



Entity

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ('FATCA') and Common Reporting Standard ('CRS') - Reasonable Explanation Form

Note: Please review the Entity Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ's) before completing this form.

To: AIB (NI)

I understand that AIB (NI), in accordance with the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ('FATCA') and Common Reporting Standard ('CRS'), is required to obtain a reasonable explanation and supporting documentation to support the validity of the tax certification provided by me.

I confirm that _____ is tax resident in _____ and I provide the following explanation as to why there is a difference between the country(ies) of tax residence stated on the tax certification form completed on behalf of the entity and other information held by the Bank.

Please ensure that a Certificate of Tax Residence from a relevant tax authority is attached to support the above explanation.

Note: If a Reasonable Explanation is required in respect of a Controlling Person of the entity, a separate 'Reasonable Explanation Form for Controlling Persons' should be completed for each Controlling Person.

Sort code _____ Bank Account Number _____

Entity Name _____

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information I have provided is accurate and complete. I declare that I am authorised to provide this information.

Authorised Signatory _____

Position _____

Date ____/____/____

Note: We will review your explanation and will advise you if any additional information is required.

Once completed, please return this form and Certificate of Tax Residence to the following address:

Tax Operations, AIB, 3rd Floor, Unit 33, Blackthorn Road, Sandyford, Dublin 18

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ('FATCA') and Common Reporting Standard ('CRS')

1. What is FATCA?

FATCA is a legal framework which requires the bank to report details of financial accounts held by US Persons (individuals / entities) to HMRC on an annual basis who will then exchange this information with the US tax authorities.

2. What is CRS?

CRS is a legal framework which requires the bank to report details of financial accounts held by individuals and entities tax resident in a CRS participating jurisdiction to HMRC on an annual basis who may then exchange this information with tax authorities in relevant jurisdictions.

3. What is the impact of FATCA and CRS for you?

We are required to undertake the following additional steps in relation to customers opening a new account:

- obtain a tax certification from the entity which enables the bank to determine (a) the entities residence for tax purposes, (b) the entities classification for FATCA and CRS and (c) in certain cases whether the controlling persons of the entity are US citizens and/or tax resident in a reportable jurisdiction;
- confirm the reasonableness of the tax certification based on other information that we hold in relation to the entity (including its controlling persons);
- where there is a conflict between the tax certification and other customer information that we have on file, we will require a reasonable explanation and documentation supporting the reasonableness of the tax certification provided at account opening (refer to Q4/5) or alternatively a revised tax certification. An example of such a conflict would be if the entity is certified as UK tax resident but it has a UK mailing address;
- if customers do not provide all of the information requested we will not be able to proceed with opening the new account until the relevant information is provided.
- Further information is available on the HMRC website at:
<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/automatic-exchange-of-information-account-holders>

4. What is a reasonable explanation?

In certain cases where there is a conflict between the tax certification provided by a customer and other information that we have on file, we are obliged to request a reasonable explanation and documentation supporting the reasonableness of the tax certification provided.

The explanation required will depend on the specific circumstances of each customer. It should explain why the authorised signatory is satisfied that the entity is tax resident in the country provided in the tax certification completed at account opening. It should also include a detailed explanation as to why there is a difference between the country of tax residence included on the tax certification and other information held by the bank.

If the conflict relates to the controlling persons of the entity please refer to the controlling persons Frequently Asked Questions.

5. What documentation should be provided to support the reasonable explanation?

To support the reasonable explanation provided with regards to the tax residency status of the entity (refer to Q4), customers will be required to submit a Certificate of Tax Residence issued by the relevant tax authority.

Entities tax resident in the UK can request a "Certificate of Residence" from HMRC via the RES1 online service.

6. How should you determine the entities country(ies) of tax residence?

We are unable to offer tax advice. You should contact your tax advisor or consult the HMRC's website at: <https://www.gov.uk/hmrc-internal-manuals/residence-domicile-and-remittance-basis/rdrm11000> for further details.

An overview of the tax residency rules of countries participating in CRS can be found at: <http://www.oecd.org/tax/automatic-exchange/crs-implementation-and-assistance/tax-residency>.

7. Do you need to provide a Tax Identification Number ('TIN') for the entity?

We are required to collect a TIN for any entity that is a US Person or tax resident in certain CRS participating jurisdictions outside the UK. Except in the limited circumstances where an entity is tax resident in a jurisdiction that does not issue TIN's, we may not be able to proceed with opening a new account until a TIN has been provided. In certain cases we may also be required to collect a TIN for any controlling persons tax resident outside the UK. Further information on TIN's is available at: <http://www.oecd.org/tax/automatic-exchange/crs-implementation-and-assistance/taxidentification-numbers/>.

8. How should you determine the controlling persons of the entity?

A controlling person is defined as a natural person who exercises control over an entity. Further detail is set out below for each entity type:

→ Company

Any individuals who ultimately own or control 25% or more of the shares or voting rights in the company or otherwise exercise control over the management of the company.

In circumstances where no individual owns or controls 25% or more of the shares or voting rights in the Company or otherwise exercises control over the management of the Company, then details of the two individuals who hold the greatest percentage of shares or voting rights in the Company or otherwise exercise control must be provided. For example, if 5 shareholders own or control equal shares (20%) of a Company then the details for any 2 individuals must be provided to the Bank.

→ Incorporated Society

Any individual who ultimately own or control 25% or more of the shares or voting rights in the incorporated society or otherwise exercise control over the management of the incorporated society.

In circumstances where no individual(s) ultimately own or control 25% or more of the shares or voting rights in the incorporated society or otherwise exercises control over the management of the incorporated society, details for the 2 individuals who hold the greatest percentage of shares or voting rights in the incorporated society or otherwise exercise control must be provided. For example, if 5 shareholders own or control equal shares (20%) of an Incorporated Society then the details for any 2 individuals must be provided to the Bank.

→ **Partnership / Limited Partnership**

Any individuals who ultimately own or control a 25% or more share of the capital, or profits or voting rights in the partnership, or who otherwise exercise control over the management of the partnership.

→ **Trust**

In relation to a trust, means each of the following:

- the settlor(s);
- the trustee(s);
- the beneficiary(ies)
- the protector(s);
- any individual who has control over the trust.

→ **Unincorporated Entity (e.g. Association, Society, Club/Charity) Society, Club/Charity)**

Any individual who benefits from or who exercises control over at least 25% or more of the property of the Unincorporated Entity.

9. How frequently will you have to provide information for FATCA / CRS purposes?

Customers should promptly advise us of any change in the tax status of the entity, FATCA and/or CRS entity type classification and/or controlling persons. To the extent that there is a change in the tax information of the entity, we may be required to contact the authorised signatory to provide a new tax certification and/or reasonable explanation form (refer to Q4) in respect of the entity so that we can update the tax information we hold.

10. What information is reported to Revenue under FATCA / CRS?

In general, financial institutions must report the following information to Revenue:

- the account holder's name, address, tax classification, country of tax residence and TIN
- the account number
- the account balance or value at year end
- interest paid or credited to the account during the calendar year and
- the name, address, country of tax residence, US citizenship, date and place of birth (where available), TIN of controlling persons (where applicable) and role of the controlling persons

Tax Advice and Disclaimer

Please note that the information contained in this document is for information purposes only. AIB (NI) does not offer tax advice. If you have any questions in relation to FATCA / CRS you should contact your tax advisor or HMRC at:

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/automatic-exchange-of-information-account-holders>

Terms and Conditions apply.

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