

CRS Self-Certification – Entity

Introduction

The automatic exchange of financial account information (AEOI) regime is based on the Common Reporting Standard (CRS), an internationally-agreed standard developed by the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to combat tax evasion. AEOI refers to the regular exchange of financial account information between jurisdictions, the purpose of which is to deter and detect tax evasion by taxpayers through the use of offshore bank accounts. Standard Chartered PLC and its subsidiaries and affiliates (Standard Chartered) must comply with the relevant AEOI requirements in all countries or jurisdictions in which Standard Chartered operates and AEOI requirements are in effect. Under the AEOI 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 CRS Self-Certification that Standard Chartered is requesting you to complete. The CRS Self-Certification and explanatory notes are not a substitute for understanding AEOI under CRS. The Bank does not, and cannot, provide tax or legal advice. If you have any questions about this Self-Certification or AEOI under CRS, please consult your tax, legal, or other professional advisor.

Please complete this Self-Certification if you are an entity Account Holder. For joint or multiple Account Holders, complete a separate Self-Certification for each entity Account Holder.

If you are an Individual (including a sole proprietor) Account Holder, do not use this Self-Certification. Instead, complete the 'Self-Certification – Individual'.

CRS 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 5 and the **Definitions** on page 11.

Part 1 Identification of Account Holder

A) Name of Legal Entity or Branch	B) Country/Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organisation
C) Current Residence Address**	D) Mailing Address (complete <u>only</u> 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 Account Holder.**

CRS Self-Certification – Entity

Part 2 Tax Residence Information

Please complete the following table indicating (i) the country/jurisdiction (or countries/jurisdictions) in which the Account Holder is a resident for tax purposes and (ii) the Account Holder's Taxpayer Identification Number or functional equivalent (hereafter referred to as 'TIN') for each country/jurisdiction indicated. All countries/jurisdictions of tax residence should be included, regardless of whether the country/jurisdiction has adopted CRS.

If the Account Holder is not taxresident 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 Account Holder is a resident for tax purposes of more than three countries/jurisdictions, please use a separate sheet.

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

- **Reason A:** Country/Jurisdiction does not issue TINs to its residents.
- **Reason B:** Country/Jurisdiction issues TINs, but the Account Holder is unable or not required to obtain a TIN (please explain why the Account Holder 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 is provided, indicate Reason A, B or C
1			
2			
3			
If Reason B is selected above, explain why the Account Holder is unable or not required to obtain a TIN in the corresponding row below			
1			
2			
3			

CRS Self-Certification – Entity

Part 3 Entity Type

Only tick one box from 1A to 1H to provide the Account Holder's status.

Financial Institution (FI)

☐ **1A) Investment Entity located in a Non-Participating Jurisdiction and managed by another Financial Institution** (complete the 'Controlling Person of Entity' section below if ticking this box)

☐ **1B) Other Financial Institution**

Non-Financial Entity (NFE)

☐ **1C) Active NFE – A corporation that is publicly traded or a Related Entity of a publicly traded corporation**

☐ The Account Holder is a corporation, the stock of which is regularly traded on _____, which is an established securities market.

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

☐ **1D) Active NFE – A Governmental Entity**

☐ **1E) Active NFE – A Central Bank**

☐ **1F) Active NFE – An International Organisation**

☐ **1G) Active NFE (other than Entity 1C to 1F) – 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)**

☐ **1H) Passive NFE:** A NFE that is not an Active NFE
(complete the 'Controlling Person of Entity' section below if ticking this box)

Controlling Person of Entity (to be completed only if you ticked box 1A or 1H above)

2A) Indicate the name of any Controlling Person(s) of the Account Holder:

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

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

CRS 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 Account Holder and any Reportable Account(s) may be provided to the tax authorities of the country/jurisdiction in which this/these account(s) is/are maintained and exchanged with tax authorities of another country/jurisdiction or countries/jurisdictions in which this Account Holder may be a tax resident, pursuant to bilateral or multilateral agreements between governments to exchange financial account information.

I certify that I am authorised to complete and sign this Self-Certification for the Account Holder of all of the account(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 Account Holder 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 of Account Holder (or individual authorised to
sign for the Account Holder)

.....
Print Full Name

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

.....
Capacity of the individual authorised to sign for the Account Holder

.....
Company Stamp*

** All Account Holders opening or maintaining a Financial Account in China must mark the CRS Self-Certification with the Account Holder's company stamp or chop (unless the Account Holder is not incorporated in China and does not have a company stamp or chop) and submit the original CRS Self-Certification.*

Please note that in providing the 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.

CRS 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 CRS regulations, and related documents. Should you have any questions, please contact your tax, legal, and/or other professional advisor.

Part 1 Identification of Account Holder

A) Name of Account Holder[#] (Legal Entity or Branch): Provide the full name of the **Account Holder[#]**. 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 Account Holder is a corporation, enter its country of incorporation. If the Account Holder 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 current operating or registered address of the Account Holder identified in Part 1. This is a mandatory field.

D) Mailing Address (only complete if different from Section C): Only complete this section if the address is different from the Current Residence Address.

[#] Please refer to the **Definitions** provided in this Self-Certification for an explanation of an Account Holder.

Part 2 Tax Residence Information

Please complete the table indicating (i) the country(ies)/jurisdiction(s) where the Account Holder is/are **Resident for tax purposes** and (ii) the Account Holder'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 Account Holder 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 <http://www.oecd.org/tax/automatic-exchange/crs-implementation-and-assistance/tax-residency/#d.en.347760>.

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 Account Holder is unable or not required to obtain a TIN. Please provide an explanation as to why the Account Holder 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 Account Holder's status. Please refer to the **Definitions** in providing the Account Holder's status.

Financial Institution: If the Account Holder 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.

Non-Financial Entity: If the Account Holder is a Non-Financial Entity, 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 an authorised representative or officer of the Account Holder. 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.

For Account Holders incorporated in China and maintaining a Financial Account in China, the CRS Self-Certification must be marked with the Entity's stamp or chop and the original CRS Self-Certification must be submitted. Entities incorporated in China and foreign-incorporated entities maintaining a Financial Account in China must submit the original CRS Self-Certification. This is a mandatory field.

Capacity: An authorised representative or officer must state the capacity in which he/she is signing for the Account Holder identified in Part 1. 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 or a copy thereof specifically authorising the agent to represent the principal in making, executing, and presenting the Self-Certification. This is a mandatory field.

CRS 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 I to V in BLOCK LETTERS.

Part I 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/Jurisdiction of Citizenship*	
<input type="checkbox"/> Male			
<input type="checkbox"/> Female		H) Identification Number*	
<input type="checkbox"/> Others			

**Complete fields F, G, and H only if the Account Holder maintains a Financial Account in India.*

CRS Self-Certification – Entity Annex

Part II Tax Residence Information

Please complete the following table indicating (i) the country/jurisdiction (or countries/jurisdictions) in which the Controlling Person is a 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. All countries/jurisdictions of tax residence should be included, regardless of whether the country/jurisdiction has adopted CRS.

If the Controlling Person 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** where 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 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			

CRS Self-Certification – Entity Annex

Part III 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	Seychelles
Bahamas	Grenada	Turks and Caicos Islands
Bahrain	Malta	United Arab Emirates
Barbados	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Vanuatu
Cyprus	Saint Lucia	Panama

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

- ☐ No (If 'No' is ticked, proceed to Part IV 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 II. 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 II:

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

CRS Self-Certification – Entity Annex

Part IV 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 IV.

Controlling Person of a Legal Person

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

Controlling Person of a Trust

<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)

<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

CRS Self-Certification – Entity Annex

Part V Declaration and Signature of a Controlling Person

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 Account Holder and Controlling Person as well as any Reportable Account(s) may be provided to the tax authorities of the country/jurisdiction in which this/these account(s) is/are maintained and exchanged with tax authorities of another country/jurisdiction or countries/jurisdictions in which this Controlling Person may be a tax resident, pursuant to bilateral or multilateral agreements between governments to exchange financial account information.

I certify that I am the Controlling Person, Account Holder, or am authorised to sign for the Controlling Person, of all of the account(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, Account holder
(or person authorised to sign for the Controlling Person)

.....
Print Full Name

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

.....
Capacity of the individual authorised to sign for the Controlling Person

Please note that in providing the 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.

CRS Self-Certification – Entity and 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 I Identification of Individual Controlling Person

- A) Name of the Individual who is the Controlling Person:** Enter the name of the person listed or identified as the Controlling Person of the Account Holder. 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. 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/Jurisdiction of Citizenship*:** Enter the Controlling Person's country/jurisdiction of citizenship.
- H) Identification Number*:** Enter the Controlling Persons identification number.

*Complete fields F, G, and H only if the Account Holder maintains a Financial Account in India.

Part II Tax Residence Information

Tax Residence Information of Controlling Person: 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 <http://www.oecd.org/tax/automatic-exchange/crs-implementation-and-assistance/tax-residency/#d.en.347760>.

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 III 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 II are included in the OECD list of CBI/RBI countries/jurisdictions in Part III, 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 IV.

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 II. 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 II.

Part IV Type of Controlling Person

Type of Controlling Person: Please provide the Controlling Person's status by ticking the appropriate box. See Definition of Controlling Person.

Part V Declaration and Signature

Declaration and Signature: The Self-Certification must be signed and dated by the Controlling Person. If the Self-Certification this 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 for the Controlling Person. This is a mandatory field.

Capacity: An authorised representative or officer 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.

- **Account Holder:** The term "Account Holder" means the person listed or identified as the holder of a Financial Account. A person, other than a Financial Institution, holding a Financial Account for the benefit of another person as an agent, a custodian, a nominee, a signatory, an investment advisor, an intermediary, or as a legal guardian, is not treated as the Account Holder. In these circumstances that other person is the Account Holder. For example, in the case of a parent/child relationship where the parent is acting as a legal guardian, the child is regarded as the Account Holder. With respect to a jointly held account, each joint holder is treated as an Account Holder.
- **Active Non-Financial Entity (NFE):** Any NFE (being an entity that is not a Financial Institution (FI)) that meets any of the following criteria:
 - (i) **Active Business:** Less than 50 percent of the NFE'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 NFE during the preceding calendar year or other appropriate reporting period are assets that produce or are held for the production of passive income;
 - (ii) **A corporation that is publicly traded or a Related Entity of a publicly traded corporation:** 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 traded on an established securities market;
 - (iii) **Governmental Entity/International Organisation/Central Bank:** The NFE is a Governmental Entity, an International Organisation, a Central Bank, or an Entity wholly owned by one or more of the foregoing;
 - (iv) **Holding company that is a member of a non-financial group:** 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;
 - (v) **Start-up company:** 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;
 - (vi) **Liquidating company:** 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;
 - (vii) **Financial company of a non-financial group:** 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

CRS Self-Certification – Entity and Entity Annex

Definitions

- **Active Non-Financial Entity (NFE) [Cont]:**
 - (viii) Charity or non-profit organisation: The NFE meets all of the following requirements:
 - (a) 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;
 - (b) It is exempt from income tax in its jurisdiction of residence;
 - (c) It has no shareholders or members who have a proprietary or beneficial interest in its income or assets;
 - (d) 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 entity has purchased; and
 - (e) 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.
 - **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.
 - **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.
 - (i) For legal persons:
 - (a) 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
 - (b) 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***.
 - (c) Where no natural person is identified under (a) or (b) above, the relevant natural person who holds the position of senior managing official.
 - (ii) 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)
 - (iii) Other types of legal arrangements (non-trust) – Persons in equivalent or similar positions****.
- For purposes of determining the Controlling Persons of an Account Holder, 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.
- ** In the case of an account held in Hong Kong, the relevant percentage is 25%.
- *** In the case of an account held in Hong Kong, this means any natural person entitled to more than 25% of the voting rights for the legal person.
- **** In relation to an account held in Hong Kong by a partnership, the relevant percentage of ownership or voting rights to be applied to determine the Controlling Persons is 0%.

Definitions

- **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 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.
- **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.
- **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.

CRS Self-Certification – Entity and Entity Annex

Definitions

- **Participating Jurisdiction:** A jurisdiction –
 - (i) with which an agreement is in place pursuant to which it will provide the specified information under CRS, and
 - (ii) which is identified in a published list.
- **Passive NFE:** Any NFE (being an entity that is not a FI) that is not an Active NFE. (Note: Similar treatment will be applied to an Investment Entity located in a Non-Participating Jurisdiction and managed by another Financial Institution).
- **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.
- **Reportable Account:** An account that, pursuant to due diligence procedures consistent with CRS, has been identified as an account that is held by one or more persons that are Reportable Persons or by a Passive NFE with one or more Controlling Persons that are Reportable Persons with respect to another Jurisdiction.
- **Reportable Person:** A Reportable Jurisdiction Person other than:
 - (i) a corporation the stock of which is regularly traded on one or more Established Securities Markets;
 - (ii) any corporation that is a Related Entity of a corporation 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 located in a Non-Participating Jurisdiction and managed by another FI).
- **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 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.
- **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. Dual resident Entities may rely on the tiebreaker rules contained in tax conventions (if applicable) to solve cases of double residence for determining their residence for tax purposes. 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. 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: <http://www.oecd.org/tax/automatic-exchange/crs-implementation-and-assistance/tax-residency/#d.en.347760>.
- **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):** Taxpayer Identification Number 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: <http://www.oecd.org/tax/automatic-exchange/crs-implementation-and-assistance/tax-residency/#d.en.347760>. 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.