



Tax Reporting Self-Certification for Entity Investors

October 2023

Tax Reporting Self-Certification for Entity Investors

Valid from March 2018

Please complete this form in **BLOCK LETTERS** and **black ink**, and return it to: **FREEPOST JP MORGAN AM**. An address or a stamp is not required to be added to the envelope. If you have any questions regarding this form, please call our dedicated team on 0800 20 40 20.

Tax Regulations¹ require us to collect certain information about each investor's tax residency and tax classifications. In certain circumstances (including if we do not receive a valid self-certification from you) we may be obliged to share information on your account with HMRC who may provide this information to other jurisdictions under applicable laws and treaties. Please complete all sections below as directed. If you have any questions about your organisation's classifications, please see instructions or contact your tax advisor. Please see notes overleaf for key definitions. Should any information provided change in the future, please ensure you advise us of the changes promptly.

Section 1: Account Holder Tax residency

Your existing account number(s):

1.1 Please provide your organisation's name:

1.2 Please provide your organisation's permanent residence address:

Country		Postcode	
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1.3 Please state the country(s) in which your organisation is resident for tax purposes and provide your tax identification number(s)

Country of Tax Residence

Tax Identification Number

If the country of tax residency does not issue TINs or you are otherwise unable to obtain a TIN please state the reason below:

Section 2: Organisation's Classification under FATCA tax regulations¹

Please tick one box only in the table below

<input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 FATCA IGA Partner Jurisdiction Financial Institution ³	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.5 Deemed Compliant Foreign Financial Entity (besides those listed above) ³
<input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Participating Foreign Financial Institution (PFFI) ³	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.6 Exempt Beneficial Owner ⁴
<input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Non-Participating Foreign Financial Institution (N-PFFI) ³	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.7 Active Non-Financial Foreign Entity (Active NFFE) ⁵
<input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 US Entity	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.8 Passive Non-Financial Foreign Entity (Passive NFFE) ⁶

(i) US Entities must provide an IRS form W9 (including their FATCA exemption code – if applicable)

(ii) Passive NFFEs are required to complete Section 4. Controlling Persons of Passive NFFEs/NFEs

Global Intermediary Identification Number (GIIN)

If your organisation has a GIIN, please provide:

If you are a sponsored Foreign Financial Institution and have no GIIN, please provide the name and GIIN of the Sponsoring Financial Institution below:

Name of Sponsoring Financial Institution:

GIIN of Sponsoring Financial Institution:

Section 3: Organisation's Classification under Common Reporting Standard tax regulations¹⁰

Please tick one box only in the table below

<input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Financial Institution – Investment Entity in a Non-Participating Jurisdiction and managed by another Financial Institution (A Passive NFE under CRS) ²¹
<input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Financial Institution – Investment Entity – Other ²⁰
<input type="checkbox"/> 3.3 Financial Institution – Depository Institution ¹⁶ , Custodial Institution ¹⁵ or Specified Insurance Company ²⁴
<input type="checkbox"/> 3.4 Active Non-Financial Entity (Active NFE) ²² – a corporation the stock of which is regularly traded on an established securities market or a corporation which is a related entity of such a corporation

Tax Reporting Self-Certification for Entity Investors

Section 3: Organisation's Classification under Common Reporting Standard tax regulations¹⁰

If you are a Related Entity of a regularly traded organisation, please provide the name of the regularly traded organisation that the Entity in 3.4 is a Related Entity of:

If you have ticked this classification, please provide the name of the established securities market on which your organisation or its Related Entity is regularly traded:

3.5 Active Non-Financial Entity (Active NFE)¹² – a Government Entity, Central Bank or an International Organisation

3.6 Active Non-Financial Entity (Active NFE) – Other¹²

3.7 Passive Non-Financial Entity (Passive NFE)²⁷

If you have ticked boxes 3.1 or 3.7 you must complete Section 4. Controlling Persons of Passive NFFEs/NFEs

Section 4: Controlling Persons of Passive NFFEs/NFEs

Only complete this section if you have ticked boxes 2.8, 3.1 or 3.7

Please include the tax residencies and other details of all Controlling Persons (using a separate sheet if required). If a Controlling Person has more than one tax residency please list them on separate lines:

First controlling person

Name	Address				
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>				

Country of tax Residency	TIN	City/town of birth	Country of birth	Date of birth	Controlling person type (Select one from 'a' to 'm' below)
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Second controlling person

Name	Address				
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>				

Country of tax Residency	TIN	City/town of birth	Country of birth	Date of birth	Controlling person type (Select one from 'a' to 'm' below)
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Third controlling person

Name	Address				
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>				

Country of tax Residency	TIN	City/town of birth	Country of birth	Date of birth	Controlling person type (Select one from 'a' to 'm' below)
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Fourth controlling person

Name	Address				
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>				

Country of tax Residency	TIN	City/town of birth	Country of birth	Date of birth	Controlling person type (Select one from 'a' to 'm' below)
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

If a country of tax residency does not issue TINs or you are otherwise unable to obtain a TIN please state the reason below:

Controlling Person Types

- a. Controlling Person of a legal person – control by ownership
- b. Controlling Person of a legal person – control by other means
- c. Controlling Person of a legal person – senior managing official
- d. Controlling Person of a trust - settlor
- e. Controlling Person of a trust – trustee
- f. Controlling Person of a trust – protector
- g. Controlling Person of a trust – beneficiary
- h. Controlling Person of a trust – other
- i. Controlling Person of a legal arrangement (non-trust) – settlor-equivalent
- j. Controlling Person of a legal arrangement (non-trust) – trustee-equivalent
- k. Controlling Person of a legal arrangement (non-trust) – protector-equivalent
- l. Controlling Person of a legal arrangement (non-trust) – beneficiary-equivalent
- m. Controlling Person of a legal arrangement (non-trust) – other-equivalent

Tax Reporting Self-Certification for Entity Investors

Section 5: Declaration

I declare that I am an Authorised Signatory.

I declare that the information provided on this form is to the best of my knowledge and belief, accurate and complete.

I agree to notify J.P. Morgan Asset Management immediately in the event the information in this self-certification changes.

First controlling person

Signed by (please print name)

On behalf of (organisation name):

Position (in organisation):

Your signature

Date (Day/Month/Year)

Accompanying Notes for FATCA Certification

These notes do not constitute tax advice. You should obtain advice from your tax advisor if you are unclear of your tax status.

1 FATCA Tax Regulations

The term "FATCA Tax Regulations" refers to regulations created to enable automatic exchange of information and include FATCA [16], various Agreements to Improve International Tax Compliance entered into between the UK and its Crown Dependencies and its Overseas Territories and any associated IGAs.

2 Specified Person

The term "Specified Person" is defined by reference to local laws in the country where an entity is established. In the UK, a "Specified United Kingdom Person" means a person or entity who is resident in the United Kingdom for tax purposes, 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 Entity⁹ of a corporation described in clause (i);
- (iii) a Depository Institution;
- (iv) a broker or dealer in securities, commodities, or derivative financial instruments (including notional principal contracts, futures, forwards, and options) that is registered as such under the laws of the United Kingdom;
- (v) a Governmental Entity;
- (vi) an International Organisation (examples of which include The International Monetary Fund, The World Bank, The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and The European Community – for a full list please see the relevant guidance issued by HMRC, or the IRS);
- (vii) a Central Bank; or
- (viii) a pension scheme or other arrangement registered with HMRC under Part 4 of the Finance Act 2004.

Similar definitions apply to entities in the US (defined in the FATCA Regulations) and Crown Dependencies and Overseas Territories (as defined in the relevant Agreement to Improve International Tax Compliance with the UK).

3 Financial Institution

The term "Financial Institution" means an Investment Entity, a Custodial Institution, a Depository Institution, or a Specified Insurance Company as defined for the purposes of FATCA. The same definitions apply to the UK's Agreements to Improve International Tax Compliance. Please see the relevant Tax Regulations for the classification definitions that apply to Financial Institutions.

4 Exempt Beneficial Owner

The term "Exempt Beneficial Owner" means

- (i) a Governmental Entity;
- (ii) an International Organisation (examples of which include The International Monetary Fund, The World Bank, The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and The European Community – for a full list please see the relevant guidance issued by HMRC, or the IRS);
- (iii) a Central Bank;
- (iv) a UK registered pension scheme, or non-UK pension scheme falling within the definition of Exempt Beneficial Owner for the purpose of FATCA; or
- (v) any other category of Exempt Beneficial Owner under the US Regulations not covered by (i) to (iv) above.

5 Active Non-Financial Entity (NFE)

A NFE is any entity that is not a Financial Institution.

An Active NFE is any NFE that meets one of the following criteria:

- (i) Less than 50 per cent of the NFE's gross income for the preceding calendar year or other appropriate reporting period is passive income (such as dividends, interest, royalties, annuities and rent) and less than 50 per cent 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;
- (ii) The stock of the NFE is regularly traded on an established securities market or the NFE is a Related Entity⁹ of an entity, the stock of which is traded on an established securities market;

Tax Reporting Self-Certification for Entity Investors

- (iii) The NFE is a government, a political subdivision of such government, or a public body performing a function of such government or a political subdivision thereof, or an entity wholly owned by one or more of the foregoing;
- (iv) 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. However the entity will not qualify as an Active NFE if it functions (or holds itself out to be) 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. In these circumstances the entity will be a passive NFE;
- (v) The NFE is not yet operating a business and has no prior operating history, but is investing capital into assets with the intent to operate a business other than that of a Financial Institution; provided that the NFE shall not qualify for this exception after the date that is 24 months after the date of the initial organisation of the NFE;
- (vi) 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; or
- (vii) The NFE primarily engages in financing and hedging transactions with, or for Related Entities⁹ 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.

6 Passive Non-Financial Entity (NFE)

A Passive NFE is any NFE that is not an Active NFE⁵.

7 Controlling Persons

The term "Controlling Persons" means the natural persons who exercise control over an entity. In the case of a trust, such term means the settlor, the trustees, the protector (if any), the beneficiaries or class of beneficiaries, and any other natural person exercising ultimate effective control over the trust, and in the case of a legal arrangement other than a trust, such term means persons in equivalent or similar positions. The term "Controlling Persons" must be interpreted in a manner consistent with the Financial Action Task Force Recommendations.

8 Related Entity

An entity is a Related Entity of another entity if either entity controls the other entity, or two entities are under common control. For this purpose control includes direct or indirect ownership of more than 50 per cent of the vote or value in an entity.

Accompanying Notes for CRS Certification

9 CRS Tax Regulations

The term "CRS Tax Regulations" refers to regulations created to enable automatic the exchange of information of tax information proposed by the OECD often referred to as "Common Reporting Standards" and these also are imposed in EU countries by the European Directive on Administrative Cooperation (DAC).

10 "Account Holder"

The "Account Holder" is the person listed or identified as the holder of a Financial Account by the Financial Institution that maintains the account. This is regardless of whether such person is a flow-through Entity. Thus, for example, 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. Similarly, 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.

11 "Active NFE"

An NFE is an Active NFE if it meets any of the criteria listed below. In summary, those criteria refer to:

- active NFEs by reason of income and assets;
- publicly traded NFEs;
- Governmental Entities, International Organisations, Central Banks, or their wholly owned Entities;
- holding NFEs that are members of a nonfinancial group;
- start-up NFEs;
- NFEs that are liquidating or emerging from bankruptcy;
- treasury centres that are members of a nonfinancial group; or
- non-profit NFEs.

An entity will be classified as Active NFE if it 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;

Tax Reporting Self-Certification for Entity Investors

- 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.

Note: Certain entities (such as U.S. Territory NFFEs) may qualify for Active NFFE status under FATCA but not Active NFE status under the CRS.

12 “Control”

“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. 10%)) 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.

13 “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.

14 “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.

15 “Depository Institution”

The term “Depository Institution” means any Entity that accepts deposits in the ordinary course of a banking or similar business.

16 “FATCA”

FATCA stands for the Foreign Account Tax Compliance provisions, which were enacted into U.S. law as part of the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment (HIRE) Act on March 18, 2010 and any associated IGAs FATCA creates a new information reporting and withholding regime for payments made to certain non-U.S. financial institutions and other non-U.S. entities.

17 “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).

18 “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.

Tax Reporting Self-Certification for Entity Investors

19 “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.

20 “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.

21 “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.

22 “NFE”

An “NFE” is any Entity that is not a Financial Institution.

23 “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 CRS.

24 “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.

25 “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.

26 “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.

27 “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.

28 “Reportable Jurisdiction”

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

29 “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.

Tax Reporting Self-Certification for Entity Investors

30 “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;
- 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.)

31 “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.

32 “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.

33 “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.

Please note all correspondence should be sent to the address shown at the top of the application and not to the registered address. Telephone calls may be recorded and monitored for security and training purposes.

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