

Tax Residency Self-Certification

Under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) and Common Reporting Standard (CRS), Rabobank is required to collect certain information about the tax residency of our account holders and report it to the Inland Revenue Department (IRD).

Please complete this Self-Certification so that we hold accurate and current information about your tax residency status. You must, at all times you hold an account with us, promptly notify us of any change in circumstances that makes the information in this Self-Certification incorrect or incomplete, and provide an updated Self-Certification.

If you require assistance to determine your tax residency status, please consult a tax advisor.

More information on FATCA and CRS:
<http://www.ird.govt.nz/international/exchange/crs/crs-index.html>

Section A Customer Type

Personal (including Minor, Joint and Sole Trader)

Is this a Joint Account? Yes No

Account name

Account Owner 1

Customer name

Residential/Registered Address	Postcode	Country
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Account Owner 2

Customer name

Residential/Registered Address	Suburb/Town	State	Postcode	Country
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Section B Personal details

Account Owner 1

Is the Individual/Sole Trader a U.S. citizen, or tax resident of any country other than New Zealand?

- Yes (Please provide Tax Identification Number or equivalent and Go to Section F - Declaration)
- No (Go to Section F - Declaration)

1.	Country <input type="text"/>	Tax Identification Number or equivalent <input type="text"/>
2.	Country <input type="text"/>	Tax Identification Number or equivalent <input type="text"/>
3.	Country <input type="text"/>	Tax Identification Number or equivalent <input type="text"/>
4.	Country <input type="text"/>	Tax Identification Number or equivalent <input type="text"/>

5.	Country	Tax Identification Number or equivalent
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Account Owner 2

Is the Individual/Sole Trader a U.S. citizen, or tax resident of any country other than New Zealand?

- Yes (Please provide Tax Identification Number or equivalent and Go to Section F - Declaration)
- No (Go to Section F - Declaration)

1.	Country	Tax Identification Number or
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2.	Country	Tax Identification Number or
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3.	Country	Tax Identification Number or
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4.	Country	Tax Identification Number or
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5.	Country	Tax Identification Number or
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Section F Declaration

*(To be signed by or on behalf of the Account Holder. **Attorney:** Where the Self-Certification is signed under a power of attorney, a certified copy of the original power of attorney must be attached.)*

I undertake to notify Rabobank within 30 days of any change in circumstances that makes any of the information supplied in this form inaccurate or incomplete.

I have obtained the consent of the individuals named in this form to provide their personal information on their behalf.

Signature

Full Name

Date

Signature

Full Name

Date

Bank Use Only

Operations

- CRS/FATCA information and classifications are reasonable considering the documentation and other information provided in accordance with CRS/FATCA validation checklist.
- TIN and financial details verified (if applicable)

Completed By

Date

Reviewed By

Date

Appendix

Note:

These selected summaries of defined terms are provided to assist you with the completion of this form. Further information can be found on-line by searching Common Reporting Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information and Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act. Useful information can be found on the website of the New Zealand Inland Revenue Department.

If you have any particular questions then please contact your advisers.

"Account Holder"

The person named as the holder of the account by the Financial Institution that maintains the account e.g.

- If a trust or an estate is listed as the holder or owner of a Financial Account, the trust or estate is the Account Holder, rather than the trustee or the trust's owners or beneficiaries
- If a partnership is listed as the holder or owner of a Financial Account, the partnership is the Account Holder, rather than the partners in the partnership
- A person, other than a Financial Institution, holding a Financial Account for the benefit or account of another person as agent, custodian, nominee, signatory, investment advisor, or intermediary, is not treated as holding the account, and such other person is treated as holding the account.

“Active NFE”

Includes:

- any NFE where less than 50% of the NFE's gross income for the preceding year is passive income and less than 50% of the assets held by the NFE during the preceding year produce passive income; and
- the stock of which is regularly traded on an established securities market.

“Controlling Persons” (also known as “Ultimate Beneficial Owners”)

Natural persons 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. 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).

“CRS”

The Common Reporting Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information (which created a new information reporting and withholding regime for Financial Institutions in participating countries), as implemented in New Zealand.

“Entity”

A legal person or a legal arrangement, such as a corporation, organisation, partnership, trust or foundation i.e. any person other than an individual (i.e. a natural person).

“FATCA”

U.S. legislation commonly known as the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (which created a new information reporting and withholding regime for non-U.S. Financial Institutions), as implemented in New Zealand.

“Financial Account”

An account with a Financial Institution.

“Financial Institution”

An Investment Entity and also a custodial institution, depository Institution and specified insurance company, as determined under CRS or FATCA.

“GIIN”

Global Intermediary Identification Number issued by the U.S. Inland Revenue Service.

“Investment Entity”

- 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, foreign exchange, interest rate and index instruments, transferable securities and commodity futures; or
- 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.
- 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 above type of Investment Entity.

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

Any Entity the gross income of which is primarily attributable to investing, reinvesting, or trading in financial assets if the Entity is:

- an Investment Entity managed by a Financial Institution; and
- a Non-Participating Jurisdiction Financial Institution.

“Investment Entity managed by another Financial Institution”

An Investment Entity managed by an Entity that performs, either directly or through another service provider on behalf of the managed Entity, any of the activities or operations described in the first part of the definition of ‘Investment Entity’. An Entity only manages another Entity if it has discretionary authority to manage the other Entity's assets.

“NFE”

Any Entity that is not a Financial Institution.

“Non-Participating Jurisdiction”

A jurisdiction that is not a Participating Jurisdiction.

“Participating Jurisdiction”

A jurisdiction with which an agreement is in place under which it will provide the information required under CRS and that is identified in a published list.

“Participating Jurisdiction Financial Institution”

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 Participating Jurisdiction and 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”

Any NFE that is not an Active NFE and includes an Investment Entity located in a Non-Participating Jurisdiction and managed by another Financial Institution.

“Tax Identification Number/TIN”

The taxpayer identification number in the relevant jurisdiction, being 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. TIN includes a GIIN and an Employer Identification Number (EIN).

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 Entities, a Business/company registration code/number.

“Tax residency”

The jurisdiction(s) in which the individual or Entity is resident for tax purposes, as determined under the rules for defining tax residence of the relevant jurisdiction(s). FATCA and CRS require Financial Institutions to collect and report information about tax residency.

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 in that jurisdiction 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 or similar legal arrangement that has no residence for tax purposes is 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.

“U.S. Substantial Owner”

A U.S. person that owns 10% or more by vote or value of the Entity.