
Signature of Applicant
Name:
NRIC / Passport No. / Other ID:
Date:

6. DEFINITIONS

Account Holder means the person listed or identified as the holder of a Financial Account. A person, other than a Financial Institution, holding a Financial Account for the benefit of another person as an agent, a custodian, a nominee, a signatory, an investment advisor, an intermediary, or as a legal guardian, is not treated as the Account Holder. In these circumstances that other person is the Account Holder. For example, in the case of a parent/child relationship where the parent is acting as a legal guardian, the child is regarded as the Account Holder. With respect to a jointly held account, each joint holder is treated as an Account Holder.

Account Information means any information relating to Account Holder including without limitation to the account number, account balance or value, currency denomination, gross receipts, withdrawals and payments to or from the account and the total gross amount of interest paid or credited to the account.

Financial Account means an account maintained by a Financial Institution and includes: Depository Accounts; Custodial Accounts; Equity and debt interest in certain Investment Entities; Cash Value Insurance Contracts; and Annuity Contracts as defined in FATCA and CRS regulations.

U.S. means the United States.

OECD means the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. OECD is an intergovernmental economic organisation with 35 members countries, founded in 1960 to stimulate economic progress and world trade.

IRS means Internal Revenue Service.

FATCA means Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act. FATCA is a 2010 United States federal law requiring all non-U.S. ('foreign') financial institutions (FFIs) to search their records for customers with indicia of 'U.S.-person' status, such as a U.S. place of birth, and to report the assets and identities of such persons to the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

CRS means Common Reporting Standard. CRS is developed in response to the G20 request and approved by the OECD Council on 15 July 2014, calls on jurisdictions to obtain information from their financial institutions and automatically exchange that information with other jurisdictions on an annual basis. It sets out the financial account information to be exchanged, the financial institutions required to report, the different types of accounts and taxpayers covered, as well as common due diligence procedures to be followed by financial institutions.

TIN (including "functional equivalent") 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 utilise some other high integrity number with an equivalent level of identification (a "functional equivalent"). Examples of that type of number include, for individuals, a social security/insurance number, citizen/personal identification/service code/number, and resident registration number.

Tax Resident refers to the definition of tax residence by each participating jurisdiction as provided on [<http://www.oecd.org/tax/automatic-exchange/crs-implementation-and-assistance/tax-residency/#id.en.347760>]. In general, you will find that tax residence is the country/jurisdiction in which you live. Special circumstances may cause you to be resident elsewhere or resident in more than one country/jurisdiction at the same time (dual residency). For more information on tax residence, please consult your tax adviser or the information at the OECD automatic exchange of information portal mentioned above.

Non-Financial Foreign Entity ("NFFE") means a Non-US Entity that does not meet the definition of a FFI.

Passive Non-Financial Foreign Entity ("NFE") means any NFFE that is not an active NFFE or a withholding foreign partnership or withholding foreign trust.

Passive Non-Financial Entity ("NFE") means any NFE that is not an Active NFE. An Investment Entity located in a Non-Participating Jurisdiction and managed by another Financial Institution is also treated as a Passive NFE for purposes of the CRS.

Control means 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%)) 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 means 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 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 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.

Reportable Person means a reportable jurisdiction person other than: (i) a corporation the stock of which is regularly traded on one or more established securities markets; (ii) any corporation that is a related entity of a corporation described in clause (i); (iii) a governmental entity; (iv) an international organization; (v) a central bank; or (vi) a financial institution.