

# Automatic Exchange of Information (AEI) Glossary

# Automatic Exchange of Information

## Glossary

Term	Definition
<b>A</b>	
<b>Account Holder</b>	The term "Account Holder" means the Person listed or identified as the holder of a Financial Account by the Financial Institution that maintains the account. A Person, other than a Financial Institution, holding a Financial Account for the benefit of another Person as agent, custodian, nominee, signatory, investment advisor or intermediary, is not treated as holding the account for purposes of the Common Reporting Standard. In this case such other Person is considered the Account Holder under the CRS.
<b>Active NFE</b>	The term "Active NFE" includes any NFE that is: (i) A Publicly Traded Non-Financial Corporation (ii) A Non-Financial Corporation which is a Related Entity of a Publicly Traded Corporation; (iii) A Governmental Entity (iv) A Central Bank (v) An International Organization (vi) An Active NFE by Reason of Income and Assets; (vii) A Non-Profit Organization; (viii) A Holding NFE that is a Member of a Non-Financial Group; (ix) A Treasury Center that is a Member of a Non-Financial Group; (x) A Start-up NFE (xi) An NFE that is in Liquidation or Emerging from Bankruptcy (xii) An Entity wholly owned by a Governmental Entity, Central Bank, or International Organization; (xiii) A Related Entity (that is not a Corporation) of a Publicly Traded Corporation
<b>Active NFE by Reason of Income or Assets</b>	An NFE qualifies as an "Active NFE by Reason of Income and Assets", if 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>AML</b>	Anti-money laundering
<b>AML/KYC Procedures</b>	The term "AML/KYC Procedures" means the customer Due Diligence procedures of a Reporting Financial Institution pursuant to the anti-money laundering or similar requirements to which such Reporting Financial Institution is subject. These procedures include identifying and verifying the identity of the customer (including the beneficial owners of the customer), understanding the nature and purpose of the account, and ongoing monitoring.
<b>Annuity Contract</b>	The term "Annuity Contract" means a contract under which the issuer agrees to make payments for a period of time determined in whole or in part by reference to the life expectancy of one or more individuals.
<b>C</b>	
<b>Cash Value Insurance Contract</b>	The term "Cash Value Insurance Contract" means an Insurance Contract (other than an indemnity reinsurance contract between two Insurance Companies) that has a cash value.
<b>Central Bank</b>	The term "Central Bank" means an institution that is by law or government sanction the principal authority, other than the government of the Jurisdiction itself, issuing instruments intended to circulate as currency.
<b>Change in Circumstances</b>	A "Change in Circumstances" includes any change that results in the addition or change of information relevant to a Person's CRS status (e.g. Jurisdiction(s) of Residence for tax purposes). In addition, a Change in Circumstances includes any change or addition to the Account Holder's account(s).

The information provided herein was produced by Credit Suisse Group AG and/or its affiliates (hereafter "CS") with the greatest of care and to the best of its knowledge and belief. It may not be reproduced, neither in part nor in full, without the written permission of CS. Copyright © 2018 Credit Suisse Group AG and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

<b>CID</b>	Client identification
<b>Committee on Fiscal Affairs</b>	OECD's Committee on fiscal affairs
<b>Common Reporting Standard (CRS)</b>	The "Common Reporting Standard (CRS)" is a worldwide information-gathering and reporting requirement for financial institutions, to help fight against tax evasion and protect the integrity of tax systems.
<b>Competent Authority</b>	Every AEI Participating Jurisdiction defines a single authority (e.g. HM Revenue & Customs for the UK) which exchange with the Competent Authority in another Participating Jurisdiction the required information.
<b>Controlling Persons</b>	<p>The term "Controlling Persons" means the natural persons who exercise control over an Entity. In the case of a trust (and similar legal arrangement such as foundations), the term "Controlling Persons" 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 (or, in case of a similar legal arrangement, any natural person in an equivalent position). 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 trust.</p> <p>Local guidance might stipulate an alignment between AEI and the applicable AML/KYC procedures. E.g., according to AEI guidance in Switzerland the scope of Controlling Persons includes certain natural persons as identified on forms A, K, S or T in accordance with the agreement on the Swiss bank's code of conduct with regard to the exercise of due diligence (CDB).</p>
<b>Curing Procedure</b>	According to the Due Diligence review on Pre-existing Individual Account relationships, certain Indicia for potential Jurisdictions of Residence for tax purposes could be discovered. The Curing Procedure will define the way a client is able to claim and/or rebut a specific CRS status by handing in additional documentation (e.g. a Self-Certification and/or Documentary Evidence).
<b>Custodial Account</b>	The term "Custodial Account" means an account (other than an Insurance Contract or annuity contract) that holds one or more Financial Assets for the benefit of another Person.
<b>Custodial Institution</b>	The term "Custodial Institution" means any Entity that holds, as a substantial portion of its business, Financial Assets for the account of others.
<b>Customer Master File</b>	A "Customer Master File" includes the primary files of a Reporting Financial Institution for maintaining account holder information, such as information used for contacting account holders and for satisfying AML/KYC Procedures.
<b>D</b>	
<b>Depository Account</b>	The term "Depository Account" includes any commercial, checking, savings, time, or thrift account, or an account that is evidenced by a certificate of deposit, thrift certificate, investment certificate, certificate of indebtedness, or other similar instrument maintained by a Financial Institution in the ordinary course of banking or similar business.
<b>Depository Institution</b>	The term "Depository Institution" means any Entity that accepts deposits in the ordinary course of banking or similar business.
<b>Documentary Evidence</b>	The term "Documentary Evidence" is used within the Due Diligence procedure and includes any of the following: a) a certificate of residence issued by an authorized government body of the Jurisdiction in which the payee claims to be a resident, b) with respect to an individual, any valid identification issued by an authorized government body, that includes the individual's name and is typically used for identification purposes. c) with respect to an Entity, any official documentation issued by an authorized government body that includes the name of the Entity and either the address of its principal office in the Jurisdiction in which it claims to be a resident or the Jurisdiction in which the Entity was incorporated or organized. d) any audited financial statement, third-party credit report, bankruptcy filing, or securities regulator's report.

<b>Dormant Account</b>	An account (other than an Annuity Contract) is according to CRS a “Dormant Account” if a) the account holder has not initiated a transaction with regard to the account or any other account held by the account holder with the Reporting Financial Institution in the past three years; b) the account holder has not communicated with the Reporting Financial Institution that maintains such account regarding the account or any other account held by the account holder with the Reporting Financial Institution in the past six years; and c) in the case of a Cash Value Insurance Contract, the Reporting Financial Institution has not communicated with the account holder that holds such account regarding the account or any other account held by the account holder with the Reporting Financial Institution in the past six years. In addition, local regulation might foresee other triggers for treating accounts as dormant.
<b>Due Diligence</b>	The CRS contains the Due Diligence rules for Financial Institutions to follow to collect and then report the information, that underpin the automatic exchange of financial information. The Due Diligence procedure are designed to identify accounts which are held by residents of Participating Jurisdictions. There are different rules for accounts held by Individuals and Entities as well as for Preexisting and New Accounts, reflecting the differing characteristics between the different types of accounts.
<b>E</b>	
<b>Electronic Record Search</b>	Review of Electronically searchable Information/Data maintained by the Reporting Financial Institution for any Indicia indicating that the Account Holder is resident for tax purposes in a Reportable Jurisdiction.
<b>Electronically searchable Information/Data</b>	The term “Electronically searchable Information/Data” means information that a Reporting Financial Institution maintains in its tax reporting files, Customer Master Files, or similar files, and that is stored in the form of an electronic database against which standard queries in programming languages, such as structured query language, may be used. Information, data, or files are not electronically searchable merely because they are stored in an image retrieval system (such as portable document format (.pdf) or scanned documents).
<b>Entity</b>	The term “Entity” means a legal person or a legal arrangement, such as a corporation, partnership, trust, or foundation.
<b>Equity Interest</b>	The term “Equity Interest” is defined as the amount of equity a single person holds in a business. The CRS refers just to the special form of this specific Financial Account. The definition of the term “Equity Interest” specifically addresses interests in partnerships and trusts. In the case of a partnership that is a Financial Institution, “Equity Interest” means a capital or profits interest in the partnership. In the case of a trust that is a Financial Institution, an “Equity Interest” is considered to be held by any Person treated as a settlor or beneficiary of all or a portion of the trust, or any other natural Person exercising ultimate effective control over the trust. The same as for a trust that is a Financial Institution is applicable for a legal arrangement that is equivalent or similar to a trust, or foundation that is a Financial Institution.
<b>Escrow Accounts</b>	The term generally refers to accounts where money is held by a third party on behalf of transacting parties.
<b>Established Securities Market</b>	An “Established Securities Market” means an exchange that is officially recognized 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. An exchange has a meaningful annual value of shares traded on the exchange if it has an annual value of shares traded on the exchange (or a predecessor exchange) exceeding USD 1,000,000,000 during each of the three calendar years immediately preceding the calendar year in which the determination is being made. If an exchange has more than one tier of market level on which stock may be separately listed or traded, each such tier must be treated as a separate exchange.
<b>Estate Accounts</b>	The term “Estate Accounts” means an account that is held solely by an estate. It can be an Excluded Account if the documentation for such account includes a copy of the deceased's will or death certificate.
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>Excluded Account</b>	The term “Excluded Accounts” refers to accounts that are not treated as Financial Accounts in the meaning of the CRS and are therefore excluded from reporting. The various categories of Excluded Accounts are: a) Retirement and Pension Accounts; b) Non- retirement Tax-favored Accounts; c) Term Life Insurance Contracts; d) Estate Accounts; e) Escrow Accounts; f) Depository Accounts due to not-returned overpayments; and g) Low- risk Excluded Accounts.

The information provided herein was produced by Credit Suisse Group AG and/or its affiliates (hereafter “CS”) with the greatest of care and to the best of its knowledge and belief. It may not be reproduced, neither in part nor in full, without the written permission of CS. Copyright © 2018 Credit Suisse Group AG and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

<b>Exempt Collective Investment Vehicle</b>	The term "Exempt Collective Investment Vehicle" means an Investment Entity that is regulated as a collective investment vehicle, provided that all of the interests in the collective investment vehicle are held by or through Individuals or Entities that are not Reportable Persons, except a Passive NFE with Controlling Persons who are Reportable Persons.
<b>F</b>	
<b>Financial Account</b>	The term "Financial Account" means an account maintained by a Financial Institution and includes among other things Depository Account(s) and Custodial Account(s).
<b>Financial Asset</b>	The term "Financial Asset" includes a security, partnership interest, commodity, swap, Insurance Contract or Annuity Contract, or any interest in a security. The term Financial Asset does not include a non-debt, direct interest in real property.
<b>Financial Institution (FI)</b>	The term "Financial Institution" means a Custodial Institution, a Depository Institution, an Investment Entity, or a Specified Insurance Company.
<b>G</b>	
<b>Governmental Entity</b>	The term "Governmental Entity" means the government of a Jurisdiction, any political subdivision of a Jurisdiction (which, for the avoidance of doubt, includes a state, province, county, municipality, or local authority), or any wholly owned agency or instrumentality of a Jurisdiction or of any one or more of the foregoing. It also includes the integral parts, controlled entities, and political subdivisions of a Jurisdiction.
<b>Gross Proceeds</b>	The total Gross Proceeds from a sale or redemption means the total amount realized as a result of a sale or redemption of Financial Assets. In the case of a sale effected by a broker, the total Gross Proceeds from a sale or redemption means the total amount paid or credited to the account of the person entitled to the payment increased by any amount not so paid by reason of the repayment of margin loans; the broker may (but is not required to) take commissions with respect to the sale into account in determining the total Gross Proceeds. In the case of a sale of an interest bearing debt obligation, Gross Proceeds includes any interest accrued between interest payment dates.
<b>H</b>	
<b>High Value Account</b>	The term "High Value Account" means a Pre-existing Individual Account with an aggregated balance or value that exceeds USD 1 mn (> 1 mn) as of December 31 of the year determined by the relevant Participating Jurisdiction or December 31 of any subsequent year.
<b>Holding NFE that is a Member of a Non-Financial Group</b>	An NFE qualifies as a "Holding NFE that is a Member of a Non-Financial Group", if substantially ( 80% or more) 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.
<b>I</b>	
<b>Indicia</b>	Under "Indicia" the CRS lists certain client elements discovered in a Due Diligence process or coming up in a Change in Circumstance situation such as: a) identification of the Account Holder as a resident of a Reportable Jurisdiction; b) current mailing or Residence Address (including a post office box) in a Reportable Jurisdiction; c) one or more telephone numbers in a Reportable Jurisdiction and no telephone number in the Jurisdiction of the Reporting Financial Institution; d) standing instructions (other than with respect to a Depository Account) to transfer funds to an account maintained in a Reportable Jurisdiction; e) currently effective power of attorney or signatory authority granted to a Person with an address in a Reportable Jurisdiction; or f) a "hold mail" instruction or "in-care-of" address in a Reportable Jurisdiction if the Reporting Financial Institution does not have any other address on file for the Account Holder.

<b>Insurance Company</b>	An "Insurance Company" is an Entity a) that is regulated as an insurance business under the laws, regulations, or practices of any Jurisdiction in which the Entity does business; b) the gross income of which (e.g. gross premiums and gross investment income) arising from insurance, reinsurance, and Annuity Contracts for the immediately preceding calendar year exceeds 50% of total gross income for such year; or c) the aggregate value of the assets of which associated with insurance, reinsurance, and Annuity Contracts at any time during the immediately preceding calendar year exceeds 50% of total assets at any time during such year.
<b>Insurance Contract</b>	The term "Insurance Contract" means a contract (other than an Annuity Contract) under which the issuer agrees to pay an amount upon the occurrence of a specified contingency involving mortality, morbidity, accident, liability, or property risk.
<b>International Organization</b>	The term "International Organization" means any international organization or wholly owned agency or instrumentality thereof. This category includes any intergovernmental organization (including a supranational organization): a) organization that is comprised primarily of governments; b) organization that has in effect a headquarters or substantially similar agreement with the Jurisdiction; and c) the income of which does not inure to the benefit of private persons.
<b>Investment Entity</b>	The term "Investment Entity" includes two types of Entities: Entities that primarily conduct as a business investment activities or operations on behalf of other persons ("Managing Investment Entities"), and Entities that are managed by Managing Investment Entities or other Financial Institutions ("Professionally Managed Investment Entities").
<b>J</b>	
<b>Jurisdiction</b>	A country or territory.
<b>Jurisdiction of Residence</b>	The domestic laws of the various Jurisdictions lay down the conditions under which a Person is to be treated as resident for tax purposes
<b>L</b>	
<b>Life Insurance Contract</b>	A "Life Insurance Contract" with a coverage period that will according to CRS end before the insured individual attains age 90, provided that the contract satisfies the following requirements: a) periodic premiums, which do not decrease over time, are payable at least annually during the period the contract is in existence or until the insured attains age 90, whichever is shorter; b) the contract has no contract value that any person can access (by withdrawal, loan, or otherwise) without terminating the contract; c) the amount (other than a death benefit) payable upon cancellation or termination of the contract cannot exceed the aggregate premiums paid for the contract, less the sum of mortality, morbidity, and expense charges (whether or not actually imposed) for the period or periods of the contract's existence and any amounts paid prior to the cancellation or termination of the contract; and d) the contract is not held by a transferee for value.
<b>Low-risk Excluded Accounts</b>	Any account that presents a low risk of being used to evade tax, as further defined under local law. Such accounts do not have to be reported.
<b>Low-risk Non-Reporting Financial Institutions</b>	Any Financial Institution that presents a low risk of being used to evade tax, as further defined under local law.
<b>Lower Value Account</b>	The term "Lower Value Account" means a Preexisting Individual Account with an aggregated balance or value as of December 31 of the year determined by the relevant Participating Jurisdiction or December 31 of any subsequent year that does not exceed USD 1 mn (> =1 mn).
<b>M</b>	
<b>Model CAA</b>	The term "Model Competent Authority Agreement" is a model convention provided by the OECD.

N

<b>New Account</b>	The term "New Account" means a Financial Account maintained by a Reporting Financial Institution opened on or after the date as determined by the relevant Participating Jurisdiction.
<b>New Entity Account</b>	The term "New Entity Account" means a New Account held by one or more Entities.
<b>New Individual Account</b>	The term "New Individual Account" means a New Account held by one or more individuals.
<b>Non-Financial Corporation which is a Related Entity of a Publicly Traded Corporation</b>	Any NFE that is (i) a corporation and (ii) a Related Entity of a corporation the stock which is regularly traded on an Established Securities Market
<b>Non-Financial Entity (NFE)</b>	The term "Non-Financial Entity" (NFE) means any Entity that is not a Financial Institution. An NFE can be either a Passive NFE or an Active NFE.
<b>NFE that is in Liquidation or Emerging from Bankruptcy</b>	Any NFE that meets the following criteria: a) the NFE was not a Financial Institution in the past five years and is in the process of liquidating its assets; or b) is reorganizing with the intent to continue or recommence operations in a business other than that of a Financial Institution. Local guidance (e.g. in Switzerland) might stipulate that in addition an NFE can only be an Active NFE (NFE that is in Liquidation) if the Entity had already been an Active NFE before liquidation, i.e. it had not previously been a Passive NFE.
<b>Non-Participating Jurisdiction</b>	The term "Non-Participating Jurisdiction" means a foreign Jurisdiction that is not a Participating Jurisdiction.
<b>Non-Profit Organization</b>	Any NFE qualifies as a "Non-Profit Organization", if it 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 organization, business league, chamber of commerce, labor organization, agricultural or horticultural organization, civic league or an organization 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 NFE 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 organization, or escheat to the government of the NFE's Jurisdiction of Residence or any political subdivision thereof.
<b>Non-Reporting Financial Institutions</b>	Entities that meet the definition of one of the FI types. In addition to that, they have other characteristics that lead to the fact that they are considered to present a low risk of being used as vehicles for tax evasion and are therefore exempt from or subject to limited due diligence and reporting obligations in the jurisdiction they are located. Non-Reporting FIs may be one of the following categories: (i) Governmental Entity; (ii) International Organization; (iii) Central Bank (iv) Certain retirement/pension funds; (v) Qualified Credit Card Issuer; (vi) Exempt Collective Investment Vehicle; (vii) Trustee-Documented Trust; (viii) Low-risk Non-Reporting Financial Institution, as further defined under local law.
<b>Non-Retirement Tax- Favored Accounts</b>	A non-retirement account can be an Excluded Account, provided that it satisfies all the requirements listed: a) the account is subject to regulation, and in the case of an investment vehicle is regularly traded on an Established Securities Market, b) the account is tax-favored and c) withdrawals are conditioned on meeting specified criteria, or penalties apply to withdrawals made before such criteria are met; and d) annual contributions are limited to USD 50 000 or less, excluding rollovers.

<b>O</b>	
<b>OECD</b>	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
<b>P</b>	
<b>Paper Record Search</b>	The "Paper Record Search" will be conducted in the context of the Due Diligence procedure. The "Paper Record Search" is required to be applied in case the Reporting Financial Institution's electronically searchable database does not capture all required data to determine the client's tax residence. In such cases a Paper Record Search has to be conducted which covers the review of the client's current Customer Master File (applicable for High Value Accounts) plus the following documents associated with the account: a) the most recent Documentary Evidence collected with respect to the account; b) the most recent account opening contract or documentation; c) the most recent documentation obtained by the Reporting Financial Institution pursuant to AML/KYC Procedures or for other regulatory purposes; d) any power of attorney or signature authority forms currently in effect; and e) any standing instructions (other than with respect to a Depository Account) to transfer funds currently in effect.
<b>Participating Jurisdiction</b>	A "Participating Jurisdiction" means a jurisdiction with which the RFI's jurisdiction has entered into an agreement on the Automatic Exchange of Information or which has been whitelisted by the RFI's jurisdiction.
<b>Participating Jurisdiction Financial Institution</b>	The term "Participating Jurisdiction Financial Institution" means a) any Financial Institution that is resident in a Participating Jurisdiction, but excludes any branch of that Financial Institution that is located outside such Participating Jurisdiction, and b) any branch located in a Participating Jurisdiction of a Financial Institution that itself is not resident in such Participating Jurisdiction.
<b>Passive Income</b>	Subject to each Jurisdiction's particular rules and certain limitations based on commercial operations (e.g. for specified dealers), Passive Income generally includes the portion of gross income consisting of: (i) Dividends (including income equivalent to dividends, e.g. substitute dividends); (ii) Interest (including income equivalent to interest); (iii) Rents and royalties (other than rents and royalties derived from the active conduct of a business, at least in part, by employees of the NFE); (iv) Annuities; (v) The excess of gains over losses from the sale or exchange of Financial Assets that gives rise to the passive income described above; (vi) The excess of gains over losses from transactions (including futures, forwards, options, and similar transactions) in any Financial Assets; (vii) The excess of foreign currency gains over foreign currency losses; (viii) Net income from swaps; or (ix) Amounts received under Cash Value Insurance Contracts.
<b>Passive NFE</b>	The term "Passive NFE" means any NFE that is not an Active NFE and any Professionally Managed Investment Entity (PMIE) that is not a resident in a Participating Jurisdiction.
<b>Pension Fund of a Governmental Entity, International Organization or Central Bank</b>	The term "Pension Fund of a Governmental Entity, International Organization or Central Bank" means a fund established by a Governmental Entity, International Organization or Central Bank to provide retirement, disability, or death benefits to beneficiaries or participants that are current or former employees (or persons designated by such employees), or that are not current or former employees, if the benefits provided to such beneficiaries or participants are in consideration of personal services performed for the Governmental Entity, International Organization or Central Bank.
<b>Person</b>	The term "Person" means individuals and Entities.
<b>Preexisting Account</b>	The term "Preexisting Account" means a Financial Account maintained by a Reporting Financial Institution as of the date determined by the relevant Participating Jurisdiction. This affects all clients listed in the system of a Financial Institution before the implementation of the CRS in a Participating Jurisdiction.
<b>Preexisting Entity Account</b>	The term "Preexisting Entity Account" means a Preexisting Account held by one or more Entities.



<b>Preexisting Individual Account</b>	The term “Preexisting Individual Account” means a Preexisting Account held by one or more individuals.
<b>Professionally Managed Investment Entity (PMIE)</b>	The term “Professionally Managed Investment Entity” means an Entity that is professionally managed; and the gross income of which is primarily attributable to investing, reinvesting, or trading in Financial assets. Under AEI an Entity is generally considered to be professionally managed if another Financial Institution (e.g. a bank, asset manager, trust company, etc.), either directly or indirectly through a third party service provider, performs with discretionary authority (e.g. via discretionary mandate) any of the following activities on behalf of the managed Entity: a) trading in financial instruments or b) portfolio management or c) otherwise investing, administering, or managing funds, money, or Financial Assets on behalf of other persons. An Entity’s gross income is primarily attributable to investing, reinvesting, or trading in Financial Assets, if the Entity’s gross income attributable to the relevant activities equals or exceeds 50% of the Entity’s gross income during the shorter of: a) the three-year period ending on 31 December of the year preceding the year in which the determination is made or b) the period during which the Entity has been in existence. Certain jurisdictions have published in their local AEI regulations exceptions based on which certain entities resident/located in such jurisdictions will be excluded from the classification as PMIE.
<b>Publicly Traded Non-Financial Corporation</b>	A “Publicly Traded Non-Financial Corporation” is any NFE that is a corporation and the stock of which is regularly traded on an Established Securities Market.
<b>Q</b>	
<b>Qualified Credit Card Issuer</b>	The term “Qualified Credit Card Issuer” means a Financial Institution that is a Financial Institution solely because it is an issuer of credit cards that accepts deposits only when a customer makes a payment in excess of a balance due with respect to the card and the overpayment is not immediately returned to the customer. A Qualified Credit Card Issuer needs to implement policies and procedures either to prevent a customer from making an overpayment in excess of USD 50,000 or to ensure that any customer overpayment in excess of USD 50,000 is refunded to the customer within 60 days.
<b>R</b>	
<b>Reasonableness of Self-Certification</b>	Upon account opening, once the Reporting Financial Institution has obtained a Self-Certification that allows it to determine the Account Holder’s residence(s) for tax purposes, the Reporting Financial Institution must confirm the reasonableness of such Self-Certification based on the information obtained in connection with the opening of the account, including any documentation collected pursuant to AML/KYC Procedures (i.e. the “reasonableness” test). A Reporting Financial Institution is considered to have confirmed the “reasonableness” of a Self-Certification if, in the course of account opening procedures and upon review of the information obtained in connection with the opening of the account, it does not know or have reason to know that the Self-Certification is incorrect or unreliable.
<b>Related Entity</b>	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.
<b>Related Entity (that is not a Corporation) of a Publicly Traded Corporation</b>	Any NFE that is (i) not a corporation and (ii) a Related Entity of a corporation the stock of which is regularly traded on an Established Securities Market.
<b>Relationship Manager</b>	A “Relationship Manager” is a client-facing employee of a Reporting Financial Institution who is assigned responsibility for specific business relationships on an ongoing basis.
<b>Relationship Manager Inquiry</b>	In addition to the Electronic and Paper Record Searches, a Reporting Financial Institution must treat as a Reportable Account any High Value Account assigned to a Relationship Manager (including any Financial Accounts aggregated with that High Value Account) if the Relationship Manager has actual knowledge that the Account Holder is a Reportable Person.
<b>Reportable Account</b>	The term “Reportable Account” means an account held by one or more Reportable Persons or by a Passive NFE with one or more Controlling Persons that is a Reportable Person, provided it has been identified as such pursuant to the Due Diligence procedures described in the agreement on the Automatic Exchange of Information.
<b>Reportable Jurisdiction</b>	The term “Reportable Jurisdiction” means a Jurisdiction with which an agreement is in place to exchange information that underpin the automatic exchange of information.

The information provided herein was produced by Credit Suisse Group AG and/or its affiliates (hereafter “CS”) with the greatest of care and to the best of its knowledge and belief. It may not be reproduced, neither in part nor in full, without the written permission of CS. Copyright © 2018 Credit Suisse Group AG and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

<b>Reportable Jurisdiction Person</b>	The term "Reportable Jurisdiction Person" means an individual or Entity that is resident in a Reportable Jurisdiction under the tax laws of such Jurisdiction. For this purpose, an Entity that has no residence for tax purposes shall be treated as resident in the Jurisdiction in which its place of effective management is situated.
<b>Reportable Person</b>	The term "Reportable Person" means a Reportable Jurisdiction Person other than: a) a corporation the stock of which is regularly traded on one or more Established Securities Markets; b) any corporation that is a Related Entity of a corporation described in clause a); c) a Governmental Entity; d) an International Organization; e) a Central Bank; or f) a Financial Institution.
<b>Reporting Financial Institution</b>	The term "Reporting Financial Institution" means any Financial Institution that is not a Non-Reporting Financial Institution.
<b>Residence Address</b>	An address that is physically traceable in a Jurisdiction of Residence. In general, an "in-care-of" address or a post office box is not a Residence Address. However, a post office box would generally be considered a Residence Address where it forms part of an address together with, e.g. a street, an apartment or suite number, or a rural route, and thus clearly identifies the actual residence of the Account Holder.
<b>Retirement and Pension Account</b>	A "Retirement and Pension Account" can be an Excluded Account provided that it satisfies the following requirements: a) the account is subject to regulation as a personal retirement account or is part of a registered or regulated retirement or pension plan for the provision of retirement or pension benefits (including disability or death benefits); b) the account is tax-favored; c) information reporting is required to the tax authorities with respect to the account. In addition, the contributions to such an account have to be limited.
<b>S</b>	
<b>Self-Certification</b>	A "Self-Certification" is a certification provided by the Account Holder (or Controlling Person) to obtain required information requested by the Financial Institution to fulfill its reporting and Due Diligence obligations (e.g. Jurisdiction(s) of Residence for tax purposes, TIN or TIN equivalent).
<b>Specified Insurance Company</b>	The term "Specified Insurance Company" means any Entity that is an Insurance Company (or the holding company of an Insurance Company) that issues, or is obligated to make payments with respect to, a Cash Value Insurance Contract or an Annuity Contract.
<b>Start-up NFE</b>	Any NFE that 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 it has not been more than 24 months since the date of the initial organization of the Entity.
<b>T</b>	
<b>Tax Payer Identification Number/ TIN</b>	The Taxpayer Identification Number (or functional equivalent in the absence of a taxpayer identification number) is a unique combination of letters or numbers, however described, assigned by a Jurisdiction to an individual or an Entity and used to identify the individual or Entity for purposes of administering the tax laws of such Jurisdiction.  For additional information on TINs, please visit the OECD Automatic Exchange Portal ( <a href="http://www.oecd.org/tax/automatic-exchange">www.oecd.org/tax/automatic-exchange</a> ).
<b>Treasury Centers that are Members of a Non- Financial Group</b>	Any NFE that 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.
<b>Trustee-Documented Trust</b>	A trust to the extent that 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.