



## Section D - TAX RESIDENCY DECLARATION - FOR ACCOUNT HOLDER

Please complete the following table indicating the Countries you are considered as Resident for Taxation Purposes<sup>1</sup> along with the TIN for each Country.

If the Account Holder is not tax resident in any country/jurisdiction please indicate that on line 1 and provide its place of effective management or jurisdiction in which its principle office is located

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

**Reason A:** The Country where the Account Holder is resident does not issue TINs to its residents

**Reason B:** The Account Holder is otherwise unable to obtain a TIN

**Reason C:** No TIN is required as per the regulation of the Country you are considered a Resident for Taxation

Country of Tax Residence	TIN	If no TIN is available, please state the reason A, B or C. If B, please outline the reason for being unable to obtain TIN

**Complete CRS (Self Certification Form for Individuals) for each Controlling Person <sup>1</sup>**

## Section E - TRANSACTION DETAILS

Saving amount in figures:	AED	Saving amount in words:		
Payment method:	<input type="radio"/> Cheque*	<input type="radio"/> Credit Card	<input type="radio"/> Fund Transfer*	<input type="radio"/> Cash
Payment Details:	Cheque Number	Card Type	Reference Number	<input type="radio"/> Gift Voucher
	Bank	Card Number	Bank	Voucher Number
	Branch	Expiry mm/yy	Branch	Voucher Amount
	Date	Card Holder Name		
Payer Name:				
Total amount payable:	AED	Source of Fund:		

\* Bonds shall be issued only upon realisation of cheque/Fund Transfer.

<sup>1</sup> Please refer to the appendix for term definitions while completing the declaration.

**Disclaimer:** With effect from 1st January 2018, Services by National Bonds Corporation PJSC shall be subject to Value Added Tax ("VAT"), as applicable as per the Federal Decree-Law No. (8), 2017 on Value Added Tax ("VAT Law") and Cabinet Decision No. (52), 2017 on the Executive Regulations. In the event of any non-compliance or mis-declaration by the Customer, the Company shall not be held responsible for financial loss (if any) to the Customer. The Company reserves the right to recover VAT from the Customer as may be applicable under the provisions of the VAT Law.

## CONSENT AND DECLARATION

I/We confirm that I/we am/are duly authorized to by the Account Holder to make the consents and declarations on its behalf as set out herein.

The Account Holder confirms all the information above is true and correct and the Account Holder hereby indemnifies National Bonds Corporation PJSC against any loss or damage that may be incurred due to incorrectness of such information and the Account Holder agrees that National Bonds Corporation PJSC at its discretion, reserves the right to request further information or supporting documents.

The Account Holder undertakes to advise National Bonds Corporation PJSC within 30 days of any change in circumstances which affects the tax residency status of the Account Holder and the Controlling Persons.

The Account Holder has read and agrees to be bound by Savings Bonds Terms and Condition set out in a separate document.

Institution Stamp

**For Company's Official use only**

Reporting Status	Yes/No	Officer Name & Signature
FATCA Reportable		
CRS Reportable		

[illegible]

Authorised Persons Signature, Date

## APPENDIX – Summary Descriptions of Select Defined Terms

**Note:** These are selected summaries of defined terms 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 OECD automatic exchange of information portal. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/automaticexchangeofinformation.htm>

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

### “Controlling Person(s)”

“Controlling Persons” are the natural person(s) who exercise control over an entity regardless of the number of shares acquired.

### “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.

### “Designated International Organization”

An organization with global mandates, generally funded by contributions from national governments. Examples include the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Organization for Migration, and United Nations agencies etc...

### “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:

(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.

### “Investment Entity located in a Non-Participating Jurisdiction and managed by another Financial Institution”

The term “Investment Entity located in a Non-Participating 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 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.

## **“Participating Jurisdiction”**

A “Participating Jurisdiction” means a jurisdiction with which an agreement is 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.

## **“Resident for tax purposes”**

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