

- (h) the NFE meets all of the following requirements (a “non-profit NFE”):
- (i) 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;
 - (ii) it is exempt from income tax in its 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 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 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.

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

Control

“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%) – subject to local AML/KYC rules) 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)

“Controlling Persons” are the natural person(s) who exercise control over an Entity. Where that Entity is treated as a 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 and the Interpretative Note on 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 an Entity is controlled by another Entity, it is required to look through all Entities to identify the natural persons that ultimately control the Entity.

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

Custodial Institution

The term “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.

Depository Institution

The term “Depository Institution” means any Entity that accepts deposits in the ordinary course of a banking or similar business.

FATCA

FATCA stands for the U.S. provisions commonly known as the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, 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

The term "Entity" means a legal person or a legal arrangement, such as a corporation, organization, partnership, trust or foundation. This term covers any person other than an Individual (i.e. a natural person).

Financial Institution

The term "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

The term "Investment Entity" includes two types of Entities:

- (a) 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 (checks, 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.
- (b) 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.

Professionally Managed Investment Entity (PMIE) located in a Non-Participating Jurisdiction

The term PMIE located in a Non-Participating Jurisdiction 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 Jurisdiction Financial Institution.

Professionally Managed Investment Entity (PMIE) 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

An "NFE" is any Entity that is not a Financial Institution.

Non-Reporting Financial Institution

A Non-Reporting Financial Institution" means any Financial Institution that is:

- a Governmental Entity, International Organization 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 Organization 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 jurisdiction's domestic law as a Non-Reporting Financial Institution.

Participating Jurisdiction

A "Participating Jurisdiction" means a jurisdiction with which the jurisdiction of the Financial Institution maintaining the account has an agreement in place pursuant to which it will provide the information required on the automatic exchange of Financial Account information set out in the Common Reporting Standard and that is identified in a published list.

Participating Jurisdiction Financial Institution

The term "Participating Jurisdiction Financial Institution" means (i) any Financial Institution that is tax resident in a Participating Jurisdiction, but excludes any branch of that Financial Institution that is located outside of that jurisdiction, and (ii) any branch of a Financial Institution that is not tax resident in a Participating Jurisdiction, if that branch is located in such Participating Jurisdiction.

Passive NFE

Under the CRS a "Passive NFE" means any NFE that is not an Active NFE and a PMIE.

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 Jurisdiction

A Reportable Jurisdiction is a jurisdiction with which an obligation to provide Financial Account information is in place and that is identified in a published list.

Reportable Jurisdiction Person

A Reportable Jurisdiction Person is an Entity that is tax resident in a Reportable Jurisdiction(s) under the tax laws of such jurisdiction(s) - by reference to local laws in the 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 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

A "Reportable Person" is defined as a "Reportable 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 Organization;
- a Central Bank; or
- a Financial Institution (except for PMIEs) of the CRS that are not Participating Jurisdiction Financial Institutions. Instead, such Investment Entities are treated as Passive NFE's.)

Resident for tax purposes

Each jurisdiction has its own rules for defining tax residence, and jurisdictions have provided information on how to determine whether an Entity is tax resident in the jurisdiction on the OECD AEI portal. Generally, an Entity will be resident for tax purposes in a jurisdiction if, under the laws of that jurisdiction (including tax conventions), it pays or should be paying tax therein by reason of his domicile, residence, place of management or incorporation, or any other criterion of a similar nature, and not only from sources in that jurisdiction. Dual resident Entities may rely on the tiebreaker rules contained in tax conventions (if applicable) to solve cases of double residence for determining their residence for tax purposes. An Entity such as a partnership, limited liability partnership or similar legal arrangement that has no residence for tax purposes shall be treated as resident in the jurisdiction in which its place of effective management is situated. For additional information on tax residence, please talk to your tax adviser or see the OECD AEI portal.

Specified Insurance Company

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.

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 jurisdiction to an Individual or an Entity and used to identify the Individual or Entity for the purposes of administering the tax laws of such jurisdiction. Further details of acceptable TINs can be found at the OECD AEI portal.

Some jurisdictions do not issue a TIN. However, these jurisdictions often utilize 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.