

Annex II

The following Entities shall be treated as exempt beneficial owners or deemed-compliant FFIs, as the case may be, and the following accounts are excluded from the definition of Financial Accounts.

- I. **Exempt Beneficial Owners other than Funds.** The following Entities shall be treated as Non-Reporting Israeli Financial Institutions and as exempt beneficial owners for purposes of sections 1471 and 1472 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code, *other than* 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.
 - A. **Governmental Entity.** The government of Israel, any political subdivision of Israel (which, for the avoidance of doubt, includes a state, province, county, or municipality), or any wholly owned agency or instrumentality of Israel or any one or more of the foregoing (each, an “Israeli Governmental Entity”). This category is comprised of the integral parts, controlled entities, and political subdivisions of Israel.
 1. An integral part of Israel means any person, organization, agency, bureau, fund, instrumentality, or other body, however designated, that constitutes a governing authority of Israel. The net earnings of the governing authority must be credited to its own account or to other accounts of Israel, with no portion inuring to the benefit of any private person. An integral part does not include any individual who is a sovereign, official, or administrator acting in a private or personal capacity.
 2. A controlled entity means an Entity that is separate in form from Israel or that otherwise constitutes a separate juridical entity, provided that:
 - a) The Entity is wholly owned and controlled by one or more Israeli Governmental Entities directly or through one or more controlled entities;
 - b) The Entity’s net earnings are credited to its own account or to the accounts of one or more Israeli Governmental Entities, with no portion of its income inuring to the benefit of any private person; and
 - c) The Entity’s assets vest in one or more Israeli Governmental Entities upon dissolution.
 3. Income does not inure to the benefit of private persons if such persons are the intended beneficiaries of a governmental program, and the program 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.

B. **International Organization.** Any international organization or wholly owned agency or instrumentality thereof. This category includes any intergovernmental organization (including a supranational organization) (1) that is comprised primarily of non-U.S. governments; (2) that has in effect a headquarters agreement with Israel; and (3) the income of which does not inure to the benefit of private persons.

C. **Central Bank.** An institution that is by law or government sanction the principal authority, other than the government of Israel itself, issuing instruments intended to circulate as currency. Such an institution may include an instrumentality that is separate from the government of Israel, whether or not owned in whole or in part by Israel.

II. **Funds that Qualify as Exempt Beneficial Owners.** The following Entities shall be treated as Non-Reporting Israeli Financial Institutions and as exempt beneficial owners for purposes of sections 1471 and 1472 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code.

A. **Treaty-Qualified Retirement Fund.** A fund established in Israel, provided that the fund is entitled to benefits under an income tax treaty between Israel and the United States on income that it derives from sources within the United States (or would be entitled to such benefits if it derived any such income) as a resident of Israel that satisfies any applicable limitation on benefits requirement, and is operated principally to administer or provide pension or retirement benefits.

B. **Broad Participation Retirement Fund.** A fund established in Israel 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:

1. Does not have a single beneficiary with a right to more than five percent of the fund's assets;
2. Is subject to government regulation and provides annual information reporting about its beneficiaries to the relevant tax authorities in Israel; and
3. Satisfies at least one of the following requirements:
 - a) The fund is generally exempt from tax in Israel on investment income under the laws of Israel due to its status as a retirement or pension plan;
 - b) The fund receives at least 50 percent of its total contributions (other than transfers of assets from other plans described in paragraphs A through D of this section or from retirement and pension accounts described in subparagraph A(1) of section V of this Annex II) from the sponsoring employers;

- c) 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 paragraphs A through D of this section or retirement and pension accounts described in subparagraph A(1) of section V of this Annex II), or penalties apply to distributions or withdrawals made before such specified events; or
- d) 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 \$50,000 annually, applying the rules set forth in Annex I for account aggregation and currency translation.

C. **Narrow Participation Retirement Fund.** A fund established in Israel 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:

1. The fund has fewer than 50 participants;
2. The fund is sponsored by one or more employers that are not Investment Entities or Passive NFFEs;
3. The employee and employer contributions to the fund (other than transfers of assets from treaty-qualified retirement funds described in paragraph A of this section or retirement and pension accounts described in subparagraph A(1) of section V of this Annex II) are limited by reference to earned income and compensation of the employee, respectively;
4. Participants that are not residents of Israel are not entitled to more than 20 percent of the fund's assets; and
5. The fund is subject to government regulation and provides annual information reporting about its beneficiaries to the relevant tax authorities in Israel.

D. **Pension Fund of an Exempt Beneficial Owner.** A fund established in Israel by an exempt beneficial owner to provide retirement, disability, or death benefits to beneficiaries or participants that are current or former employees of the exempt beneficial owner (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 exempt beneficial owner.

E. **Investment Entity Wholly Owned by Exempt Beneficial Owners.** An Entity that is an Israeli Financial Institution solely because it is an Investment Entity, provided that each direct holder of an Equity Interest in the Entity is an exempt beneficial owner, and each direct holder of a debt interest in such Entity is either a Depository Institution (with respect to a loan made to such Entity) or an exempt beneficial owner.

III. **Small or Limited Scope Financial Institutions that Qualify as Deemed-Compliant FFIs.**

The following Financial Institutions are Non-Reporting Israeli Financial Institutions that shall be treated as deemed-compliant FFIs for purposes of section 1471 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code.

A. **Financial Institution with a Local Client Base.** A Financial Institution satisfying the following requirements:

1. The Financial Institution must be licensed and regulated as a financial institution under the laws of Israel;
2. The Financial Institution must have no fixed place of business outside of Israel. For this purpose, a fixed place of business does not include a location that is not advertised to the public and from which the Financial Institution performs solely administrative support functions;
3. The Financial Institution must not solicit customers or Account Holders outside Israel. For this purpose, a Financial Institution shall not be considered to have solicited customers or Account Holders outside Israel merely because the Financial Institution (a) operates a website, provided that the website does not specifically indicate that the Financial Institution provides Financial Accounts or services to nonresidents, and does not otherwise target or solicit U.S. customers or Account Holders, or (b) advertises in print media or on a radio or television station that is distributed or aired primarily within Israel but is also incidentally distributed or aired in other countries, provided that the advertisement does not specifically indicate that the Financial Institution provides Financial Accounts or services to nonresidents, and does not otherwise target or solicit U.S. customers or Account Holders;
4. The Financial Institution must be required under the laws of Israel to identify resident Account Holders for purposes of either information reporting or withholding of tax with respect to Financial Accounts held by residents or for purposes of satisfying Israel's AML due diligence requirements;
5. At least 98 percent of the Financial Accounts by value maintained by the Financial Institution must be held by residents (including residents that are Entities) of Israel;
6. Beginning on or before July 1, 2014, the Financial Institution must have policies and procedures, consistent with those set forth in Annex I, to prevent the Financial Institution from providing a Financial Account to any Nonparticipating Financial Institution and to monitor whether the Financial Institution opens or maintains a Financial Account for any Specified U.S. Person who is not a resident of Israel (including a U.S. Person that was a resident of Israel when the Financial Account was opened but subsequently ceases to be a resident of Israel) or any Passive NFFE with Controlling Persons who are U.S. residents or U.S. citizens who are not residents of Israel;

7. Such policies and procedures must provide that if any Financial Account held by a Specified U.S. Person who is not a resident of Israel or by a Passive NFFE with Controlling Persons who are U.S. residents or U.S. citizens who are not residents of Israel is identified, the Financial Institution must report such Financial Account as would be required if the Financial Institution were a Reporting Israeli Financial Institution (including by following the applicable registration requirements on the IRS FATCA registration website) or close such Financial Account;
8. With respect to a Preexisting Account held by an individual who is not a resident of Israel or by an Entity, the Financial Institution must review those Preexisting Accounts in accordance with the procedures set forth in Annex I applicable to Preexisting Accounts to identify any U.S. Reportable Account or Financial Account held by a Nonparticipating Financial Institution, and must report such Financial Account as would be required if the Financial Institution were a Reporting Israeli Financial Institution (including by following the applicable registration requirements on the IRS FATCA registration website) or close such Financial Account;
9. Each Related Entity of the Financial Institution that is a Financial Institution must be incorporated or organized in Israel and, with the exception of any Related Entity that is a retirement fund described in paragraphs A through D of section II of this Annex II, satisfy the requirements set forth in this paragraph A; and
10. The Financial Institution must not have policies or practices that discriminate against opening or maintaining Financial Accounts for individuals who are Specified U.S. Persons and residents of Israel.

B. **Local Bank.** A Financial Institution satisfying the following requirements:

1. The Financial Institution operates solely as (and is licensed and regulated under the laws of Israel as) (a) a bank or (b) a credit union or similar cooperative credit organization that is operated without profit;
2. The Financial Institution's business consists primarily of receiving deposits from and making loans to, with respect to a bank, unrelated retail customers and, with respect to a credit union or similar cooperative credit organization, members, provided that no member has a greater than five percent interest in such credit union or cooperative credit organization;
3. The Financial Institution satisfies the requirements set forth in subparagraphs A(2) and A(3) of this section, provided that, in addition to the limitations on the website described in subparagraph A(3) of this section, the website does not permit the opening of a Financial Account;
4. The Financial Institution does not have more than \$175 million in assets on its balance sheet, and the Financial Institution and any Related Entities, taken together,

do not have more than \$500 million in total assets on their consolidated or combined balance sheets; and

5. Any Related Entity must be incorporated or organized in Israel, and any Related Entity that is a Financial Institution, with the exception of any Related Entity that is a retirement fund described in paragraphs A through D of section II of this Annex II or a Financial Institution with only low-value accounts described in paragraph C of this section, must satisfy the requirements set forth in this paragraph B.

C. **Financial Institution with Only Low-Value Accounts.** An Israeli Financial Institution satisfying the following requirements:

1. The Financial Institution is not an Investment Entity;
2. No Financial Account maintained by the Financial Institution or any Related Entity has a balance or value in excess of \$50,000, applying the rules set forth in Annex I for account aggregation and currency translation; and
3. The Financial Institution does not have more than \$50 million in assets on its balance sheet, and the Financial Institution and any Related Entities, taken together, do not have more than \$50 million in total assets on their consolidated or combined balance sheets.

D. **Qualified Credit Card Issuer.** An Israeli Financial Institution satisfying the following requirements:

1. 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
2. Beginning on or before July 1, 2014, the Financial Institution implements policies and procedures to either prevent a customer deposit in excess of \$50,000, or to ensure that any customer deposit in excess of \$50,000, in each case applying the rules set forth in Annex I for account aggregation and currency translation, is refunded to the customer within 60 days. For this purpose, a customer deposit does not refer to credit balances to the extent of disputed charges but does include credit balances resulting from merchandise returns.

IV. **Investment Entities that Qualify as Deemed-Compliant FFIs and Other Special Rules.** The Financial Institutions described in paragraphs A through E of this section are Non-Reporting Israeli Financial Institutions that shall be treated as deemed-compliant FFIs for purposes of section 1471 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code. In addition, paragraph F of this section provides special rules applicable to an Investment Entity.

- A. **Trustee-Documented Trust.** A trust established under the laws of Israel to the extent that the trustee of the trust is a Reporting U.S. Financial Institution, Reporting Model 1 FFI, or Participating FFI and reports all information required to be reported pursuant to the Agreement with respect to all U.S. Reportable Accounts of the trust.
- B. **Sponsored Investment Entity and Controlled Foreign Corporation.** A Financial Institution described in subparagraph B(1) or B(2) of this section having a sponsoring entity that complies with the requirements of subparagraph B(3) of this section.
1. A Financial Institution is a sponsored investment entity if (a) it is an Investment Entity established in Israel that is not a qualified intermediary, withholding foreign partnership, or withholding foreign trust pursuant to relevant U.S. Treasury Regulations; and (b) an Entity has agreed with the Financial Institution to act as a sponsoring entity for the Financial Institution.
 2. A Financial Institution is a sponsored controlled foreign corporation if (a) the Financial Institution is a controlled foreign corporation¹ organized under the laws of Israel that is not a qualified intermediary, withholding foreign partnership, or withholding foreign trust pursuant to relevant U.S. Treasury Regulations; (b) the Financial Institution is wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by a Reporting U.S. Financial Institution that agrees to act, or requires an affiliate of the Financial Institution to act, as a sponsoring entity for the Financial Institution; and (c) the Financial Institution shares a common electronic account system with the sponsoring entity that enables the sponsoring entity to identify all Account Holders and payees of the Financial Institution and to access all account and customer information maintained by the Financial Institution including, but not limited to, customer identification information, customer documentation, account balance, and all payments made to the Account Holder or payee.
 3. The sponsoring entity complies with the following requirements:
 - a) The sponsoring entity is authorized to act on behalf of the Financial Institution (such as a fund manager, trustee, corporate director, or managing partner) to fulfill applicable registration requirements on the IRS FATCA registration website;
 - b) The sponsoring entity has registered as a sponsoring entity with the IRS on the IRS FATCA registration website;

¹ A “controlled foreign corporation” means any foreign corporation if more than 50 percent of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock of such corporation entitled to vote, or the total value of the stock of such corporation, is owned, or is considered as owned, by “United States shareholders” on any day during the taxable year of such foreign corporation. The term a “United States shareholder” means, with respect to any foreign corporation, a United States person who owns, or is considered as owning, 10 percent or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock entitled to vote of such foreign corporation.

- c) If the sponsoring entity identifies any U.S. Reportable Accounts with respect to the Financial Institution, the sponsoring entity registers the Financial Institution pursuant to applicable registration requirements on the IRS FATCA registration website on or before the later of December 31, 2015 and the date that is 90 days after such a U.S. Reportable Account is first identified;
- d) The sponsoring entity agrees to perform, on behalf of the Financial Institution, all due diligence, withholding, reporting, and other requirements that the Financial Institution would have been required to perform if it were a Reporting Israeli Financial Institution;
- e) The sponsoring entity identifies the Financial Institution and includes the identifying number of the Financial Institution (obtained by following applicable registration requirements on the IRS FATCA registration website) in all reporting completed on the Financial Institution's behalf; and
- f) The sponsoring entity has not had its status as a sponsor revoked.

C. **Sponsored, Closely Held Investment Vehicle.** An Israeli Financial Institution satisfying the following requirements:

1. The Financial Institution is a Financial Institution solely because it is an Investment Entity and is not a qualified intermediary, withholding foreign partnership, or withholding foreign trust pursuant to relevant U.S. Treasury Regulations;
2. The sponsoring entity is a Reporting U.S. Financial Institution, Reporting Model 1 FFI, or Participating FFI, is authorized to act on behalf of the Financial Institution (such as a professional manager, trustee, or managing partner), and agrees to perform, on behalf of the Financial Institution, all due diligence, withholding, reporting, and other requirements that the Financial Institution would have been required to perform if it were a Reporting Israeli Financial Institution;
3. The Financial Institution does not hold itself out as an investment vehicle for unrelated parties;
4. Twenty or fewer individuals own all of the debt interests and Equity Interests in the Financial Institution (disregarding debt interests owned by Participating FFIs and deemed-compliant FFIs and Equity Interests owned by an Entity if that Entity owns 100 percent of the Equity Interests in the Financial Institution and is itself a sponsored Financial Institution described in this paragraph C); and
5. The sponsoring entity complies with the following requirements:
 - a) The sponsoring entity has registered as a sponsoring entity with the IRS on the IRS FATCA registration website;

- b) The sponsoring entity agrees to perform, on behalf of the Financial Institution, all due diligence, withholding, reporting, and other requirements that the Financial Institution would have been required to perform if it were a Reporting Israeli Financial Institution and retains documentation collected with respect to the Financial Institution for a period of six years;
- c) The sponsoring entity identifies the Financial Institution in all reporting completed on the Financial Institution's behalf; and
- d) The sponsoring entity has not had its status as a sponsor revoked.

D. **Investment Advisors and Investment Managers.** An Investment Entity established in Israel that is a Financial Institution solely because it (1) renders investment advice to, and acts on behalf of, or (2) manages portfolios for, and acts on behalf of, a customer for the purposes of investing, managing, or administering funds deposited in the name of the customer with a Financial Institution other than a Nonparticipating Financial Institution.

E. **Collective Investment Vehicle.** An Investment Entity established in Israel that is regulated as a collective investment vehicle, provided that all of the interests in the collective investment vehicle (including debt interests in excess of \$50,000) are held by or through one or more exempt beneficial owners, Active NFFEs described in subparagraph B(4) of section VI of Annex I, U.S. Persons that are not Specified U.S. Persons, or Financial Institutions that are not Nonparticipating Financial Institutions.

F. **Special Rules.** The following rules apply to an Investment Entity:

1. With respect to interests in an Investment Entity that is a collective investment vehicle described in paragraph E of this section, the reporting obligations of any Investment Entity (other than a Financial Institution through which interests in the collective investment vehicle are held) shall be deemed fulfilled.
2. With respect to interests in:
 - a) An Investment Entity established in a Partner Jurisdiction that is regulated as a collective investment vehicle, all of the interests in which (including debt interests in excess of \$50,000) are held by or through one or more exempt beneficial owners, Active NFFEs described in subparagraph B(4) of section VI of Annex I, U.S. Persons that are not Specified U.S. Persons, or Financial Institutions that are not Nonparticipating Financial Institutions; or
 - b) An Investment Entity that is a qualified collective investment vehicle under relevant U.S. Treasury Regulations;

the reporting obligations of any Investment Entity that is an Israeli Financial Institution (other than a Financial Institution through which interests in the collective investment vehicle are held) shall be deemed fulfilled.

3. With respect to interests in an Investment Entity established in Israel that is not described in paragraph E or subparagraph F(2) of this section, consistent with paragraph 3 of Article 5 of the Agreement, the reporting obligations of all other Investment Entities with respect to such interests shall be deemed fulfilled if the information required to be reported by the first-mentioned Investment Entity pursuant to the Agreement with respect to such interests is reported by such Investment Entity or another person.
4. An Investment Entity established in Israel that is regulated as a collective investment vehicle shall not fail to qualify under paragraph E or subparagraph F(2) of this section, or otherwise as a deemed-compliant FFI, 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 December 31, 2012;
 - b) The collective investment vehicle retires all such shares upon surrender;
 - c) The collective investment vehicle (or a Reporting Israeli Financial Institution) performs the due diligence procedures set forth in Annex I 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 immobilized as soon as possible, and in any event prior to January 1, 2017.

V. **Accounts Excluded from Financial Accounts.** The following accounts are excluded from the definition of Financial Accounts and therefore shall not be treated as U.S. Reportable Accounts.

A. **Certain Savings Accounts.**

1. **Retirement and Pension Account.** A retirement or pension account maintained in Israel that satisfies the following requirements under the laws of Israel.
 - a) 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);
 - b) The account is tax-favored (*i.e.*, contributions to the account that would otherwise be subject to tax under the laws of Israel 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);

- c) Annual information reporting is required to the tax authorities in Israel with respect to the account;
 - d) Withdrawals are conditioned on reaching a specified retirement age, disability, or death, or penalties apply to withdrawals made before such specified events; and
 - e) Either (i) annual contributions are limited to \$50,000 or less, or (ii) there is a maximum lifetime contribution limit to the account of \$1,000,000 or less, in each case applying the rules set forth in Annex I for account aggregation and currency translation.
2. **Non-Retirement Savings Accounts.** An account maintained in Israel (other than an insurance or Annuity Contract) that satisfies the following requirements under the laws of Israel.
- a) The account is subject to regulation as a savings vehicle for purposes other than for retirement;
 - b) The account is tax-favored (*i.e.*, contributions to the account that would otherwise be subject to tax under the laws of Israel 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);
 - c) Withdrawals are conditioned on meeting specific criteria related to the purpose of the savings account (for example, the provision of educational or medical benefits), or penalties apply to withdrawals made before such criteria are met; and
 - d) Annual contributions are limited to \$50,000 or less, applying the rules set forth in Annex I for account aggregation and currency translation.
- B. **Certain Term Life Insurance Contracts.** A life insurance contract maintained in Israel with a coverage period that will end before the insured individual attains age 90, provided that the contract satisfies the following requirements:
- 1. 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;
 - 2. The contract has no contract value that any person can access (by withdrawal, loan, or otherwise) without terminating the contract;
 - 3. 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

4. The contract is not held by a transferee for value.
- C. **Account Held By an Estate.** An account maintained in Israel that is held solely by an estate if the documentation for such account includes a copy of the deceased's will or death certificate.
- D. **Escrow Accounts.** An account maintained in Israel established in connection with any of the following:
1. A court order or judgment.
 2. A sale, exchange, or lease of real or personal property, provided that the account satisfies the following requirements:
 - a) 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;
 - b) 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;
 - c) 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;
 - d) The account is not a margin or similar account established in connection with a sale or exchange of a financial asset; and
 - e) The account is not associated with a credit card account.
 3. 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.
 4. An obligation of a Financial Institution solely to facilitate the payment of taxes at a later time.
 5. A pooled escrow account established pursuant to Section 5(a)(7) of the Prohibition on Money Laundering Order (Identification, Reporting, and Recordkeeping Obligations of Banking Entities for the Prevention of Money Laundering and the

Financing of Terrorism), 2001, enacted under the Prohibition of Money Laundering Law, 2000.

- E. **Partner Jurisdiction Accounts.** An account maintained in Israel and excluded from the definition of Financial Account under an agreement between the United States and another Partner Jurisdiction to facilitate the implementation of FATCA, provided that such account is subject to the same requirements and oversight under the laws of such other Partner Jurisdiction as if such account were established in that Partner Jurisdiction and maintained by a Partner Jurisdiction Financial Institution in that Partner Jurisdiction.
- F. **Representative Body of Condominium Owners Account.** An account maintained in Israel established by a Representative Body of Condominium Owners pursuant to the provisions of the Lands Law, 1969 and the Dishonored Checks Regulation, 1981.
- G. **Workers' Committee Account.** An account maintained in Israel established by a Workers' Committee (within the meaning of the Collective Agreements Law, 1957) pursuant to Regulation 4(c) of the Dishonored Checks Regulation, 1981 and Section 3(a)(6) of the Prohibited Money Laundering Order (Identification, Reporting, and Recordkeeping Obligations of Banking Entities for the Prevention of Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism), 2001, enacted under the Prohibition of Money Laundering Law, 2000.
- H. **Certain Employer-Funded Individual Study Provident Fund Accounts.** An account maintained in Israel established for advanced study according to Section 13(A) of the Provident Funds Law, the funds of which are contributed by employers and employees, if (i) the account satisfies the requirements of subparagraphs A(2)(a) and (b) of this section; and (ii) annual contributions are limited to \$50,000 or less, applying the rules set forth in Annex I for account aggregation and currency translation, or annual contributions are limited to a percentage of salary.
- I. **Certain Other Individual Study Provident Fund Accounts.** An account maintained in Israel established for advanced study according to Section 13(A) of the Provident Funds law, the funds of which are contributed by self-employed persons, if (i) the account satisfies the requirements of subparagraphs A(2)(a) and (b) of this section; (ii) annual contributions are limited to \$50,000 or less, applying the rules set forth in Annex I for account aggregation and currency translation, and (iii) either the account satisfies the requirements of subparagraph A(2)(c) of this section, or the balance of the account does not exceed \$50,000, applying the rules set forth in Annex I for account aggregation and currency translation.
- J. **Certain Provident Fund Accounts.** An account maintained in Israel, the funds of which are contributed by employers to guarantee sick pay, convalescence pay, holiday pay, accident pay, severance pay and other social rights pay to employees according to Section 13(A) of the Provident Funds Law if (i) the account satisfies the requirements of subparagraphs A(2)(a), (b) and (c) of this section; and (ii) distributions from the account other than de minimis amounts are taxed to the beneficiary or participant.

K. An account in which the sole financial assets are shares or options held by a trustee for employees according to Section 102 of the Israeli Tax Ordinance (new version), 1961.

VI. **Definitions.** The following additional definitions shall apply to the descriptions above:

A. **Reporting Model 1 FFI.** The term Reporting Model 1 FFI means a Financial Institution with respect to which a non-U.S. government or agency thereof agrees to obtain and exchange information pursuant to a Model 1 IGA, other than a Financial Institution treated as a Nonparticipating Financial Institution under the Model 1 IGA. For purposes of this definition, the term Model 1 IGA means an arrangement between the United States or the Treasury Department and a non-U.S. government or one or more agencies thereof to implement FATCA through reporting by Financial Institutions to such non-U.S. government or agency thereof, followed by automatic exchange of such reported information with the IRS.

B. **Participating FFI.** The term Participating FFI means a Financial Institution that has agreed to comply with the requirements of an FFI Agreement, including a Financial Institution described in a Model 2 IGA that has agreed to comply with the requirements of an FFI Agreement. The term Participating FFI also includes a qualified intermediary branch of a Reporting U.S. Financial Institution, unless such branch is a Reporting Model 1 FFI. For purposes of this definition, the term FFI Agreement means an agreement that sets forth the requirements for a Financial Institution to be treated as complying with the requirements of section 1471(b) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code. In addition, for purposes of this definition, the term Model 2 IGA means an arrangement between the United States or the Treasury Department and a non-U.S. government or one or more agencies thereof to facilitate the implementation of FATCA through reporting by Financial Institutions directly to the IRS in accordance with the requirements of an FFI Agreement, supplemented by the exchange of information between such non-U.S. government or agency thereof and the IRS.