

Self-certification form

Please refer to the definitions section of this document to help you complete the form. Capitalised terms used in this form are defined in the definitions document.

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Note:

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● Not Applicable

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A completed International Tax Compliance Self-certification for an Entity form.

Continued overleaf

B Entity Type (Continued)

4. Is the legal entity a Passive Non-Financial Entity (NFE)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Please note that if the legal entity is a Passive NFE, a completed International Compliance Self-certification for an Entity form is required.

If **Yes**, please continue to question 5.

If **No**, please continue to question 7.

5. Does the Passive NFE have one or more Controlling Persons? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If **Yes**, please continue to question 6.

If **No**, please continue to Section C – Declaration.

6. Please complete for those Controlling Persons who are tax resident anywhere other than the Republic of Ireland or a United States citizen.

First Controlling Person

First name and surname of the First Controlling Person:

Address:

Is the Controlling Person a United States citizen? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If **Yes**, please confirm Social Security Number:

Is the Controlling Person tax resident anywhere other than the Republic of Ireland? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If **Yes**, please complete the below:

Country of Residence for tax purposes:

Tax Identification Number:

Date of birth of the Controlling Person:

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Type of Controlling Person:

I/We declare that the information provided in this application form is correct, accurate and complete. I/We agree to inform Zurich Life if there is any change to my/our tax status and/or any other circumstances that results in this information no longer being correct, accurate or complete.

If you are a United States citizen or if you are resident for tax purposes in the United States or any other jurisdiction(s) other than the Republic of Ireland, certain information about you and your policy may be reported by Zurich Life to the Irish Revenue Commissioners. Under domestic and international tax compliance laws, the Revenue Commissioners may be required to report this information to other tax authorities in the United States (if you are a United States citizen or you are resident for tax purposes in the United States) or any other jurisdiction(s) in which you are resident for tax purposes.

Controlling Person's Signature

Date

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 **First Controlling Person**
Please sign and date.

Continued overleaf

B Entity Type (Continued)

6. Please complete:

Second Controlling Person

First name and surname of the **Second Controlling Person**:

Address:

Is the Controlling Person a United States citizen? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If **Yes**, please confirm Social Security Number:

Is the Controlling Person tax resident anywhere other than the Republic of Ireland? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If **Yes**, please complete the below:

Country of Residence for tax purposes:

Tax Identification Number:

Date of birth of the Controlling Person:

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Type of Controlling Person:

I/We declare that the information provided in this application form is correct, accurate and complete. I/We agree to inform Zurich Life if there is any change to my/our tax status and/or any other circumstances that results in this information no longer being correct, accurate or complete.

If you are a United States citizen or if you are resident for tax purposes in the United States or any other jurisdiction(s) other than the Republic of Ireland, certain information about you and your policy may be reported by Zurich Life to the Irish Revenue Commissioners. Under domestic and international tax compliance laws, the Revenue Commissioners may be required to report this information to other tax authorities in the United States (if you are a United States citizen or you are resident for tax purposes in the United States) or any other jurisdiction(s) in which you are resident for tax purposes.

Controlling Person's Signature

X

Date

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 **Second Controlling Person**
Please sign and date.

Continued overleaf

Note:
If there are more than three controlling persons, please provide details on a separate sheet.

B Entity Type (Continued)

6. Please complete:

Third Controlling Person

First name and surname of the **Third Controlling Person**:

Address:

Is the Controlling Person a United States citizen? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If **Yes**, please confirm Social Security Number:

Is the Controlling Person tax resident anywhere other than the Republic of Ireland? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If **Yes**, please complete the below:

Country of Residence for tax purposes:

Tax Identification Number:

Date of birth of the Controlling Person:

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Type of Controlling Person:

I/We declare that the information provided in this application form is correct, accurate and complete. I/We agree to inform Zurich Life if there is any change to my/our tax status and/or any other circumstances that results in this information no longer being correct, accurate or complete.

If you are a United States citizen or if you are resident for tax purposes in the United States or any other jurisdiction(s) other than the Republic of Ireland, certain information about you and your policy may be reported by Zurich Life to the Irish Revenue Commissioners. Under domestic and international tax compliance laws, the Revenue Commissioners may be required to report this information to other tax authorities in the United States (if you are a United States citizen or you are resident for tax purposes in the United States) or any other jurisdiction(s) in which you are resident for tax purposes.

Controlling Person's Signature

X

Date

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7. Is the legal entity a governmental entity, a central bank, an international organization (i.e. typically tax-exempt)?

Please note that if the legal entity is a Passive NFE, a completed International Compliance Self-certification for an Entity form is required.

☐ Yes ☐ No If **Yes**, please send us a written official statement of the tax-exemption.

C Declaration

I/We declare that the information provided in this application form is correct, accurate and complete. I/We agree to inform Zurich Life if there is any change to my/our tax status and/or any other circumstances that results in this information no longer being correct, accurate or complete.

If you are resident for tax purposes in the United States or any other jurisdiction(s) other than the Republic of Ireland, certain information about you and your policy may be reported by Zurich Life to the Irish Revenue Commissioners. Under domestic and international tax compliance laws, the Revenue Commissioners may be required to report this information to other tax authorities in the United States (if you are resident for tax purposes in the United States) or any other jurisdiction(s) in which you are resident for tax purposes.

Signature for and on behalf of the Entity

X

Date

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Third Controlling Person
Please sign and date.


Please sign and date.

Certification of Tax Status for an Entity

Definitions Document

Capitalised terms used in the Certification of Tax Status for an Entity form are defined in this document. The purpose of the Certification of Tax Status for an Entity form is to enable Zurich Life to comply with its legal obligations in relation to the international automatic exchange of information in relation to tax matters (AEOI). Further information in relation to AEOI can be found on the Revenue Commissioner's AEOI web page on www.revenue.ie.

"Account Holder"

This means

- (i) any person who is entitled to access the cash value of the policy or to change the beneficiary of the policy;
- (ii) if no person can access the cash value or change the beneficiary, any person named as the owner of the policy and any person with a vested entitlement to payment under the terms of the policy;
- and
- (iii) upon maturity of the policy, any person who is entitled to receive a payment under the policy.

"Active NFE"

The term "Active NFE" means any NFE that 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 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 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 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 organisation, or escheat to the government of the NFE’s jurisdiction of residence or any political subdivision.

“Controlling Person(s)”

“Controlling Persons” 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”

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.

“Entity”

The term “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).

“FATCA”

This means the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act forming part of the US Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act 2010. The aim of FATCA is to combat tax evasion by improving exchange of information between tax authorities in relation to US citizens and residents who hold assets offshore. On 21 December 2012, the Minister for Finance, on behalf of the Irish government, signed an agreement with the US in relation to the implementation of FATCA in Ireland (the Irish IGA). The FATCA regulations give legislative effect to the Irish IGA.

“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.

“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 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 countries domestic law as a Non-Reporting Financial Institution.

“Participating Jurisdiction”

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

“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: (i) NFE that is not an Active NFE; and (ii) Investment Entity located in a Non-Participating 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 Jurisdiction”

A Reportable Jurisdiction is a jurisdiction with which an obligation to provide financial account information is in place.

“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 country 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 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 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 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. 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.

“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 functional equivalent in the absence of a Taxpayer Identification Number).

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