



**HSBC Life (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.** (Reg. No. 199903512M)

www.hsbclife.com.sg

Customer Care Hotline: +65 6880 4888

Email: cc.life@mail.life.hsbc.com.sg

Mailing Address: Robinson Road Post Office P.O. BOX 1094 Singapore 902144

## Absolute Assignment Form for Corporations

For Takaful policy, please read "certificate" for policy, "certificate holder" for policyowner, "wakil" for financial consultant, "participant" for life insured, "takaful benefit" for sum insured, and "contribution" for premium.

HSBC's Data Privacy Policy (which may be found at <https://www.insurance.hsbc.com.sg/privacy-and-security/>) forms a part of the terms and conditions governing your relationship with HSBC. By submitting this form, you consent to the collection, use and disclosure of your personal data for the purposes set out in the Data Privacy Policy.

**US INSURANCE REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:**

Due to US insurance regulatory requirements, you are not to enter the US or any territory subject to US jurisdiction at the time of considering or deciding relevant matters on the insurance product, otherwise the request effected hereunder may be void..

By submitting this form, you confirm that you are in compliance with US laws and regulations and other laws having extra-territorial effect:

- you are not physically present in the US when executing the policy servicing request(s);
- you are aware of and understand the **policy servicing restrictions** applicable to any and all persons residing temporarily or permanently in the US;
- you will inform HSBC Life (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. should you decide to reside in the US either temporarily or permanently;

List of **policy servicing restrictions** is set out in our website <http://www.insurance.hsbc.com.sg/1/2/sghi/customer-service>

**PLEASE COMPLETE THIS FORM IN CAPITAL LETTERS AND SUBMIT THE IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENTS WITH THIS FORM.**

Full Name of Policyowner as shown in NRIC/Passport including alias		Policy No.	
		NRIC / Passport no.	
Mailing address (This address will replace your existing address in our records, if they differ)		Contact no.	Country/Region Code (+ )
		Email address	
Name of Life Insured:			

**Identification documents** to be submitted together with the form:

- a) A copy of Certificate of Incorporation, Business Registration Certificate or ACRA report,
- b) A copy of the Company's memorandum and articles of association which evidence the powers that regulate and bind the company, and
- c) A copy of NRIC or Passport of all directors and all authorized signatories

Full Name of Assignee ("Assignee") as shown in NRIC/Passport including alias:  Former Name:		Relationship to Policyowner	
"Trading as" name (if applicable)		Certificate of Incorporation No. / Business Registration No	
Country/Region of Incorporation		Country/Region of Registration	
Contact no. (+ ) Country/Region Code		Email address	
GIIN no	SIC Code Type	Primary SIC Code	Primary SIC Code %
Secondary SIC Code	Secondary SIC Code %	Tertiary SIC Code	Tertiary SIC Code %



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Nature of Business
Registered Address (This address will replace your existing registered address in our record, if different)
Business Address (If different from registered address)
Correspondence Address (If different from registered address. This address will replace your existing correspondence address in our record, if different)

PLEASE ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS BELOW	
1. Is the new ownership of a Private Investment Vehicle (PIV) structure?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
2. If the answer to Question 1 is 'Yes', state the rationale and purpose of such structure	
3. Is the Assignee classed as an Equivalently Regulated Financial Institution?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
4. Does the Assignee generate more than 20% of their revenue in at least one country/region?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
5. If the answer to Question 4 is 'Yes', state the country(ies)/region(ies) where the Assignee generated more than 20% of their revenue in the last 12 months or last fiscal reporting period	
6. Does the Assignee generate more than 20% of their purchases in at least one country/region?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
7. If the answer to Question 6 is 'Yes', state the country(ies)/region(ies) where the Assignee generated more than 20% of their purchases in the last 12 months or last fiscal reporting period	
8. Country(ies)/Region(ies) of business focus	
9. Does the Assignee intend to make or receive regular international payments?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

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FOREIGN ACCOUNT TAX COMPLIANCE ACT (FATCA):	
10. Is the Assignee incorporated in or organised under the laws of the United States?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<p>If the answer to Question 10 is 'Yes', complete and submit a <b>US IRS Form W-9</b> together with this form.            If the answer to Question 10 is 'No', complete and submit the following together with this form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A <b>US IRS Form W-8BEN-E</b> and</li> <li>- Documentary evidence that substantiates that the assignee is actually organised or created under the laws of a non-US country/region</li> </ul>	

DECLARATION OF POLITICALLY EXPOSED PERSON (PEP) – MANDATORY SECTION FOR COMPLETION	
11. Have you or any person in connection with this policy* ever been a Politically Exposed Person (PEP), a family member of a PEP or close associate of a PEP?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
12. Full Name of PEP as shown in NRIC/Passport including alias	
13. Rank/Position held by PEP	
14. Country/Region where the PEP holds office	
15. Relationship with Assignee	
<p>*This include policyowner, life insured, beneficial owner(s), beneficiary(ies), director(s) and authorised signatory(ies)  <b>"A Politically Exposed Person ('PEP')"</b> is defined as an individual who is or has been entrusted with prominent public positions in Singapore, a foreign country/region or an international organisation, which includes a current or former senior official in the executive, legislative, administrative, military or judicial branches of a government or a government agency, a member of a ruling royal family, a senior official of a political party, a senior executive of a government-owned or government-funded corporation, institution or charity and a senior executive of an international organisation.  <b>"Family member of a PEP"</b> means parent, spouse, child, sibling, partner, uncle, aunt, cousin, niece, nephew, grandparent/child, all in-laws, and includes any such step relatives or adopted family members.  <b>"Close associate of a PEP"</b> means a person who is widely and publicly known to maintain close relationship with a PEP either socially or professionally.</p>	

DECLARATION OF BENEFICIAL OWNER (BO)	
Please complete this section if the Assignee is <u>NOT</u> the Beneficial Owner	
16. Full Name of BO as shown in NRIC / Passport including alias	
17. NRIC / Passport Number	
18. Relationship with Assignee	
<p>A <u>copy of Identity Card / Passport</u> of Beneficial Owner must be submitted to us.</p> <p><b>"Beneficial Owner"</b> as defined in the MAS Notice on Prevention of Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism means the natural person who ultimately owns or controls the customer or the natural person on whose behalf business relations are established, and includes any person who exercises ultimate effective control over a legal person or a legal arrangement.            For avoidance of doubt, completion of this section does not in any way constitute a nomination of beneficiary(ies) under the policy.</p>	



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DECLARATION OF PREMIUM PAYOR	
19. Will premium payment for the policy be made by Assignee?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable
If the answer to Question 19 is 'No', provide the following details:	
20. Full Name of Payor as shown in NRIC/Passport including alias	
21. NRIC / Passport Number	
22. Occupation	
23. Residential Address	
24. Relationship with Assignee	
25. Source of funds	
26. Source of wealth	
The following documents must be submitted to us: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <u>A copy of Identity Card / Passport</u> of Payor</li><li>- Evidence of Incorporation, ownership and shareholdings if Payor is an Entity</li></ul>	

DECLARATION AND AUTHORISATION
<p>Payment by assignee (\$): _____</p> <p>Reason for assignment: _____</p> <p>This assignment is made this _____ day of _____ (Month), 20____ (Year)</p> <p>It is agreed as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. In return for the payment made by the Assignee(s), the Assignor(s) does hereby sell, assign and transfer to the Assignee(s) absolutely the full benefit of all monies assured or to become payable by or under the abovenumbered policy insuring the life of the abovenamed life insured, inclusive of the cash surrender and loan value and bonus declared (if any) thereof;</li><li>2. The Assignor(s) hereby covenants with the Assignee(s) that the Assignor(s) will not do or knowingly suffer anything to be done whereby the said policy may be impaired, encumbered, rendered invalid, void or voidable or the Assignee(s) may be prevented from receiving or be deprived of the right to receive any or all of the monies assured or to become payable by or under the said policy.</li><li>3. The Assignor(s) declares that a receipt signed by the Assignee(s) shall fully discharge HSBC Life (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. from its liabilities and obligations under the policy in respect of which the receipt is given.</li><li>4. This Assignment shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of Singapore</li></ol>



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Signature of Policyowner (Assignor)

Name:

Signature of Witness

Name (as per NRIC):

NRIC:

Signature of Assignee

Name:

Signature of Witness

Name (as per NRIC):

NRIC:

**IMPORTANT NOTES**

- If the assignment is not between immediate family members (i.e. spouse, parents, children), both the assignee(s) and the assignor(s) have to come personally to our Customer Service Centre to complete the form and submit the supporting documents.
- For each signatory, there should be a witness with the Name and NRIC number clearly indicated. The signature of the Policyowner(s) should be signed in the same manner as it appears in our record.
- Assignment of policies purchased using funds from (a) Central Provident Fund contributions in accordance with the Central Provident Fund Investment Scheme (CPFIS) or (b) the Supplementary Retirement Scheme(SRS) is **not permitted**.
- The Policyowner's right to terminate the policy within a period of 30 days from the date of his receipt of the policy from HSBC Life (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. ("the Free-Look Period") shall inure to the benefit of the Assignee(s) where this Assignment occurs during the Free-Look Period and the Assignee(s) may terminate the policy within the Free-Look Period subject to the terms and conditions of the policy.
- When there is a change in Policyowner(s), any supplementary benefit that covers the original Policyowner(s) will automatically be removed.
- HSBC Life (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. is not a party to this Assignment and assumes no responsibility for the validity or legality of the Assignment.

## INSTRUCTIONS

### CRS Entity Self-Certification Form

Please read these instructions before completing the form

#### **Why are we asking you to complete this form?**

To help protect the integrity of tax systems, governments around the world are introducing a new information gathering and reporting requirement for financial institutions. This is known as the Common Reporting Standard (the CRS).

Under the CRS, we are required to determine where an entity is 'tax resident' (this will usually be where you are liable to pay corporate income taxes). If you are tax resident outside the country/jurisdiction where your account is held, we may need to give the national tax authority this information, along with information relating to your accounts. That may then be shared between different country/jurisdictions' tax authorities

Completing this form will ensure that we hold accurate and up to date information about your tax residency.

If your circumstances change and any of the information provided in this form becomes incorrect, please let us know immediately and provide an updated Self-Certification.

#### **Who should complete the CRS Entity Self-Certification Form?**

Business insurance customers (which includes all businesses, trusts and partnerships except sole traders) should complete this form.

If you are a personal insurance customer or a sole trader complete an 'Individual Tax Residency Self-Certification Form' (CRS-I). Similarly, if you are a controlling person of an entity, complete a 'Controlling Person Tax Residency Self-Certification Form' (CRS-CP). You can find these forms at [www.hsbclife.com.sg](http://www.hsbclife.com.sg)

For joint insurance holders, a copy of the form should be completed for each account holder.

Even if you have already provided information in relation to the United States Government's Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA), you may still need to provide additional information for the CRS as this is a separate regulation.

Please tell us in what capacity you are signing in Part 4. For example you may be an authorised officer of the business or a trustee.

#### **Where to go for further information**

If you have any questions about this form or these instructions please visit: [www.hsbclife.com.sg](http://www.hsbclife.com.sg), contact your Financial Consultant, visit a branch or call us.

The 'Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development' (OECD) has developed the rules to be used by all governments participating in the CRS and these can be found on the OECD's 'Automatic Exchange of Information' (AEOI) website: [www.oecd.org/tax/automatic-exchange/](http://www.oecd.org/tax/automatic-exchange/)

If you have any questions on how to define your tax residency status, please visit the OECD website or speak to a professional tax adviser as we are not allowed to give tax advice.

You can find a list of definitions in the Appendix.

# Entity Tax Residency Self-Certification Form

CRS-E

Please complete Parts 1– 3 in BLOCK CAPITALS

## Part 1: Identification of Account Holder

### A. Legal Name of Entity/Branch


### B. Country/Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organisation

--

### C. Registered Address

<b>Line 1</b> House/Apt/Suite Name, Number, Street	
<b>Line 2</b> Town/City Province/County/State	
Country/Jurisdiction	Postal code/ZIP Code

### D. Business Address (please only complete if different from the address shown in Section C above)

<b>Line 1</b> House/Apt/Suite Name, Number, Street	
<b>Line 2</b> Town/City Province/County/State	
Country/Jurisdiction	Postal code/ZIP Code

### E. Correspondence Address (please only complete if different from the address shown in Section C above)

<b>Line 1</b> House/Apt/Suite Name, Number, Street	
<b>Line 2</b> Town/City Province/County/State	
Country/Jurisdiction	Postal Code/ZIP Code





**Part 3: Country/Jurisdiction of Residence for Tax Purposes and related Taxpayer Identification Number or functional equivalent (“TIN”) (see Appendix)**

Please complete the following table indicating (i) where the Account Holder is tax resident and (ii) the Account Holder’s TIN for each country/jurisdiction indicated.

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

If the Account Holder is tax resident in more than three countries/jurisdictions please use a separate sheet.

If a TIN is unavailable please provide the appropriate reason A, B or C where appropriate:

- Reason A** The Country/Jurisdiction where I am liable to pay tax does not issue TINs to its residents
- Reason B** The Account Holder is otherwise unable to obtain a TIN or equivalent number (Please explain why you are unable to obtain a TIN in the below table if you have selected this reason)
- Reason C** No TIN is required.  
Note. Only select this reason if the authorities of the country/jurisdiction of tax residence entered below do not require the TIN to be disclosed)

	Country/Jurisdiction of tax residence	TIN	If no TIN available enter Reason A, B or C
1			
2			
3			

Please explain in the following boxes why you are unable to obtain a TIN if you selected Reason B above.

1	
2	
3	

**Part 4: Declarations and Signature**

I understand that the personal data supplied by me is being collected for the purposes set out in HSBC’s Data Privacy Policy, which may be found on <https://www.insurance.hsbc.com.sg/privacy-and-security/>

I acknowledge that the information contained in this form and information regarding the Account Holder and any Reportable Account(s) may be reported to the tax authorities of the country/jurisdiction in which this account(s) is/are maintained and exchanged with tax authorities of another country/jurisdiction or countries/jurisdictions in which the Account Holder may be tax resident pursuant to intergovernmental agreements to exchange financial account information with the country/jurisdiction(s) in which this account(s) is/are maintained.

I certify that I am authorised to sign for the Account Holder in respect of all the account(s) to which this form relates.

I certify that where I have provided information regarding any other person (such as a Controlling Person or other Reportable Person to which this form relates) that I will, within 30 days of signing this form, notify those persons that I have provided such information to HSBC Life and that such information may be provided to the tax authorities of the country/jurisdiction in which the account(s) is/are maintained and exchanged with tax authorities of another country/jurisdiction or countries/jurisdictions in which the person may be tax resident pursuant to intergovernmental agreements to exchange financial account information.

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

I undertake to advise HSBC Life within 30 days of any change in circumstances which affects the tax residency status of the individual identified in Part 1 of this form or causes the information contained herein to become incorrect, and to provide HSBC Life with a suitably updated self-certification and Declaration within 90 days of such change in circumstances.

Signature:

Print Name:

Date

D	D	M	M	Y	Y	Y	Y

**Note:** If you are not the Account Holder, please indicate the capacity in which you are signing the form. If signing under a Power of Attorney, please also attach a certified copy of the Power of Attorney.

Capacity:

# Appendix – Definitions

**Note:** These are selected definitions provided to assist you with the completion of this form. Further details can be found within the OECD Common Reporting Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information (the CRS”), the associated Commentary to the CRS, and domestic guidance.

This can be found at the following link:

<http://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/automaticexchangeofinformation.htm>

If you have any questions then please contact your tax adviser or domestic tax authority.

**“Account Holder”** The “Account Holder” is the person listed or identified as the holder of a Financial Account by the Financial Institution that maintains the account. This is regardless of whether such person is a flow-through Entity.

Thus, for example, if a trust or an estate is listed as the holder or owner of a Financial Account, the trust or estate is the Account Holder, rather than the trustee or the trust’s owners or beneficiaries. Similarly, if a partnership is listed as the holder or owner of a Financial Account, the partnership is the Account Holder, rather than the partners in the partnership.

A person, other than a Financial Institution, holding a Financial Account for the benefit or account of another person as agent, custodian, nominee, signatory, investment advisor, or intermediary, is not treated as holding the account, and such other person is treated as holding the account.

**“Active NFE”** An NFE is an Active NFE if it meets any of the criteria listed below. In summary, those criteria refer to:

- active NFEs by reason of income and assets;
- publicly traded NFEs;
- Governmental Entities, International Organisations, Central Banks, or their wholly owned Entities;
- holding NFEs that are members of a nonfinancial group;
- start-up NFEs;
- NFEs that are liquidating or emerging from bankruptcy;
- treasury centres that are members of a nonfinancial group; or
- non-profit NFEs.

An entity will be classified as Active NFE if it meets any of the following criteria:

- a) less than 50% of the NFE’s gross income for the preceding calendar year or other appropriate reporting period is passive income and less than 50% 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;
- b) the stock of the NFE is regularly traded on an established securities market or the NFE is a Related Entity of an Entity the stock of which is regularly traded on an established securities market;
- c) the NFE is a Governmental Entity, an International Organisation, a Central Bank, or an Entity wholly owned by one or more of the foregoing;
- d) substantially all of the activities of the NFE consist of holding (in whole or in part) the outstanding stock of, or providing financing and services to, one or more subsidiaries that engage in trades or businesses other than the business of a Financial Institution, except that an Entity does not qualify for this status if the Entity functions (or holds itself out) as an investment fund, such as a private equity fund, venture capital fund, leveraged buyout fund, or any investment vehicle whose purpose is to acquire or fund companies and then hold interests in those companies as capital assets for investment purposes;
- e) the NFE is not yet operating a business and has no prior operating history, (a “ start-up NFE”) but is investing capital into assets with the intent to operate a business other than that of a Financial Institution, provided that the NFE does not qualify for this exception after the date that is 24 months after the date of the initial organisation of the NFE;
- f) the NFE was not a Financial Institution in the past five years, and is in the process of liquidating its assets or is reorganising with the intent to continue or recommence operations in a business other than that of a Financial Institution;
- g) the NFE primarily engages in financing and hedging transactions with, or for, Related Entities that are not Financial Institutions, and does not provide financing or hedging services to any Entity that is not a Related Entity, provided that the group of any such Related Entities is primarily engaged in a business other than that of a Financial Institution; or
- h) the NFE meets all of the following requirements (a “non-profit NFE”) :

- (i) it is established and operated in its country/jurisdiction of residence exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, artistic, cultural, athletic, or educational purposes; or it is established and operated in its country/jurisdiction of residence and it is a professional organisation, business league, chamber of commerce, labour organisation, agricultural or horticultural organisation, civic league or an organisation operated exclusively for the promotion of social welfare;
- (ii) it is exempt from income tax in its country/jurisdiction of residence;
- (iii) it has no shareholders or members who have a proprietary or beneficial interest in its income or assets;
- (iv) the applicable laws of the NFE's country/jurisdiction of residence or the NFE's formation documents do not permit any income or assets of the NFE to be distributed to, or applied for the benefit of, a private person or non-charitable Entity other than pursuant to the conduct of the NFE's charitable activities, or as payment of reasonable compensation for services rendered, or as payment representing the fair market value of property which the NFE has purchased; and
- (v) the applicable laws of the NFE's country/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 country/jurisdiction of residence or any political subdivision.

**Note:** Certain entities (such as U.S. Territory NFFEs) may qualify for Active NFFE status under FATCA but not Active NFE status under the CRS.

**“Control”** over an Entity is generally exercised by the natural person(s) who ultimately has a controlling ownership interest (typically on the basis of a certain percentage (e.g. 25%)) in the Entity. Where no natural person(s) exercises control through ownership interests, the Controlling Person(s) of the Entity will be the natural person(s) who exercises control of the Entity through other means. Where no natural person(s) is/are identified as exercising control of the Entity through ownership interests, then under the CRS the Reportable Person is deemed to be the natural person who hold the position of senior managing official.

**“Controlling Person(s)”** are the natural person(s) who exercise control over an entity. Where that entity is treated as a Passive Non-Financial Entity (“Passive NFE”) then a Financial Institution is required to determine whether or not these Controlling Persons are Reportable Persons. This definition corresponds to the term “beneficial owner” described in Recommendation 10 of the Financial Action Task Force Recommendations (as adopted in February 2012).

In the case of a trust, the Controlling Person(s) are the settlor(s), the trustee(s), the protector(s) (if any), the beneficiary(ies) or class(es) of beneficiaries, or any other natural person(s) exercising ultimate effective control over the trust (including through a chain of control or ownership). Under the CRS the settlor(s), the trustee(s), the protector(s) (if any), and the beneficiary(ies) or class(es) of beneficiaries, are always treated as Controlling Persons of a trust, regardless of whether or not any of them exercises control over the activities of the trust.

Where the settlor(s) of a trust is an Entity then the CRS requires Financial Institutions to also identify the Controlling Persons of the settlor(s) and when required report them as Controlling Persons of the trust.

In the case of a legal arrangement other than a trust, “Controlling Person(s) means persons in equivalent or similar positions.

**“Custodial Institution”** means any Entity that holds, as a substantial portion of its business, Financial Assets for the account of others. This is where the Entity's gross income attributable to the holding of Financial Assets and related financial services equals or exceeds 20% of the Entity's gross income during the shorter of: (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.

Specific entities considered a “Custodial Institution” include:

- Holders of a capital markets services licence under the Securities and Futures Act (Cap. 289) for carrying out the regulated activity of providing custodial services for securities;
- a person who is exempt under the Securities and Futures Act from the requirement to hold a capital markets services licence to carry out the regulated activity of providing custodial services for securities; and
- licensed Trust Companies under the Trust Companies Act (Cap. 336)

**“Depository Institution”** means any Entity that accepts deposits in the ordinary course of a banking or similar business. This term includes the following:

- a bank licensed under the Banking Act (Cap. 19);
- a finance company licensed under the Finance Companies Act (Cap. 108); or
- a merchant bank approved as a financial institution under the Monetary Authority of Singapore Act (Cap. 186).

**“Entity”** means a legal person or legal arrangement, such as corporation, organisation, partnership, trust or foundation. The term covers any person other than an individual (i.e. a natural person).

**“FATCA”** FATCA stands for the Foreign Account Tax Compliance provisions, which were enacted into U.S. law as part of the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment (HIRE) Act on March 18, 2010. FATCA creates a new information reporting and withholding regime for payments made to certain non-U.S. financial institutions and other non-U.S. entities. **“Entity”** means a legal person or a legal arrangement, such as a corporation, organisation, partnership, trust or foundation. This term covers any person other than an individual (i.e. a natural person).

**“Financial Institution”** means a “Custodial Institution”, a “Depository Institution”, an “Investment Entity”, or a “Specified Insurance Company”. Please see the relevant domestic guidance and the CRS for further classification definitions that apply to Financial Institutions.

**“Investment Entity”** includes two types of Entities:

- (i) An Entity that primarily conducts as a business one or more of the following activities or operations for or on behalf of a customer:
  - 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;
  - Individual and collective portfolio management; or
  - Otherwise investing, administering, or managing Financial Assets or money on behalf of other persons.

Such activities or operations do not include rendering non-binding investment advice to a customer.

- (ii) “The second type of “Investment Entity” (“Investment Entity managed by another Financial Institution”) 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.

Specific entities considered an “Investment Entity” can include:

- holders of a capital markets services licence under the Securities and Futures Act (Cap. 289) to carry regulated activities such as dealing in securities, trading in futures contracts, leveraged foreign exchange trading, fund management and real estate investment trust management
- a person which is exempted under the Securities and Futures Act from the requirement to hold a capital markets services licence to carry out the above regulated activities;
- licensed Trust Companies under the Trust Companies Act.

**“Investment Entity located in a Non-Participating Country/Jurisdiction and managed by another Financial Institution”** The term “Investment Entity located in a Non-Participating Country/Jurisdiction and managed by another Financial Institution” means any Entity the gross income of which is primarily attributable to investing, reinvesting, or trading in Financial Assets if the Entity is (i) managed by a Financial Institution and (ii) not a Participating Country/Jurisdiction Financial Institution.

**“Investment Entity managed by another Financial Institution”** An Entity is “managed by” another Entity if the managing Entity performs, either directly or through another service provider on behalf of the managed Entity, any of the activities or operations described in clause (i) above in the definition of ‘Investment Entity’.

An Entity only manages another Entity if it has discretionary authority to manage the other Entity’s assets (either in whole or part). Where an Entity is managed by a mix of Financial Institutions, NFEs or individuals, the Entity is considered to be managed by another Entity that is a Depository Institution, a Custodial Institution, a Specified Insurance Company, or the first type of Investment Entity, if any of the managing Entities is such another Entity.

**“NFE”** is any Entity that is not a Financial Institution.

**“Non-Reporting Financial Institution”** means any Financial Institution that is:

- a Governmental Entity, International Organisation or Central Bank, other than with respect to a payment that is derived from an obligation held in connection with a commercial financial activity of a type engaged in by a Specified Insurance Company, Custodial Institution, or Depository Institution;
- a Broad Participation Retirement Fund; a Narrow Participation Retirement Fund; a Pension Fund of a Governmental Entity, International Organisation or Central Bank; or a Qualified Credit Card Issuer;
- an Exempt Collective Investment Vehicle; or
- a Trustee-Documented Trust: a trust where the trustee of the trust is a Reporting Financial Institution and reports all information required to be reported with respect to all Reportable Accounts of the trust;
- any other defined in a country/jurisdiction’s domestic law as a Non-Reporting Financial Institution.

**“Participating Country/Jurisdiction”** A “Participating country/Jurisdiction” means a country/jurisdiction with which an agreement is in place pursuant to which it will provide the information set out in the CRS.

**“Participating Country/Jurisdiction Financial Institution”** means

- (i) any Financial Institution that is tax resident in a Participating Country/Jurisdiction, but excludes any branch of that Financial Institution that is located outside of that country/jurisdiction, and
- (ii) any branch of a Financial Institution that is not tax resident in a Participating Country/Jurisdiction, if that branch is located in such Participating Country/Jurisdiction.

**“Passive NFE”** Under the CRS a “Passive NFE” means any:

- (i) NFE that is not an Active NFE; and
- (ii) Investment Entity located in a Non-Participating Country/Jurisdiction and managed by another Financial Institution.

**“Related Entity”** An Entity is a “Related Entity” of another Entity if either Entity controls the other Entity, or the two Entities are under common control. For this purpose control includes direct or indirect ownership of more than 50% of the vote and value in an Entity.

**“Reportable Account”** The term “Reportable Account” means an account held by one or more Reportable Persons or by a Passive NFE with one or more Controlling Persons that is a Reportable Person.

**“Reportable Country/Jurisdiction”** is a country/jurisdiction with which an obligation to provide financial account information is in place.

**“Reportable country/Jurisdiction Person”** is an Entity that is tax resident in a Reportable Country/Jurisdiction(s) under the tax laws of such country/jurisdiction(s) - by reference to local laws in the country/jurisdiction where the Entity is established, incorporated or managed. 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 country/jurisdiction in which its place of effective management is situated. As such if an Entity certifies that it has no residence for tax purposes it should complete the form stating the address of its principal office.

Dual resident Entities may rely on the tiebreaker rules contained in tax conventions (if applicable) to determine their residence for tax purposes.

**“Reportable Person”** is defined as a “Reportable Country/Jurisdiction Person”, other than:

- a corporation the stock of which is regularly traded on one or more established securities markets;
- any corporation that is a Related Entity of a corporation described in clause (i);
- a Governmental Entity;
- an International Organisation;
- a Central Bank; or

- a Financial Institution (except for an Investment Entity described in Sub Paragraph A(6) b) of the CRS that are not Participating country/Jurisdiction Financial Institutions. Instead, such Investment Entities are treated as Passive NFE's.)

**“Resident for tax purposes”** Generally, an Entity will be resident for tax purposes in a country/jurisdiction if, under the laws of that country/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 country/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 country/jurisdiction in which its place of effective management is situated. A trust is treated as resident where one or more of its trustees is resident. For additional information on tax residence, please talk to your tax adviser or see the following link: <http://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/automaticexchangeofinformation.htm>

**“Specified Insurance Company”** means any Entity that is an insurance company (or the holding company of an insurance company) that issues, or is obligated to make payments with respect to, a Cash Value Insurance Contract or an Annuity Contract.

- a licensed insurer under the Insurance Act (Cap. 142);
- a designated financial holding company under the Financial Holding Companies Act 2013 (Act 13 of 2013) of a licensed insurer.

**“TIN” (including “functional equivalent”)** The term “TIN” means 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 country/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 country/jurisdiction. Further details of acceptable TINs can be found at the following link: <http://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/automaticexchangeofinformation.htm>

Some country/jurisdictions do not issue a TIN. However, these country/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 Entities, a Business/company registration code/number.



## INSTRUCTIONS

### CRS Controlling Person Self-Certification Form

Please read these instructions before completing the form

#### Why are we asking you to complete this form?

To help protect the integrity of tax systems, governments around the world are introducing a new information gathering and reporting requirement for financial institutions. This is known as the Common Reporting Standard (the CRS).

Under the CRS, we are required to determine where you are 'tax resident' (this will usually be where you are liable to pay income taxes). If you are tax resident outside the country/jurisdiction where your account is held, we may need to give the national tax authority this information, along with information relating to your accounts. That may then be shared between different country/jurisdictions' tax authorities.

Completing this form will ensure that we hold accurate and up to date information about your tax residency.

If your circumstances change and any of the information provided in this form becomes incorrect, please let us know immediately and provide an updated Self-Certification.

#### Who should complete the CRS Controlling Person Self-Certification Form?

When an account is held with HSBC Life on behalf of a Passive Entity (for example certain trusts or investment vehicles) we need those individuals identified as having ultimate control of the entity to complete a form. These individuals are termed 'controlling persons'.

If you need to self-certify on behalf of an entity (which includes all businesses, trusts and partnerships), complete an 'Entity Tax Residency Self-Certification Form' (CRS-E). Similarly, if you are a personal insurance customer or a sole trader, complete an 'Individual Self-Certification form' (CRS-I). You can find these forms at: [www.hsbclife.com.sg](http://www.hsbclife.com.sg)

For joint or multiple controlling persons each individual will need to complete a copy of the form.

Even if you have already provided information in relation to the United States Government's Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA), you may still need to provide additional information for the CRS as this is a separate regulation.

If you are completing this form on behalf of a controlling person, please ensure that you let them know that you have done so and tell us in what capacity you are signing in Part 4. For example you may be a representative of the entity, or completing the form under a power of attorney.

#### Where to go for further information

If you have any questions about this form or these instructions please visit: [www.hsbclife.com.sg](http://www.hsbclife.com.sg), contact your Financial Consultant, visit a branch or call us.

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has developed the rules to be used by all governments participating in the CRS and these can be found on the OECD's Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) website: [www.oecd.org/tax/automatic-exchange/](http://www.oecd.org/tax/automatic-exchange/)

If you have any questions on how to define your tax residency status, please visit the OECD website or speak to your tax advisor as we are not allowed to give tax advice.

You can find a list of definitions in the Appendix.



# Controlling Person Tax Residency Self-Certification Form

CRS - CP

Please complete Parts 1– 3 in BLOCK CAPITALS

## Part 1: Identification of a Controlling Person

### A. Full Name of Controlling Person as shown in NRIC/Passport including alias

Title  Mr  Mrs  Ms  Miss  Others

Family Name or Surname

First or Given Name

Middle Name

### B. Current Residence Address:

**Line 1**  
House/Apt/Suite Name, Number, Street

**Line 2**  
Town/City/Province/County/State

County/Jurisdiction  Postal Code/ZIP Code

### C. Mailing Address: (please only complete if different from the address shown in Section B above)

**Line 1**  
House/Apt/Suite Name, Number, Street

**Line 2**  
Town/City/Province/County/State

Country/Jurisdiction  Postal Code/ZIP Code

### D. Date of Birth

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
D	D	M	M	Y	Y	Y	Y

### E. Please enter the legal name of the relevant entity Account Holder(s) of which you are a Controlling Person

Legal Name of Entity 1

Legal Name of Entity 2

Legal Name of Entity 3

**Part 2: Country/Jurisdiction of Residence for Tax Purposes and related Taxpayer Identification Number or functional equivalent (“TIN”) (See Appendix)**

Please complete the following table indicating:

- (i) where the Controlling Person is tax resident; and
- (ii) the Controlling Person’s TIN for each country/jurisdiction indicated.

If the Controlling Person is tax resident in more than three countries/jurisdictions please use a separate sheet.  
 If a TIN is unavailable please provide the appropriate reason **A, B** or **C**:

- Reason A**            The country/jurisdiction where the controlling person is liable to pay tax does not issue TINs to its residents
  
- Reason B**            The Controlling Person is otherwise unable to obtain a TIN or equivalent number (Please explain why you are unable to obtain a TIN in the below table if you have selected this reason)
  
- Reason C**            No TIN is required. (**Note:** Only select this reason if the authorities of the country/jurisdiction of tax residence entered below do not require the TIN to be disclosed)

	Country/Jurisdiction of Tax Residence	Tax Identification Number (“TIN”)	If TIN is unavailable, enter Reason A, B or C
1			
2			
3			

Please explain in the following boxes why you are unable to obtain a TIN if you selected **Reason B** above.

1	
2	
3	

**Part 3: Type of Controlling Person**

Please provide the Controlling Person’s status by ticking the appropriate box.

		Entity 1	Entity 2	Entity 3
a	Controlling Person of a legal person – <b>Control by Ownership</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b	Controlling Person of a legal person – <b>Control by other means</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c	Controlling Person of a legal person – <b>Senior Managing Official</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d	Controlling Person of a trust – <b>Settlor</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e	Controlling Person of a trust – <b>Trustee</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f	Controlling Person of a trust – <b>Protector</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g	Controlling Person of a trust – <b>Beneficiary</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h	Controlling Person of a trust – <b>Other</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i	Controlling Person of a legal arrangement (non-trust) – <b>Settlor-Equivalent</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j	Controlling Person of a legal arrangement (non-trust) – <b>Trustee-Equivalent</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k	Controlling Person of a legal arrangement (non-trust) – <b>Protector-Equivalent</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
l	Controlling Person of a legal arrangement (non-trust) – <b>Beneficiary-Equivalent</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
m	Controlling Person of a legal arrangement (non-trust) – <b>Other-Equivalent</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Part 4: Declarations and Signature**

I understand that the personal data supplied by me is being collected for the purposes set out in HSBC’s Data Privacy Policy, which may be found on <https://www.insurance.hsbc.com.sg/privacy-and-security/>

I acknowledge that the information contained in this form and information regarding the Controlling Person and any Reportable Account(s) may be reported to the tax authorities of the country/jurisdiction in which this account(s) is/are maintained and exchanged with tax authorities of another country/jurisdiction or countries/jurisdictions in which [I/the Controlling Person] may be tax resident pursuant to intergovernmental agreements to exchange financial account information.

I certify that I am the Controlling Person, or am authorised to sign for the Controlling Person, of all the account(s) held by the entity Account Holder to which this form relates and where I am not the Controlling Person.

I certify that where I have provided information regarding any other person (such as a Controlling Person or other Reportable Person to which this form relates) that I will, within 30 days of signing this form, notify those persons that I have provided such information to HSBC Life and that such information may be provided to the tax authorities of the country/jurisdiction in which the account(s) is/are maintained and exchanged with tax authorities of another country/jurisdiction or country/jurisdictions in which the person may be tax resident pursuant to intergovernmental agreements to exchange financial account information.

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

I undertake to advise HSBC Life within 30 days of any change in circumstances which affects the tax residency status of the individual identified in Part 1 of this form or causes the information contained herein to become incorrect, and to provide HSBC Life with a suitably updated self-certification and Declaration within 90 days of such change in circumstances.

Signature:

Print Name:

Date

D	D	M	M	Y	Y	Y	Y

**Note:** If you are not the Account Holder, please indicate the capacity in which you are signing the form. If signing under a Power of Attorney, please also attach a certified copy of the Power of Attorney.

Capacity:

# Appendix – Definitions

**Note:** These are selected definitions provided to assist you with the completion of this form. Further details can be found within the OECD Common Reporting Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information (the CRS), the associated Commentary to the CRS, and domestic guidance.

This can be found at the following link:

<http://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/automaticexchangeofinformation.htm>

If you have any questions then please contact your tax adviser or domestic tax authority.

**“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 NFE”** An NFE is an Active NFE if it meets any of the criteria listed below. In summary, those criteria refer to:

- active NFEs by reason of income and assets;
- publicly traded NFEs;
- Governmental Entities, International Organisations, Central Banks, or their wholly owned Entities;
- holding NFEs that are members of a nonfinancial group;
- start-up NFEs;
- NFEs that are liquidating or emerging from bankruptcy;
- treasury centres that are members of a nonfinancial group; or
- non-profit NFEs.

An entity will be classified as Active NFE if it meets any of the following criteria:

- a) less than 50% of the NFE’s gross income for the preceding calendar year or other appropriate reporting period is passive income and less than 50% 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;
- b) the stock of the NFE is regularly traded on an established securities market or the NFE is a Related Entity of an Entity the stock of which is regularly traded on an established securities market;
- c) the NFE is a Governmental Entity, an International Organisation, a Central Bank, or an Entity wholly owned by one or more of the foregoing;
- d) substantially all of the activities of the NFE consist of holding (in whole or in part) the outstanding stock of, or providing financing and services to, one or more subsidiaries that engage in trades or businesses other than the business of a Financial Institution, except that an Entity does not qualify for this status if the Entity functions (or holds itself out) as an investment fund, such as a private equity fund, venture capital fund, leveraged buyout fund, or any investment vehicle whose purpose is to acquire or fund companies and then hold interests in those companies as capital assets for investment purposes;
- e) the NFE is not yet operating a business and has no prior operating history, (a “start-up NFE”) but is investing capital into assets with the intent to operate a business other than that of a Financial Institution, provided that the NFE does not qualify for this exception after the date that is 24 months after the date of the initial organisation of the NFE;
- f) the NFE was not a Financial Institution in the past five years, and is in the process of liquidating its assets or is reorganising with the intent to continue or recommence operations in a business other than that of a Financial Institution;
- g) the NFE primarily engages in financing and hedging transactions with, or for, Related Entities that are not Financial Institutions, and does not provide financing or hedging services to any Entity that is not a Related Entity, provided that the group of any such Related Entities is primarily engaged in a business other than that of a Financial Institution; or
- h) the NFE meets all of the following requirements (a “non-profit NFE”) :
  - (i) it is established and operated in its country/jurisdiction of residence exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, artistic, cultural, athletic, or educational purposes; or it is established and operated in its country/jurisdiction of residence and it is a professional organisation, business league, chamber of commerce, labour organisation, agricultural or horticultural organisation, civic league or an organisation operated exclusively for the promotion of social welfare;

- (ii) it is exempt from income tax in its country/jurisdiction of residence;
- (iii) it has no shareholders or members who have a proprietary or beneficial interest in its income or assets;
- (iv) the applicable laws of the NFE's country/jurisdiction of residence or the NFE's formation documents do not permit any income or assets of the NFE to be distributed to, or applied for the benefit of, a private person or non-charitable Entity other than pursuant to the conduct of the NFE's charitable activities, or as payment of reasonable compensation for services rendered, or as payment representing the fair market value of property which the NFE has purchased; and
- (v) the applicable laws of the NFE's country/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 country/jurisdiction of residence or any political subdivision.

**“Control”** over an Entity is generally exercised by the natural person(s) who ultimately has a controlling ownership interest (typically on the basis of a certain percentage (e.g. 25%)) in the Entity. Where no natural person(s) exercises control through ownership interests, the Controlling Person(s) of the Entity will be the natural person(s) who exercises control of the Entity through other means. Where no natural person or persons are identified as exercising control of the Entity through ownership interests, the Controlling Person of the Entity is deemed to be the natural person who holds the position of senior managing official.

**“Controlling Person”** This is a natural person who exercises control over an entity. Where that entity is treated as a Passive Non-Financial Entity (“NFE”) then a Financial Institution must determine whether such Controlling Persons are Reportable Persons. This definition corresponds to the term “beneficial owner” as described in Recommendation 10 of the Financial Action Task Force Recommendations (as adopted in February 2012).

**Controlling Persons of a trust**, 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 (including through a chain of control or ownership). The settlor(s), the trustee(s), the protector(s) (if any), and the beneficiary(ies) or class(es) of beneficiaries, must always be treated as Controlling Persons of a trust, regardless of whether or not any of them exercises control over the activities of the trust. Where the settlor(s) of a trust is an Entity then the CRS requires Financial Institutions to also identify the Controlling Persons of the settlor(s) and when required report them as Controlling Persons of the trust.

In the case of a legal arrangement other than a trust, such term means persons in equivalent or similar positions.

**“Entity”** The term “Entity” means a legal person or a legal arrangement, such as a corporation, organisation, partnership, trust or foundation.

**“Financial Account”** A Financial Account is an account maintained by a Financial Institution and includes: Depository Accounts; Custodial Accounts; Equity and debt interest in certain Investment Entities; Cash Value Insurance Contracts; and Annuity Contracts.

**“Investment Entity located in a Non-Participating country/Jurisdiction and managed by another Financial Institution”** is any Entity the gross income of which is primarily attributable to investing, reinvesting, or trading in Financial Assets if the Entity is (i) managed by a Financial Institution and (ii) not resident in, or a branch located in, a Participating country/Jurisdiction.

**“Investment Entity managed by another Financial Institution”**

“An Entity is “managed by” another Entity if the managing Entity performs, either directly or through another service provider on behalf of the managed Entity, any of the activities or operations described in clause (i) above in the definition of ‘Investment Entity’.

An Entity only manages another Entity if it has discretionary authority to manage the other Entity's assets (either in whole or part). Where an Entity is managed by a mix of Financial Institutions, NFEs or individuals, the Entity is considered to be managed by another Entity that is a Depository Institution, a Custodial Institution, a Specified Insurance Company, or the first type of Investment Entity, if any of the managing Entities is such another Entity.

**“NFE”** is any Entity that is not a Financial Institution.

**“Participating country/Jurisdiction”** A Participating country/Jurisdiction is a country/jurisdiction with which an agreement is in place pursuant to which it will provide the information set out in the Common Reporting Standard.

**“Passive NFE”** Under the CRS a “Passive NFE” means any NFE that is not an Active NFE. An Investment Entity located in a Non-Participating country/Jurisdiction and managed by another Financial Institution is also treated as a Passive NFE for purposes of the CRS.

**“Reportable Account”** The term “Reportable Account” means an account held by one or more Reportable Persons or by a Passive NFE with one or more Controlling Persons that is a Reportable Person.

**“Reportable country/Jurisdiction”** A Reportable country/Jurisdiction is a country/jurisdiction with which an obligation to provide financial account information is in place.

**“Reportable Person”** A Reportable Person is an individual (or entity) that is tax resident in a Reportable country/Jurisdiction under the laws of that country/jurisdiction. The Account Holder will normally be the “Reportable Person”; however, in the case of an Account Holder that is a Passive NFE, a Reportable Person also includes any Controlling Persons who are tax resident in a Reportable

country/Jurisdiction. Dual resident individuals may rely on the tiebreaker rules contained in tax conventions (if applicable) to solve cases of double residence for purposes of determining their residence for tax purposes.

**“TIN”** (including “functional equivalent”) The term “TIN” means 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 country/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 country/jurisdiction. Further details of acceptable TINs can be found at the following link:

<http://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/automaticexchangeofinformation.htm>

Some country/jurisdictions do not issue a TIN. However, these country/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.