

Introduction

The Crypto-Asset Reporting Framework (CARF) is a global standard developed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to enhance transparency and address tax compliance challenges posed by the rapid growth of the crypto-asset market. CARF aims to provide a structured approach for the collection and exchange of tax-relevant information related to crypto-assets, ensuring that tax authorities worldwide can effectively monitor and regulate this evolving financial landscape. Standard Chartered PLC and its subsidiaries and affiliates (Standard Chartered) must comply with the relevant CARF requirements in all countries or jurisdictions in which Standard Chartered operates and CARF requirements are in effect. Under the CARF requirements, Standard Chartered must collect certain information and/or documentation from clients to establish their tax residence and classification status. In certain circumstances, Standard Chartered may be required to report this information annually to relevant tax authorities. This information then may be exchanged with relevant tax authorities in other countries or jurisdictions, in accordance with applicable law.

This is a CARF Self-Certification that Standard Chartered is requesting you to complete. The CARF Self-Certification and explanatory notes are not a substitute for understanding the requirements CARF. The Bank does not, and cannot, provide tax or legal advice. If you have any questions about this Self-Certification or CARF, please consult your tax, legal, or other professional advisor.

Please complete this Self-Certification if you are an Entity Crypto-Asset User. If you are an Individual (including a sole proprietor) Crypto-Asset User, do not use this Self-Certification. Instead, complete the 'Self-Certification – Individual'.

CARF Self-Certification – Entity

Please complete Parts 1 to 4 in BLOCK LETTERS and read the '**Instructions**' on how to complete this Self-Certification on page 6 and the '**Definitions**' on page 12.

Part 1 Identification of Entity

A) Name of the Entity (Legal Entity or Branch)	B) Country/Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organisation
C) Current Residence Address**	D) Mailing Address (complete only if different from Section C)
Address Line 1:	Address Line 1:
Address Line 2:	Address Line 2:
City/Town:	City/Town:
Province/State/County:	Province/State/County:
Postal Code/ZIP Code:	Postal Code/ZIP Code:
Country/Jurisdiction:	Country/Jurisdiction:

**** Enter the current operating or registered address of the Entity.**

CARF Self-Certification – Entity

Part 2 Tax Residence Information

Please complete the following table indicating (i) the country/jurisdiction where the Entity is resident for tax purposes and (ii) the Entity's Taxpayer Identification Number or functional equivalent (hereafter referred to as TIN) for each country/jurisdiction indicated. All countries/jurisdictions of tax residence must be included.

If the Entity is not tax resident in any country/jurisdiction (e.g. because it is fiscally transparent), please indicate that in line 1 of the table below and provide its place of effective management or country/jurisdiction in which its principal office is located.

If the Entity is a resident for tax purposes of more than three countries/jurisdictions, please use a separate sheet.

If no TIN or functional equivalent is provided, please indicate Reason **A**, **B** or **C** as appropriate:

- **Reason A:** Country/Jurisdiction does not issue TINs to its residents.
- **Reason B:** Country/Jurisdiction issues TINs, but the Entity is unable or not required to obtain a TIN (please explain why the Entity is unable or not required to obtain a TIN).
- **Reason C:** No TIN is required. Country/Jurisdiction issues TINs but the country/jurisdiction does not require Financial Institutions to collect TINs from its residents.

More details are available in the Instructions to this Self-Certification.

No.	Country or Jurisdiction of Tax Residence	TIN	If no TIN or functional equivalent is provided, indicate Reason A, B or C
1			
2			
3			
If Reason B is selected above, explain why the Entity is unable or not required to obtain a TIN in the corresponding row below			
1			
2			
3			

CARF Self-Certification – Entity

Part 3 Entity Type

Only tick **one** box from 1A to 1H to provide the Entity's status.

Financial Institution (FI)

☐ **1A) Investment Entity that is managed by another Financial Institution**

(complete the 'Controlling Person of Entity' section below if ticking this box)

☐ **1B) Excluded Person – Other Financial Institution**

Excluded Person

☐ **1C) Excluded Person – An Entity that is publicly traded or a Related Entity of a publicly traded Entity**

☐ The Entity, the stock of which is regularly traded on _____, which is an established securities market.

☐ The Entity is a Related Entity of _____, an entity the stock of which is regularly traded on _____, which is an established securities market.

☐ **1D) Excluded Person – A Governmental Entity**

☐ **1E) Excluded Person – A Central Bank**

☐ **1F) Excluded Person – An International Organisation**

Active Entity (AE)

☐ **1G) Active Entity**

For example, an active business, liquidating company, holding company that is a member of a non-financial group, financial company of a non-financial group, start-up company, or a charity or non-profit organisation. (Please see **Definitions**)

Other Entity

☐ **1H) Entity other than an Excluded Person or Active Entity**

(complete the 'Controlling Person of Entity' section below if ticking this box)

To be completed only if you ticked box **1A** or **1H** above.

Controlling Person of Entity

2A) Indicate the name of each **Controlling Person** of the Entity:

2B) Complete Entity Annex for **each** Controlling Person.

Note: If there are no natural person(s) who exercise control of the Entity then the Controlling Person will be natural person(s) who hold the position of senior managing official.

CARF Self-Certification – Entity

Part 4 Declaration and Signature

I understand that this Self-Certification and the information supplied in it are subject to the terms and conditions governing the account(s) maintained with Standard Chartered PLC and its subsidiaries and affiliates to which this Self-Certification relates.

I acknowledge that the information contained in this Self-Certification and information regarding the Entity and any Relevant Transaction(s) may be provided to tax authorities or regulators, including those of the country/jurisdiction in which this/these Relevant Transactions have been effectuated and exchanged with tax authorities of another country/jurisdiction or countries/jurisdictions in which this Entity may be a tax resident, pursuant to a bilateral or multilateral agreements between governments to exchange tax-relevant information under the relevant AEOI regimes.

I certify that I am authorised to complete and sign this Self-Certification for the Entity of all the Relevant Transaction(s) to which this Self-Certification relates.

I declare that all statements made in this declaration are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, correct and complete.

I undertake to notify the recipient of this Self-Certification within 30 days of any change in circumstances which affects the tax residency status of the Entity or which causes the information contained herein to become incorrect (including any changes to the information on Controlling Persons identified in Part 3 Question 2, if applicable), and to submit a suitably updated Self-Certification and Declaration within 30 days of such change in circumstances and to provide any additional information as may be required by Standard Chartered and/or applicable law.

Sign Here



.....
Signature Crypto-Asset User (or individual authorised to
sign for the Crypto-Asset User)

.....
Print Full Name

.....
Date (DD-MM-YYYY)

.....
Capacity of the individual authorised to sign for the Crypto-Asset User

.....
Company Stamp*

**All Crypto-Asset User conducting Crypto-Asset transactions, in China must mark the CARF Self-Certification with the Crypto-Asset User's company stamp or chop (unless the Crypto-Asset User is not incorporated in China and does not have a company stamp or chop) and submit the original CARF Self-Certification.*

Please note that in providing this Self-Certification, a statement that is false, misleading, or incorrect may be regarded as an offence and, therefore may be subject to penalties under relevant law or regulation.

CARF Self-Certification – Entity

Instructions

The general instructions below are intended to assist you with the completion of this Self-Certification. This should be read with the **Definitions**, as well as the relevant CARF regulations, and related documents. Should you have any questions, please contact your tax, legal, and/or other professional advisor.

Part 1 Identification of Entity

A) Name of Entity (Legal Entity or Branch): Provide the full name of Entity Crypto-Asset User[#]. If it is a branch of a Financial Institution, provide the full name of the head office. This is a mandatory field.

B) Country/Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organisation: If the Entity is a corporation, enter its country of incorporation. If the Entity is another type of entity, enter the country under whose laws it is created, organised, or governed. This is a mandatory field.

C) Current Residence Address: Enter the Entity's current residence address. This is a mandatory field.

D) Mailing Address: Enter the Entity's mailing address only if it is different from the Current Residence Address.

[#]Please refer to the **Definitions** provided in this Self-Certification for an explanation of a Crypto-Asset User.

Part 2 Tax Residence Information

Please complete the table indicating (i) the country(ies)/jurisdiction(s) where the Entity is/are Resident for tax purposes and (ii) the Entity's TIN for each country/jurisdiction indicated. Please refer to the **Definitions** provided in this Self-Certification for an explanation on "Resident for tax purposes".

If the Entity is not resident for tax purposes in any jurisdiction, for example, it is fiscally transparent, please indicate that in the first column of the table and provide its place of effective management or country in which its principal office is located.

The requirement to pay tax in a particular country/jurisdiction does not necessarily signify tax residence in that country/jurisdiction; it is possible to have to pay tax in a country/jurisdiction in which one is not tax resident, and not to have to pay tax in a country in which one is tax resident. Whether a person is tax resident in a particular country/jurisdiction depends on whether that person meets the definition of a tax resident under the tax laws of that country/jurisdiction.

For more information on tax residence, please consult your tax advisor or refer to the information at OECD automatic exchange of information portal at <https://www.oecd.org/en/networks/global-forum-tax-transparency/resources/aeoi-implementation-portal/tax-residency.html>

If a TIN is unavailable, please indicate only one of the following reasons:

- Reason (A): Country/Jurisdiction does not issue TINs.
- Reason (B): Country/Jurisdiction issues TINs and requires Financial Institutions to collect TINs, but the Entity is unable or not required to obtain a TIN. Please provide an explanation as to why the Entity is unable or not required to obtain a TIN in the table.
- Reason (C): No TIN is required. Country/Jurisdiction issues TINs but the country/jurisdiction does not require Financial Institutions to collect TINs from its residents.

This is a mandatory field.

Part 3 Entity Type

General: Only tick one box from 1A to 1H to provide the Entity's status. Please refer to the **Definitions** in providing the Entity's status.

Financial Institution: If the Entity is a Financial Institution, check the one box that applies. By checking a box, the Entity is representing that it qualifies for the status indicated.

Entity that is Active Entity (AE) / Excluded Person or Other Entity Crypto-Asset User: If the Entity is not a Financial Institution, check the one box that applies. By checking a box, the entity is representing that it qualifies for the status indicated.

Controlling Person of Entity: If box 1A or 1H was ticked, this section needs to be completed with the name of each Controlling Person. Additionally, an Entity Annex needs to be completed for each Controlling Person.

Part 4 Declaration and Signature

Declaration and Signature: The Self-Certification must be signed and dated by the Crypto-Asset User. If the Self-Certification Form is completed by an Individual authorised to sign for the Crypto-Asset User, please indicate the capacity in which the Individual is signing the Self-Certification. By signing the Self-Certification, the authorised representative, officer, or agent of the entity also agrees to provide a new Self-Certification and Declaration within 30 days following a change in circumstances affecting the correctness of the Self-Certification. This is a mandatory field.

For Crypto-Asset Users incorporated in China and engaging in Relevant Transactions, in China, the CARF Self-Certification must be marked with the Entity's stamp or chop and the original CARF Self-Certification must be submitted. Entities incorporated in China and foreign-incorporated entities maintaining a Financial Account or engaging in Relevant Transactions in China must submit the original CARF Self-Certification.

Capacity: An authorised representative must state the capacity in which he/she is signing on behalf of the Crypto-Asset User. If this Self-Certification is completed by an agent acting under a duly authorised power of attorney, the Self-Certification must be accompanied by the power of attorney in proper form specifically authorising the agent to represent the Crypto-Asset User in making, executing, and presenting the Self-Certification. This is a mandatory field.

CARF Self-Certification – Entity Annex

This section is to be completed for each Controlling Person. Use a separate Entity Annex for each Controlling Person. Please complete Parts 1 to 5 in BLOCK LETTERS.

Part 1 Identification of a Controlling Person

A) Name of Controlling Person	B) Date of Birth
Title:	DD-MM-YYYY:
Surname(s):	C) Place of Birth
First or Given Name:	Town or City of Birth:
Middle Name(s):	Country/Jurisdiction of Birth:
D) Current Residence Address	E) Mailing Address (complete only if different from Section D)
Address Line 1:	Address Line 1:
Address Line 2:	Address Line 2:
City/Town:	City/Town:
Province/State/County:	Province/State/County:
Postal Code/ZIP Code:	Postal Code/ZIP Code:
Country/Jurisdiction:	Country/Jurisdiction:
F) Gender*	G) Country(ies) or Jurisdiction(s) of Citizenship*
<input type="checkbox"/> Male	
<input type="checkbox"/> Female	H) Identification Number*
<input type="checkbox"/> Others	
<p><i>*Complete sections F, G, and H only if the Entity enters into Relevant Transactions in India.</i> <i>*Section G: In the case of multiple countries or jurisdictions of citizenship, all citizenships must be listed.</i></p>	

CARF Self-Certification – Entity Annex

Part 2 Tax Residence Information

Please complete the following table indicating (i) the country/jurisdiction in which the Controlling Person is resident for tax purposes and (ii) the Controlling Person's Taxpayer Identification Number or functional equivalent (hereafter referred to as TIN) for each country/jurisdiction indicated. If the Controlling Person is a resident for tax purposes in more than three countries/jurisdictions, please use a separate sheet. All countries/jurisdictions of tax residence must be included.

If no TIN or functional equivalent is provided, please indicate Reason **A**, **B** or **C** as appropriate:

- **Reason A:** Country/Jurisdiction does not issue TINs to its residents.
- **Reason B:** Country/Jurisdiction issues TINs, but the Controlling Person is unable or not required to obtain a TIN (please explain why the Controlling Person is unable or not required to obtain a TIN).
- **Reason C:** No TIN is required. Country/Jurisdiction issues TINs but the country/jurisdiction does not require Financial Institutions to collect TINs from its residents.

More details are available in the Instructions to this Self-Certification.

No.	Country or Jurisdiction of Tax Residence	TIN	If no TIN or functional equivalent is provided, indicate Reason A, B or C
1			
2			
3			
If Reason B is selected above, explain why the Controlling Person is unable or not required to obtain a TIN in the corresponding row below			
1			
2			
3			

CARF Self-Certification – Entity Annex

Part 3 Citizenship/Residence by Investment

Citizenship by Investment (CBI) and Residence by Investment (RBI) schemes are being offered by a substantial number of countries/jurisdictions and allow foreign individuals to obtain citizenship or temporary/permanent residence rights based on local investments or against a flat fee.

Please refer to the CBI/RBI countries/jurisdictions listed below (refer to OECD website for further details: <https://www.oecd.org/tax/automatic-exchange/crs-implementation-and-assistance/residence-citizenship-by-investment/>)

Antigua and Barbuda	Dominica	Turks and Caicos Islands
Bahamas	Grenada	United Arab Emirates
Bahrain	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Vanuatu
Barbados	Saint Lucia	Panama
Cyprus	Seychelles	

i. Are all of the Controlling Person's Tax Residence Countries/Jurisdictions listed in Part 2 Tax Residence Information included in the OECD CBI/RBI list above?

- ☐ No (If 'No' is ticked, proceed to Part 4 Type of Controlling Person)
- ☐ Yes (If 'Yes' is ticked, proceed to complete Questions ii to v (and vi if applicable) below)

ii. Did the Controlling Person obtain residence rights under a CBI/RBI scheme?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

iii. Does the Controlling Person hold residence rights in any other country/jurisdiction?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

iv. Has the Controlling Person spent more than 90 days in any other country/jurisdiction during the previous year?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

v. Has the Controlling Person filed a personal income tax return in any other country/jurisdiction during the previous year?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

vi. If 'Yes' is ticked for any of the Questions iii to v above, please include the relevant country/jurisdiction as a Tax Residence Country/Jurisdiction of the Controlling Person in Part 2. Otherwise, state the relevant country/jurisdiction, related Question (iii, iv or v), and explain why it should not be considered a Tax Residence Country/Jurisdiction of the Controlling Person in Part 2:

Country/Jurisdiction	Qn (iii, iv or v)	Reason not to be considered as Tax Residence Country/Jurisdiction

CARF Self-Certification – Entity Annex

Part 4 Type of Controlling Person

Please provide the Controlling Person's status by ticking the appropriate box. Please refer to the Instructions for guidance on completing Part 4.

Controlling Person of a Legal Person (Only one role should be selected. Where more than one role applies, select the applicable role that appears highest on the list below)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Control by Ownership
<input type="checkbox"/>	Control by other means
<input type="checkbox"/>	Senior managing official

Controlling Person of a Trust (Please select all that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Settlor
<input type="checkbox"/>	Trustee
<input type="checkbox"/>	Protector
<input type="checkbox"/>	Beneficiary
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other

Controlling Person of a Legal Arrangement (Non-Trust) (Please select all that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Settlor-equivalent
<input type="checkbox"/>	Trustee-equivalent
<input type="checkbox"/>	Protector-equivalent
<input type="checkbox"/>	Beneficiary-equivalent
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other-equivalent

CARF Self-Certification – Entity Annex

Part 5 Declaration and Signature

I understand that the information supplied by me is subject to the terms and conditions governing the account(s) maintained with Standard Chartered PLC and its subsidiaries and affiliates to which this Self-Certification relates.

I acknowledge that the information contained in this Self-Certification and information regarding the Entity and Controlling Person as well as any Relevant Transaction(s) may be provided to tax authorities or regulators, including those of the country/jurisdiction in which this/these Relevant Transaction(s) have been effectuated and exchanged with tax authorities of another country/jurisdiction or countries/jurisdictions in which this Entity may be a tax resident, pursuant to a bilateral or multilateral agreements between governments to exchange tax-relevant information under the relevant AEOI regimes.

I certify that I am the Controlling Person of the Entity (or am authorised to sign for the Entity) of all Relevant Transaction(s) to which this Self-Certification relates.

I declare that all statements made in this declaration are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, correct and complete.

I undertake to notify the recipient of this Self-Certification within 30 days of any change in circumstances which affects the tax residency status of the Controlling Person or which causes the information contained herein to become incorrect, and to submit a suitably updated Self-Certification and Declaration within 30 days of such change in circumstances and to provide any additional information as may be required by Standard Chartered and/or applicable law.

Sign Here



.....
Signature of Controlling Person (or individual authorised
to sign for the Controlling Person)

.....
Print Full Name

.....
Date (DD-MM-YYYY)

.....
Capacity (you can leave this field blank if you are the Controlling Person)

Note: if you are an Individual authorised to sign on behalf of the Controlling Person then you must state the capacity in which you are signing the Form. If this Self-Certification is completed by an agent acting under a duly authorised power of attorney, the Form must be accompanied by the power of attorney in proper Form specially authorising the agent to represent the Controlling Person in making, executing, and presenting the Self-Certification.

Please note that in providing this Self-Certification, a statement that is false, misleading, or incorrect may be regarded as an offence and, therefore may be subject to penalties under relevant law or regulation.

CARF Self-Certification – Entity Annex

Instructions

This section is to be completed for each Controlling Person. Use a separate Entity Annex for each Controlling Person. Please refer to the Instructions for the main Self-Certification where applicable.

Broadly, 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), 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 Person' shall be interpreted in a manner consistent with the Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). Please refer to the definition of a "Controlling Person" for further details.

Part 1 Identification of Individual Controlling Person

- A) Name of the Individual who is the Controlling Person:** Enter the full name of the individual identified as the Controlling Person. This is a mandatory field.
- B) Date of Birth:** Enter the Controlling Person's date of birth. Use the following format to input the Controlling Person's information DD-MM-YYYY. This is a mandatory field.
- C) Place of Birth:** Enter the Controlling Person's place of birth by including the town, city, and country or jurisdiction of birth, where applicable. This is a mandatory field.
- D) Current Residence Address:** Enter the Controlling Person's current residence address. This is a mandatory field.
- E) Mailing Address:** Enter the Controlling Person's mailing address only if it is different from the Current Residence Address.
- F) Gender*:** Check the relevant box indicating the Controlling Person's gender.
- G) Country(ies)/Jurisdiction(s) of Citizenship*:** Enter the Controlling Person's country(ies) or jurisdiction(s) of citizenship.
- H) Identification Number*:** Enter the Controlling Person's identification number.

*Complete fields F, G, and H only if the Entity maintains a Financial Account and/or enters into Relevant Transactions in India.

#Please refer to the **Definitions** provided in this Self-Certification for an explanation of an Crypto-Asset User.

Part 2 Tax Residence Information

Please complete the table indicating (i) the country(ies)/jurisdiction(s) where the Controlling Person is/are Resident for tax purposes and (ii) the Controlling Person's TIN for each country/jurisdiction indicated. Please refer to the Definitions provided in this Self-Certification for an explanation on "Resident for tax purposes".

The requirement to pay tax in a particular country/jurisdiction does not necessarily signify tax residence in that country/jurisdiction; it is possible to have to pay tax in a country/jurisdiction in which one is not tax resident, and not to have to pay tax in a country in which one is tax resident. Whether a person is tax resident in a particular country/jurisdiction depends on whether that person meets the definition of a tax resident under the tax laws of that country/jurisdiction.

For more information on tax residence, please consult your tax advisor or refer to the information at OECD automatic exchange of information portal at <https://www.oecd.org/en/networks/global-forum-tax-transparency/resources/aeoi-implementation-portal/tax-residency.html>

If a TIN is unavailable, please indicate only one of the following reasons:

- Reason (A): Country/Jurisdiction does not issue TINs.
- Reason (B): Country/Jurisdiction issues TINs and requires Financial Institutions to collect TINs, but the Controlling Person is unable or not required to obtain a TIN. Please provide an explanation as to why the Controlling Person is unable or not required to obtain a TIN in the table.
- Reason (C): No TIN is required. Country/Jurisdiction issues TINs but the country/jurisdiction does not require Financial Institutions to collect TINs from its residents.

This is a mandatory field.

Part 3 Citizenship/Residence by Investment

Citizenship/Residence by Investment declaration of Controlling Person: If all of the Controlling Person's Tax Residence Countries/ Jurisdictions provided in Part 2 are included in the OECD list of CBI/RBI countries/jurisdictions in Part 3, please tick "Yes" to Question i and complete each of the remaining Questions ii to v (and vi if applicable). Otherwise, please tick "No" to Question i and proceed to Part 4.

If "Yes" is ticked for any of the Questions iii to v, please include the relevant country/jurisdiction as a Tax Residence Country/Jurisdiction of the Controlling Person in Part 2. Otherwise, please complete Question vi by providing the relevant country/jurisdiction, related Question (iii, iv or v), and the reason that it should not be considered a Tax Residence Country/ Jurisdiction of the Controlling Person in Part 2.

Part 4 Type of Controlling Person

Type of Controlling Person: Please provide the Controlling Person's status by ticking the appropriate box(es). Please refer to the definition of a "Controlling Person" for further details.

Part 5 Declaration and Signature

Declaration and Signature: The Self-Certification must be signed and dated by the Controlling Person. If the Self-Certification Form is completed by an Individual authorised to sign for the Controlling Person, please indicate the capacity in which the Individual is signing the Self-Certification. This is a mandatory field.

Capacity: An authorised representative must state the capacity in which he/she is signing on behalf of the Controlling Person. If this Self-Certification is completed by an agent acting under a duly authorised power of attorney, the Self-Certification must be accompanied by the power of attorney in proper form specifically authorising the agent to represent the Controlling Person in making, executing, and presenting the Self-Certification.

Definitions

The following is a non-exhaustive list of selected terms that is intended as a guide to assist you in completing this Self-Certification. Should you have any questions, please contact your tax, legal, and/or other professional advisor.

- Active Entity (AE):** Any entity that is not a Financial Institution (FI) that meets any of the following criteria:
 - Active Business:** Less than 50 percent of the AE's gross income for the preceding calendar year or other appropriate reporting period is passive income and less than 50 percent of the assets held by the AE during the preceding calendar year or other appropriate reporting period are assets that produce or are held for the production of passive income;
 - An entity that is publicly traded or a Related Entity of a publicly traded Entity:** The stock of the AE is regularly traded on an established securities market or the AE is a Related Entity of an Entity the stock of which is traded on an established securities market;
 - Governmental Entity/International Organisation/Central Bank:** The AE is a Governmental Entity, an International Organisation, a Central Bank, or an Entity wholly owned by one or more of the foregoing;
 - Holding company that is a member of a non-financial group:** Substantially all of the activities of the AE 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;
 - Start-up company:** The AE 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;

<p>provided, that the AE does not qualify for this exception after the date that is 24 months after the date of the initial organisation of the AE;</p> <p>(vi) Liquidating company: The AE 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;</p> <p>(vii) Financial company of a non-financial group: The AE 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</p> <p>(viii) Charity or non-profit organisation: The AE meets all of the following requirements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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; It is exempt from income tax in its jurisdiction of residence; It has no shareholders or members who have a proprietary or beneficial interest in its income or assets; The applicable laws of the AE's jurisdiction of residence or the AE's formation documents do not permit any income or assets of the AE 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 AE's charitable activities, or as payment of reasonable compensation for services rendered, or as payment representing the fair market value of property which the entity has purchased; and The applicable laws of the AE's jurisdiction of residence or the AE's formation documents require that, upon the AE'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 AE's jurisdiction of residence or any political subdivision thereof. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Bank: 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. Central Bank Digital Currency: Any digital Fiat Currency issued by a Central Bank or monetary authority. Controlling Person: 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), 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 Person' shall be interpreted in a manner consistent with the Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) provided as follows. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> For legal persons: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Natural persons (if any – as ownership interests can be so diversified that there are no natural persons (whether acting alone or together) exercising control of the legal person or arrangement through ownership) who ultimately have a controlling ownership interest (a controlling ownership interest depends on the ownership structure of the company. It may be based on a threshold, e.g. any person owning more than a certain percentage of the company (e.g. 25%)) in a legal person; and to the extent that there is doubt under (a) as to whether the person(s) with the controlling ownership interest are the beneficial owner(s) or where no natural person exerts control through ownership interests, the natural persons (if any) exercising control of the legal person or arrangement through other means. Where no natural person is identified under (a) or (b) above, the relevant natural person who holds the position of senior managing official. For Trusts – the settlor, the trustee(s), the protector (if any), the beneficiaries or class of beneficiaries, and any other natural person exercising ultimate effective control over the trust (including through a chain of control/ownership) 	<p>(iii) Other types of legal arrangements (non-trust) – Persons in equivalent or similar positions.</p> <p>For purposes of determining the Controlling Persons of an Crypto-Asset User, reference should be made to the AML/KYC Procedures pursuant to the anti-money laundering or similar requirements as implemented in the domestic law applies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crypto-Asset: A digital representation of value that relies on a cryptographically secured distributed ledger or a similar technology to validate and secure transactions (irrespective of whether the transaction is actually recorded on that ledger or technology). Crypto-Asset User: An Individual or Entity that is a customer of Standard Chartered for the purposes of carrying out Relevant Transactions. An Individual or Entity, other than a Reporting Crypto-Asset Service Provider, acting as a Crypto-Asset User for the benefit or account of another Individual or Entity as agent, custodian, nominee, signatory, investment advisor, or intermediary, is not treated as a Crypto-Asset User. Custodial Institution: 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, whether this income is paid directly or indirectly to the Entity, equals or exceeds 20 percent of the Entity's gross income during the shorter of: (i) the three-year period that ends on 31 December (or the final day of a non-calendar year accounting period) prior to the year in which the determination is being made; or (ii) the period during which the Entity has been in existence. Depository Institution: Any Entity that accepts deposits in the ordinary course of a banking or similar business, or is licensed to do so, or holds Specified Electronic Money Products (including those issued in the form of a Relevant Crypto-Asset) or central bank digital currencies for the benefit of customers. Entity: A legal person or a legal arrangement, such as a corporation, organisation, partnership, trust, or foundation. Established Securities Market: An exchange that is officially recognised and supervised by a governmental authority in which the market is located and that has a meaningful annual value of shares traded on the exchange. Exchange Transaction: Any: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Exchange between Relevant Crypto-Assets and Fiat Currencies; and Exchange between one or more forms of Relevant Crypto-Assets. This includes the movement of a Relevant Crypto-Asset from one wallet address to another, in consideration of another Relevant Crypto-Asset or Fiat Currency. Excluded Person: An Excluded Person is: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> an entity the stock of which is regularly traded on one or more Established Securities Markets; any entity that is a Related Entity of an entity described in clause (i); a Governmental Entity; an International Organisation; a Central Bank; or a Financial Institution (except for an Investment Entity managed by another FI). Fiat Currency: 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. Financial Account: A Financial Account is an account maintained by a Financial Institution and is either a depository account, a custodial account, an equity and debt interest in certain investment entities, a cash value insurance contract, or an annuity contract. Financial Asset: 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
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Contract. The term "Financial Asset" does not include a non-debt, direct interest in real property.

- **Financial Institution:** Any of the following:
 - (i) A Depository Institution
 - (ii) A Custodial Institution
 - (iii) An Investment Entity
 - (iv) A Specified Insurance Company
- **Governmental Entity:** 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 any one or more of the foregoing (each, 'Governmental Entity'). This category is comprised of the integral parts, controlled entities, and political subdivisions of a jurisdiction.
 - (i) An integral part of a jurisdiction means any person, organisation, agency, bureau, fund, instrumentality, or other body, however designated, that constitutes a jurisdiction, 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.
 - (ii) A controlled entity means an Entity that is separate in Form from the jurisdiction or that otherwise constitutes a separate juridical entity, provided that:
 - (a) The Entity is wholly owned and controlled by one or more 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 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 Governmental Entities upon dissolution.
 - (iii) 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.
- **International Organisation:** 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.
- **Investment Entity:** There are two types of Investment Entities:
 - (i) Entity that primarily conducts as a business (or is managed by an Entity that conducts as a business) one or more of the following activities or operations for or on behalf of a customer:
 - (a) 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;
 - (b) individual and collective portfolio management; or
 - (c) otherwise investing, administering, or managing funds or money on behalf of other persons; or
 - (ii) The second type of 'Investment Entity' ('Investment Entity managed by another FI') is any entity the gross income of which is primarily attributable to investing, reinvesting, or trading in Financial Assets where the Entity is managed by another Entity that is a Depository Institution, a Custodial Institution, a Specified Insurance Company, or the first type of Investment Entity.
- **Participating Jurisdiction:**

A jurisdiction –

 - (i) with which an agreement is in place pursuant to which it will provide the specified information under CRS as required on the automatic exchange of financial account information, and
 - (ii) which is identified in a published list.
- **Related Entity:** An Entity is regarded as being related to another Entity if:
 - (i) One controls the other; or
 - (ii) The two Entities are under common control.

Control means: Direct or indirect ownership of more than 50 percent of the vote and value in an Entity.

- **Relevant Crypto-Asset:** Any Crypto-Asset that is not a Central Bank Digital Currency or an electronic money product, or that cannot be used for payment or investment purposes.
- **Relevant Transaction:** Any Exchange Transaction or Transfer of Relevant Crypto-Assets.
- **Reportable Jurisdiction:** A Reportable Jurisdiction is a Participating Jurisdiction with which an obligation to provide financial account information is in place and that is identified in a published list.
- **Reportable Jurisdiction Person:** 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.
- **Reportable Person:** 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 (except for an Investment Entity and managed by another FI).
- **Reporting Crypto-Asset Service Provider:** An Individual or Entity that, as a business, provides a service effectuating Exchange Transactions for or on behalf of customers, including acting as a counterparty, or as an intermediary, to such Exchange Transactions, or by making available a trading platform.
- **Resident for tax purposes:** Each jurisdiction has its own rules for defining tax residence, and jurisdictions have provided information on how to determine whether an entity is tax resident in the jurisdiction on the OECD automatic exchange of information portal. Generally, an Entity will be resident for tax purposes in a jurisdiction if, under the laws of that jurisdiction (including tax conventions), it pays or should be paying tax therein by reason of his domicile, residence, place of management or incorporation, or any other criterion of a similar nature, and not only from sources in that jurisdiction. 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 or the address of its principal office is situated. For additional information on tax residence, please talk to your legal, tax, or other professional advisor or refer to the OECD automatic exchange of information portal on tax residency: <https://www.oecd.org/en/networks/global-forum-tax-transparency/resources/aeoi-implementation-portal/tax-residency.html>.
- **Specified Electronic Money Product:** The term "Specified Electronic Money Product" means any Crypto-Asset that is:
 - (i) a digital representation of a single Fiat Currency;
 - (ii) issued on receipt of funds for the purpose of making payment transactions;
 - (iii) represented by a claim on the issuer denominated in the same Fiat Currency;
 - (iv) accepted in payment by a natural or legal person other than the issuer; and
 - (v) 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.
- **Specified Insurance Company:** 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.

- **Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN):** TIN or a functional equivalent in the absence of a TIN. A TIN is a unique combination of letters or numbers assigned by a jurisdiction to an Individual or an Entity and used to identify the Individual or Entity for the purposes of administering the tax laws of such jurisdiction. Further details of acceptable TINs can be found at: <https://www.oecd.org/en/networks/global-forum-tax-transparency/resources/aeoi-implementation-portal/tax-identification-numbers.html>. Some jurisdictions do not issue a TIN. However, these jurisdictions often utilise some other high integrity number with an equivalent level of identification (a 'functional equivalent'). Examples of that type of number include, for individuals, a social security/insurance number, citizen/personal identification/service code/number, and resident registration number.
- **Transfer of Relevant Crypto-Assets:** The term "Transfer" means a transaction that moves a Relevant Crypto-Asset from or to the Crypto-Asset address or account of one Crypto-Asset User, other than one maintained by the Reporting Crypto-Asset Service Provider on behalf of the same Crypto-Asset User, where, based on the knowledge available to the Reporting Crypto-Asset Service Provider at the time of transaction, the Reporting Crypto-Asset Service Provider cannot determine that the transaction is an Exchange Transaction.