

Business Savings

Classification for International Tax Compliance Regulations



Building Society

Please complete the relevant sections below. This form should be completed and signed by a person with appropriate authority to make these statements on behalf of the entity. Before you complete this form, we recommend you see how Nationwide uses your information by visiting nationwide.co.uk/privacy.

A glossary of definitions is attached for your reference. If you have any queries regarding the classifications, please seek advice from a tax adviser.

Section 1: Entity Details

Business/
Organisation name:

Account number: ****

Registered address:

Correspondence address
(if different to registered address):

Country of incorporation:

Section 2: Tax Residency

1. (a) Is the entity resident for tax purposes in the UK?
YES NO

(b) If yes, please provide its Tax Identification Number (TIN) for UK tax purposes (see glossary):

2. (a) Is the company resident for tax purposes in any other jurisdiction than the UK (including if it is dual resident in both the UK and another jurisdiction?)
YES NO

(b) If yes, please confirm the jurisdiction and the entity's equivalent TIN in that jurisdiction (see glossary)

Jurisdiction:

Entity Tax Identification Number (TIN):

Section 3: Classification of Entity under international tax compliance regulations – Tick one only

Please refer to the glossary for an explanation of the classifications.

Entity type	Tick one	GIIN (if available for either entity or sponsoring entity)
Exempt Beneficial Owner (Go to section 5)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not applicable
Active Non-Financial Entity (Go to section 5)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not applicable
Passive Non-Financial Entity (Go to section 4)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not applicable
Financial Institution (Go to section 5)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>

Section 4: Controlling Persons

If you've ticked Passive Non-Financial Entity above, we'll need the following information on your Controlling Persons. Please refer to the glossary for a definition of Controlling Person:

Type		Percentage ownership
Shareholder	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Beneficial owner	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>

Or where a controlling interest is held in trust (please tick all that apply)

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

Full name of Controlling Person:

Permanent residential address of Controlling Person:

Can you confirm that the Controlling Person is **NOT** a U.S. citizen and is only resident in the U.K. for tax purposes? YES NO

If no, please answer the following:

Is the Controlling Person a U.S. citizen? YES NO

Please provide their **US Tax Identification Number (TIN)**:

Please list all other countries, and corresponding TINs, where the Controlling Person is resident for tax purposes:

Country 1	<input type="text"/>	TIN 1	<input type="text"/>
Country 2	<input type="text"/>	TIN 2	<input type="text"/>
Country 3	<input type="text"/>	TIN 3	<input type="text"/>

If you have more than one Controlling Person on your account, you can call us on 0800 66 55 11 (option 2) for another copy of this form to be sent to you, or just photocopy the form yourself.

Section 5: Declaration

I certify that the information given above is correct and that I have the authority to sign this form on behalf of the entity:

The information you have provided on this form will be used for the purpose of gaining a tax declaration and meeting legal and regulatory requirements. This information may be shared with HMRC

Signed:

Print name:

Date:

Glossary

This glossary is no substitute for reading the certification requirements of the corresponding tax regulations created to enable the automatic exchange of information.

Tax Identification Number (TIN)	<p>Entity: An entity's TIN is the reference under which it is registered to pay tax on its profits in its jurisdiction of residence. For UK tax purposes, an entity's TIN is its Corporation Tax Reference, which may be called a Unique Taxpayer Reference (UTR) or Company Tax Reference in correspondence with HM Revenue & Customs. The most common format is 10 digits: 00000 00000.</p> <p>Individual: An individual's TIN is a social security number or income tax reference. A US citizen or resident's US TIN can be :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a Social Security Number (SSN) which has the following format xxx-xx-xxxx - an Employer Identification Number (EIN) which has the following format xx-xxxxxxx - an Individual Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN) which has the following format 9xx-xx-xxxx. <p>A description of the TINs issued to both entities and individuals by a number of international tax authorities can be found at: http://www.oecd.org/tax/automatic-exchange/crs-implementation-and-assistance/tax-identification-numbers/.</p>
GIIN – Global Intermediary Identification Number	<p>Like Social Security or Employer Identification Numbers, Global Intermediary Identification Numbers (“GIINs”) are assigned to foreign financial institutions and sponsoring entities for purposes of identifying their registration with the IRS under FATCA. To provide consistency, each assigned GIIN will contain 19 characters, which includes three decimal points (“.”).</p>
Controlling Person	<p>This is a natural person (individual) who is deemed to have a controlling interest in an entity. For a company, a controlling interest is a direct or indirect shareholding of 25% or more of ordinary shares. Shareholders in holding companies will be controlling persons if the combined total of their direct and indirect interests in a company is 25% or more.</p> <p>Where a controlling interest of a company is held in a trust, the settlors, beneficiaries, trustees and protectors of that trust will be considered to be controlling persons, except that beneficiaries of a discretionary trust need not be reported in respect of any calendar year in which they received no benefit.</p>
Financial Institution (FI)	<p>The term “Financial Institution” means a Custodial Institution, a Depository Institution, an Investment Entity or a Specific Insurance Company.</p>
Non-Financial Entity (NFE)	<p>This is essentially any Entity that is not a Financial Institution. NFEs are then split into Passive NFEs or Active NFEs.</p>
Active NFE	<p>The term “Active NFE” means any NFE that meets any of the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Less than 50% of the NFE's gross income for the preceding calendar year or other appropriate reporting period is passive income (such as dividends, interest, royalties, annuities and rent) 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, 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 NFE does not qualify for this status if the NFE 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, 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 is a Non-Profit Organisation.
Passive NFE	<p>A Passive NFE is any NFE that is not an Active NFE.</p>
Exempt Beneficial Owner / Excluded Account	<p>The term “Exempt Beneficial Owner” or “Excluded account” means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a Governmental Entity; (ii) an International Organisation (examples of which include The International Monetary Fund, The World Bank, The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development); (iii) a Central Bank; or (iv) a pension scheme falling within the definition of Exempt Beneficial Owner for the purpose of FATCA or qualifying under CRS; (v) certain other entities that have been identified under the relevant tax agreements as carrying a low risk of use for tax evasion, generally because of the regulatory regimes under which they function. <p>To qualify as an exempt beneficial owner you must be the beneficial owner in your own right. If you are acting as an intermediary for another party, a status of exempt beneficial owner cannot and should not be claimed.</p>