employers that are not Investment Entities or Passive NFEs;
- c) the employee and employer contributions to the fund (other than transfers of assets from retirement and pension accounts described in subparagraph C(17)(a)) are limited by reference to earned income and compensation of the employee, respectively;
- d) participants that are not residents of the jurisdiction in which the fund is established are not entitled to more than 20% of the fund's assets; and
- e) the fund is subject to government regulation and provides information reporting to the tax authorities.

7. The term “Pension Fund of a Governmental Entity, International Organisation or Central Bank” means a fund established by a Governmental Entity, International Organisation or Central Bank to provide retirement, disability, or death benefits to beneficiaries or participants that are current or former employees (or persons designated by such employees), or that are not current or former employees, if the benefits provided to such beneficiaries or participants are in consideration of personal services performed for the Governmental Entity, International Organisation or Central Bank.

8. The term “Qualified Credit Card Issuer” means a Financial Institution satisfying the following requirements:

- a) the Financial Institution is a Financial Institution solely because it is an issuer of credit cards that accepts deposits only when a customer makes a payment in excess of a balance due with respect to the card and the overpayment is not immediately returned to the customer; and
- b) beginning on or before 1 July 2017³⁰, the Financial Institution implements policies and procedures either to prevent a customer from making an overpayment in excess of USD 50 000, or to ensure that any customer overpayment in excess of USD 50 000 is refunded

³⁰ IR CLARIFICATION: This date is inserted pursuant to Item 14, Part 1, Schedule 2 of the Tax Administration Act 1994.

to the customer within 60 days, in each case applying the rules set forth in paragraph C of Section VII for account aggregation and currency translation. For this purpose, a customer overpayment does not refer to credit balances to the extent of disputed charges but does include credit balances resulting from merchandise returns.

9. The term “Exempt Collective Investment Vehicle” means an Investment Entity that is regulated as a collective investment vehicle, provided that all of the interests in the collective investment vehicle are held by or through individuals or Entities that are not Reportable Persons, except a Passive NFE with Controlling Persons who are Reportable Persons. An Investment Entity that is regulated as a collective investment vehicle does not fail to qualify under subparagraph B(9) as an Exempt Collective Investment Vehicle, solely because the collective investment vehicle has issued physical shares in bearer form, provided that:

- a) the collective investment vehicle has not issued, and does not issue, any physical shares in bearer form after 30 June 2017³¹;
- b) the collective investment vehicle retires all such shares upon surrender;
- c) the collective investment vehicle performs the due diligence procedures set forth in Sections II through VII and reports any information required to be reported with respect to any such shares when such shares are presented for redemption or other payment; and
- d) the collective investment vehicle has in place policies and procedures to ensure that such shares are redeemed or immobilised as soon as possible, and in any event prior to 30 June 2018³².

C. Financial Account

1. The term “Financial Account” means an account maintained by a Financial Institution, and includes a Depository Account, a Custodial Account and:

- a) in the case of an Investment Entity, any equity or debt interest in the Financial Institution. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the term “Financial Account” does not include any equity or debt interest in an Entity that is an Investment Entity solely because it (i) renders investment advice to, and acts on behalf of, or (ii) manages portfolios for, and acts on behalf of, a customer for the purpose of investing, managing, or administering Financial Assets deposited in the name of the customer with a Financial Institution other than such Entity;
- b) in the case of a Financial Institution not described in subparagraph C(1)(a), any equity or debt interest in the Financial Institution, if the class of interests was established with a purpose of avoiding reporting in accordance with Section I; and
- c) any Cash Value Insurance Contract and any Annuity Contract issued or maintained by a Financial Institution, other than a noninvestment-linked, non-transferable immediate life annuity that is issued to an individual and monetises a pension or disability benefit provided under an account that is an Excluded Account.

The term “Financial Account” does not include any account that is an Excluded Account.

2. The term “Depository Account” includes any commercial, checking, savings, time, or thrift account, or an account that is evidenced by a certificate of deposit, thrift certificate, investment

³¹ IR CLARIFICATION: This date is inserted pursuant to Item 15, Part 1, Schedule 2 of the Tax Administration Act 1994.

³² IR CLARIFICATION: This date is inserted pursuant to Item 16, Part 1, Schedule 2 of the Tax Administration Act 1994.

certificate, certificate of indebtedness, or other similar instrument maintained by a Depository Institution. A Depository Account also includes:

- a) an amount held by an insurance company pursuant to a guaranteed investment contract or similar agreement to pay or credit interest thereon;
- b) an account or notional account that represents all Specified Electronic Money Products held for the benefit of a customer; and
- c) an account that holds one or more Central Bank Digital Currencies for the benefit of a customer.

3. The term “Custodial Account” means an account (other than an Insurance Contract or Annuity Contract) that holds one or more Financial Assets for the benefit of another person.

4. The term “Equity Interest” means, in the case of a partnership that is a Financial Institution, either a capital or profits interest in the partnership. In the case of a trust that is a Financial Institution, an Equity Interest is considered to be held by any person treated as a settlor or beneficiary of all or a portion of the trust, or any other natural person exercising ultimate effective control over the trust.

A Reportable Person will be treated as being a beneficiary of a trust if such Reportable Person has the right to receive directly or indirectly (for example, through a nominee) a mandatory distribution or may receive, directly or indirectly, a discretionary distribution from the trust.

5. The term “Insurance Contract” means a contract (other than an Annuity Contract) under which the issuer agrees to pay an amount upon the occurrence of a specified contingency involving mortality, morbidity, accident, liability, or property risk.

6. The term “Annuity Contract” means a contract under which the issuer agrees to make payments for a period of time determined in whole or in part by reference to the life expectancy of one or more individuals. The term also includes a contract that is considered to be an Annuity Contract in accordance with the law, regulation, or practice of the jurisdiction in which the contract was issued, and under which the issuer agrees to make payments for a term of years.

7. The term “Cash Value Insurance Contract” means an Insurance Contract (other than an indemnity reinsurance contract between two insurance companies) that has a Cash Value.

8. The term “Cash Value” means the greater of (i) the amount that the policyholder is entitled to receive upon surrender or termination of the contract (determined without reduction for any surrender charge or policy loan), and (ii) the amount the policyholder can borrow under or with regard to the contract. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the term “Cash Value” does not include an amount payable under an Insurance Contract:

- a) solely by reason of the death of an individual insured under a life insurance contract;
- b) as a personal injury or sickness benefit or other benefit providing indemnification of an economic loss incurred upon the occurrence of the event insured against;
- c) as a refund of a previously paid premium (less cost of insurance charges whether or not actually imposed) under an Insurance Contract (other than an investment-linked life insurance or annuity contract) due to cancellation or termination of the contract, decrease in risk exposure during the effective period of the contract, or arising from the correction of a posting or similar error with regard to the premium for the contract;

d) as a policyholder dividend (other than a termination dividend) provided that the dividend relates to an Insurance Contract under which the only benefits payable are described in subparagraph C(8)(b); or

e) as a return of an advance premium or premium deposit for an Insurance Contract for which the premium is payable at least annually if the amount of the advance premium or premium deposit does not exceed the next annual premium that will be payable under the contract.

9. The term “Pre-existing Account” means:³³

a) a Financial Account maintained by a Reporting Financial Institution as of 30 June 2017, or, if the account is treated as a Financial Account solely by virtue of the amendments to the Common Reporting Standard (as of 1 April 2026) the account is maintained as of 31 March 2026.

b) any Financial Account of an Account Holder, regardless of the date such Financial Account was opened, if:

i) the Account Holder also holds with the Reporting Financial Institution (or with a Related Entity within the same jurisdiction as the Reporting Financial Institution) a Financial Account that is a Pre-existing Account under subparagraph C(9)(a);

ii) the Reporting Financial Institution (and, as applicable, the Related Entity within the same jurisdiction as the Reporting Financial Institution) treats both of the aforementioned Financial Accounts, and any other Financial Accounts of the Account Holder that are treated as Pre-existing Accounts under this subparagraph C(9)(b), as a single Financial Account for purposes of satisfying the standards of knowledge requirements set forth in paragraph A of Section VII, and for purposes of determining the balance or value of any of the Financial Accounts when applying any of the account thresholds;

iii) with respect to a Financial Account that is subject to AML/KYC Procedures, the Reporting Financial Institution is permitted to satisfy such AML/KYC Procedures for the Financial Account by relying upon the AML/KYC Procedures performed for the Pre-existing Account described in subparagraph C(9)(a); and

iv) the opening of the Financial Account does not require the provision of new, additional or amended customer information by the Account Holder other than for purposes of the Common Reporting Standard.

10. The term “New Account” means a Financial Account maintained by a Reporting Financial Institution that is not a Pre-existing Account.³⁴

11. The term “Pre-existing Individual Account” means a Pre-existing Account held by one or more individuals.

12. The term “New Individual Account” means a New Account held by one or more individuals.

13. The term “Pre-existing Entity Account” means a Pre-existing Account held by one or more Entities.

³³ IR CLARIFICATION: These dates are inserted pursuant to Item 17, Part 1, Schedule 2 of the Tax Administration Act 1994.

³⁴ IR CLARIFICATION: Refer to Item 18, Part 1, Schedule 2 of the Tax Administration Act 1994.

14. The term “Lower Value Account” means:³⁵

- a) a Pre-existing Individual Account with an aggregate balance or value that does not exceed USD 1 000 000 as of 30 June 2017:
- b) a Pre-existing Individual Account that is treated as a Financial Account solely by virtue of the amendments to the Common Reporting Standard with an aggregate account balance or value that does not exceed USD 1 000 000 as of 31 March 2026.

15. The term “High Value Account” means:

- a) a Pre-existing Individual Account with an aggregate balance or value that exceeds USD 1 000 000 as of 30 June 2017 or 31 March of any subsequent year:
- b) a Pre-existing Individual Account that is treated as a Financial Account solely by virtue of the amendments to the Common Reporting Standard with an aggregate account balance or value that exceeds USD 1 000 000 as of 31 March 2026 or 31 March of any subsequent year.

16. The term “New Entity Account” means a New Account held by one or more Entities.

17. The term “Excluded Account” means any of the following accounts:

- a) a retirement or pension account that satisfies the following requirements:
 - i) the account is subject to regulation as a personal retirement account or is part of a registered or regulated retirement or pension plan for the provision of retirement or pension benefits (including disability or death benefits);
 - ii) the account is tax-favoured (i.e. contributions to the account that would otherwise be subject to tax are deductible or excluded from the gross income of the account holder or taxed at a reduced rate, or taxation of investment income from the account is deferred or taxed at a reduced rate);
 - iii) information reporting is required to the tax authorities with respect to the account;
 - iv) withdrawals are conditioned on reaching a specified retirement age, disability, or death, or penalties apply to withdrawals made before such specified events; and
 - v) either (i) annual contributions are limited to USD 50 000 or less, or (ii) there is a maximum lifetime contribution limit to the account of USD 1 000 000 or less, in each case applying the rules set forth in paragraph C of Section VII for account aggregation and currency translation.

A Financial Account that otherwise satisfies the requirement of subparagraph C(17)(a)(v) will not fail to satisfy such requirement solely because such Financial Account may receive assets or funds transferred from one or more Financial Accounts that meet the requirements of subparagraph C(17)(a) or (b) or from one or more retirement or pension funds that meet the requirements of any of subparagraphs B(5) through (7).
- b) an account that satisfies the following requirements:

³⁵ IR CLARIFICATION: Refer to Item 19, Part 1, Schedule 2 of the Tax Administration Act 1994.

i) the account is subject to regulation as an investment vehicle for purposes other than for retirement and is regularly traded on an established securities market, or the account is subject to regulation as a savings vehicle for purposes other than for retirement;

ii) the account is tax-favoured (i.e. contributions to the account that would otherwise be subject to tax are deductible or excluded from the gross income of the account holder or taxed at a reduced rate, or taxation of investment income from the account is deferred or taxed at a reduced rate);

iii) withdrawals are conditioned on meeting specific criteria related to the purpose of the investment or savings account (for example, the provision of educational or medical benefits), or penalties apply to withdrawals made before such criteria are met; and

iv) annual contributions are limited to USD 50 000 or less, applying the rules set forth in paragraph C of Section VII for account aggregation and currency translation. A Financial Account that otherwise satisfies the requirement of subparagraph C(17)(b)(iv) will not fail to satisfy such requirement solely because such Financial Account may receive assets or funds transferred from one or more Financial Accounts that meet the requirements of subparagraph C(17)(a) or (b) or from one or more retirement or pension funds that meet the requirements of any of subparagraphs B(5) through (7).

c) a life insurance contract with a coverage period that will end before the insured individual attains age 90, provided that the contract satisfies the following requirements:

i) periodic premiums, which do not decrease over time, are payable at least annually during the period the contract is in existence or until the insured attains age 90, whichever is shorter;

ii) the contract has no contract value that any person can access (by withdrawal, loan, or otherwise) without terminating the contract;

iii) the amount (other than a death benefit) payable upon cancellation or termination of the contract cannot exceed the aggregate premiums paid for the contract, less the sum of mortality, morbidity, and expense charges (whether or not actually imposed) for the period or periods of the contract's existence and any amounts paid prior to the cancellation or termination of the contract; and

iv) the contract is not held by a transferee for value.

d) an account that is held solely by an estate if the documentation for such account includes a copy of the deceased's will or death certificate.

e) an account established in connection with any of the following:

i) a court order or judgment.

ii) a sale, exchange, or lease of real or personal property, provided that the account satisfies the following requirements:

i) the account is funded solely with a down payment, earnest money, deposit in an amount appropriate to secure an obligation directly related to the transaction, or a similar payment, or is funded with a

Financial Asset that is deposited in the account in connection with the sale, exchange, or lease of the property;

ii) the account is established and used solely to secure the obligation of the purchaser to pay the purchase price for the property, the seller to pay any contingent liability, or the lessor or lessee to pay for any damages relating to the leased property as agreed under the lease;

iii) the assets of the account, including the income earned thereon, will be paid or otherwise distributed for the benefit of the purchaser, seller, lessor, or lessee (including to satisfy such person's obligation) when the property is sold, exchanged, or surrendered, or the lease terminates;

iv) the account is not a margin or similar account established in connection with a sale or exchange of a Financial Asset; and

v) the account is not associated with an account described in subparagraph C(17)(f).

iii) an obligation of a Financial Institution servicing a loan secured by real property to set aside a portion of a payment solely to facilitate the payment of taxes or insurance related to the real property at a later time.

iv) an obligation of a Financial Institution solely to facilitate the payment of taxes at a later time.

v) a foundation or capital increase of a company provided that the account satisfies the following requirements:

i) the account is used exclusively to deposit capital that is to be used for the purpose of the foundation or capital increase of a company, as prescribed by law;

ii) any amounts held in the account are blocked until the Reporting Financial Institution obtains an independent confirmation regarding the foundation or capital increase;

iii) the account is closed or transformed into an account in the name of the company after the foundation or capital increase;

iv) any repayments resulting from a failed foundation or capital increase, net of service provider and similar fees, are made solely to the persons who contributed the amounts; and

v) the account has not been established more than 12 months ago.

ebis) A Depository Account that represents all Specified Electronic Money Products held for the benefit of a customer, if the rolling average 90-day end-of-day aggregate account balance or value during any period of 90 consecutive days did not exceed USD 10,000 at any day during the reporting period ending 31 March.

f) a Depository Account that satisfies the following requirements:

i) the account exists solely because a customer makes a payment in excess of a balance due with respect to a credit card or other revolving credit facility and the overpayment is not immediately returned to the customer; and

ii) beginning on or before 1 July 2017³⁶, the Financial Institution implements policies and procedures either to prevent a customer from making an overpayment in excess of USD 50 000, or to ensure that any customer overpayment in excess of USD 50 000 is refunded to the customer within 60 days, in each case applying the rules set forth in paragraph C of Section VII for currency translation. For this purpose, a customer overpayment does not refer to credit balances to the extent of disputed charges but does include credit balances resulting from merchandise returns.

g) any other account that presents a low risk of being used to evade tax, has substantially similar characteristics to any of the accounts described in subparagraphs C(17)(a) through (f), and is defined in domestic law³⁷ as an Excluded Account, provided that the status of such account as an Excluded Account does not frustrate the purposes of the Common Reporting Standard.

D. Reportable Account

1. The term “Reportable Account” means an account held by one or more Reportable Persons or by a Passive NFE with one or more Controlling Persons that is a Reportable Person, provided it has been identified as such pursuant to the due diligence procedures described in Sections II through VII.

2. The term “Reportable Person” means a Reportable Jurisdiction Person other than:

- (i) An Entity the stock of which is regularly traded on one or more established securities markets;
- (ii) any Entity that is a Related Entity of an Entity described in clause (i);
- (iii) a Governmental Entity;
- (iv) an International Organisation;
- (v) a Central Bank; or
- (vi) a Financial Institution.

3. The term “Reportable Jurisdiction Person” means an individual or Entity that is resident in a Reportable Jurisdiction under the tax laws of such jurisdiction, or an estate of a decedent that was a resident of a Reportable Jurisdiction. For this purpose, an Entity such as a partnership, limited liability partnership or similar legal arrangement that has no residence for tax purposes shall be treated as resident in the jurisdiction in which its place of effective management is situated.

4. The term “Reportable Jurisdiction” means a jurisdiction (i) with which an agreement is in place pursuant to which there is an obligation in place to provide the information specified in Section I, and (ii) which is identified in a published list³⁸.

³⁶ IR CLARIFICATION: Refer to Item 21, Part 1, Schedule 2 of the Tax Administration Act 1994.

³⁷ IR CLARIFICATION: Refer to Item 22, Part 1, Schedule 2 of the Tax Administration Act 1994. Refer also to the Commissioner's determinations, listing non-reporting financial institutions and excluded accounts, issued under section 91AAW of the Tax Administration Act 1994 and which will be made publicly available once finalised.

³⁸ IR CLARIFICATION: Refer to Item 23, Part 1, Schedule 2 of the Tax Administration Act 1994, which clarifies that the definition of Reportable Jurisdiction means a jurisdiction identified as a Reportable Jurisdiction by the Governor-General by Order in Council and not subject at the time to a suspension under an Order in Council or a determination of the Commissioner under section 91AAV of the Tax Administration Act 1994.

5. The term “Participating Jurisdiction” means a jurisdiction (i) with which an agreement is in place pursuant to which it will provide the information specified in Section I, and (ii) which is identified in a published list³⁹.

6. The term “Controlling Persons” means the natural persons who exercise control over an Entity. In the case of a trust, such term means the settlor(s), the trustee(s), the protector(s) (if any), the beneficiary(ies)⁴⁰ 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. The term “Controlling Persons” must be interpreted in a manner consistent with the Financial Action Task Force Recommendations.

7. The term “NFE” means any Entity that is not a Financial Institution.

8. The term “Passive NFE” means any: (i) NFE that is not an Active NFE; or (ii) an Investment Entity described in subparagraph A(6)(b) that is not a Participating Jurisdiction Financial Institution.

9. The term “Active NFE” means any NFE that meets any of the following criteria:

a) less than 50% of the NFE’s gross income for the preceding reporting period ending 31 March is passive income and less than 50% of the assets held by the NFE during the preceding reporting period ending 31 March are assets that produce or are held for the production of passive income;

b) the stock of the NFE is regularly traded on an established securities market or the NFE is a Related Entity of an Entity the stock of which is regularly traded on an established securities market;

c) the NFE is a Governmental Entity, an International Organisation, a Central Bank, or an Entity wholly owned by one or more of the foregoing;

d) 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;

e) the NFE is not yet operating a business and has no prior operating history, but is investing capital into assets with the intent to operate a business other than that of a Financial Institution, provided that the NFE does not qualify for this exception after the date that is 24 months after the date of the initial organisation of the NFE;

f) the NFE was not a Financial Institution in the past five years, and is in the process of liquidating its assets or is reorganising with the intent to continue or recommence operations in a business other than that of a Financial Institution;

³⁹ IR CLARIFICATION: Refer to Item 24, Part 1, Schedule 2 of the Tax Administration Act 1994. Note that Schedule 2 expressly provides that the list of Participating Jurisdictions includes New Zealand in addition to the jurisdictions determined by the Commissioner under section 91AAU of the Tax Administration Act 1994 to be Participating Jurisdictions.

⁴⁰ IR CLARIFICATION: Under the generally permissive approach to options provided at section 185O(5) of the Tax Administration Act 1994, Reporting Financial Institutions will be able to choose to treat a discretionary beneficiary of a trust as not being a controlling person until the beneficiary receives a distribution. Pursuant to section 185N(10) of the Tax Administration Act 1994, a Reporting Financial Institution that chooses to adopt this procedure must have reasonable safeguards and procedures for identifying when a distribution is made to the beneficiary.

g) the NFE primarily engages in financing and hedging transactions with, or for, Related Entities that are not Financial Institutions, and does not provide financing or hedging services to any Entity that is not a Related Entity, provided that the group of any such Related Entities is primarily engaged in a business other than that of a Financial Institution; or

h) the NFE meets all of the following requirements:

i) 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;

ii) it is exempt from income tax in its jurisdiction of residence;

iii) it has no shareholders or members who have a proprietary or beneficial interest in its income or assets;

iv) 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; and

v) 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 thereof.

E. Miscellaneous

1. The term "Account Holder" means the person listed or identified as the holder of a Financial Account by the Financial Institution that maintains the account. A person, other than a Financial Institution, holding a Financial Account for the benefit or account of another person as agent, custodian, nominee, signatory, investment advisor, or intermediary, is not treated as holding the account for purposes of the Common Reporting Standard, and such other person is treated as holding the account. In the case of a Cash Value Insurance Contract or an Annuity Contract, the Account Holder is any person entitled to access the Cash Value or change the beneficiary of the contract. If no person can access the Cash Value or change the beneficiary, the Account Holder is any person named as the owner in the contract and any person with a vested entitlement to payment under the terms of the contract. Upon the maturity of a Cash Value Insurance Contract or an Annuity Contract, each person entitled to receive a payment under the contract is treated as an Account Holder.

2. The term "AML/KYC Procedures" means the customer due diligence procedures of a Reporting Financial Institution pursuant to the anti-money laundering or similar requirements to which such Reporting Financial Institution is subject.

3. The term "Entity" means a legal person or a legal arrangement, such as a corporation, partnership, trust, or foundation.

4. An Entity is a “Related Entity” of another Entity if (a) either Entity controls the other Entity; (b) the two Entities are under common control ; or (c) the two Entities are Investment Entities described in subparagraph A(6)(b), are under common management, and such management fulfils the due diligence obligations of such Investment Entities⁴¹ . For this purpose control includes direct or indirect ownership of more than 50% of the vote and value in an Entity.

5. The term “TIN” means Taxpayer Identification Number (or functional equivalent in the absence of a Taxpayer Identification Number).

6. The term “Documentary Evidence” includes any of the following:

a) a certificate of residence issued by an authorised government body (for example, a government or agency thereof, or a municipality) of the jurisdiction in which the payee claims to be a resident.

b) with respect to an individual, any valid identification issued by an authorised government body (for example, a government or agency thereof, or a municipality), that includes the individual’s name and is typically used for identification purposes.

c) with respect to an Entity, any official documentation issued by an authorised government body (for example, a government or agency thereof, or a municipality) that includes the name of the Entity and either the address of its principal office in the jurisdiction in which it claims to be a resident or the jurisdiction in which the Entity was incorporated or organised.

d) any audited financial statement, third-party credit report, bankruptcy filing, or securities regulator’s report.

7. The term “Government Verification Service” is an electronic process made available by a Reportable Jurisdiction to a Reporting Financial Institution for the purposes of ascertaining the identity and tax residence of an Account Holder or Controlling Person.

Section IX: Effective Implementation

A. A jurisdiction must have rules and administrative procedures in place to ensure effective implementation of, and compliance with, the reporting and due diligence procedures set out above including:

1. rules to prevent any Financial Institutions, persons or intermediaries from adopting practices intended to circumvent the reporting and due diligence procedures;
2. rules requiring Reporting Financial Institutions to keep records of the steps undertaken and any evidence relied upon for the performance of the above procedures and adequate measures to obtain those records;
3. administrative procedures to verify Reporting Financial Institutions’ compliance with the reporting and due diligence procedures; administrative procedures to follow up with a Reporting Financial Institution when undocumented accounts are reported;
4. administrative procedures to ensure that the Entities and accounts defined in domestic law as Non-Reporting Financial Institutions and Excluded Accounts continue to have a low risk of being used to evade tax; and
5. effective enforcement provisions to address non-compliance.

⁴¹ IR CLARIFICATION: Refer to Item 25, Part 1, Schedule 2 of the Tax Administration Act 1994.

Section X: Transitional Measures⁴²

A. The amendments to the Common Reporting Standard are effective as of 1 April 2026.

B. Notwithstanding paragraph A, under subparagraph A(1)(b) and A(6)(bis) of Section I, with respect to each Reportable Account that is maintained by a Reporting Financial Institution as of 31 March 2026 and for reporting periods ending by the second reporting period following such date, information with respect to the role(s) by virtue of which each Reportable Person is a Controlling Person or Equity Interest holder of the Entity is only required to be reported if such information is available in the electronically searchable data maintained by the Reporting Financial Institution.

⁴² IR CLARIFICATION: Refer to Items 26-29, Part 1, Schedule 2 of the Tax Administration Act 1994.

