

SELF-CERTIFICATION OF FOREIGN TAX STATUS
LEGAL ENTITY (ENTITIES AND FOREIGN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS)

Catella Fondförvaltning AB ("Catella") is, in order to open a fund account for a legal entity, obliged to identify whether the account is to be reported to the tax authority in accordance with the Act (2015:62) on identification of reportable financial accounts due to the FATCA agreement ("the FATCA-act") and/or the Act (2015:911) on identification of reportable financial accounts under automatic exchange of information on financial accounts ("The CRS-act").

The fund account is to be treated in accordance with the reporting requirements in the CRS-act either if it is held by a Foreign Non-Financial Entity or a Swedish Passive Non-Financial Entity with foreign beneficial owners. The fund account is also to be treated in accordance with the reporting requirements in the FATCA-act if it is held by a US Non-Financial Entity or another (non US) Passive Non-Financial entity with US-persons as beneficial owners.

In order to carry out the control and to fulfil its future reporting requirements, Catella is obliged to i) classify all its corporate clients as either Foreign Financial Entities, Active Non-Financial Entities or Passive Non-Financial Entities, ii) obtain company name and foreign tax payer identification number for Foreign Non-Financial Entities and iii) obtain name and foreign tax payer identification number for foreign beneficial owners of Swedish as well as foreign Passive Non-Financial entities.

By the now stated reasons, you are kindly asked to fill in the form below. Before the form is completed, Catella is prevented from opening the fund account.

Complete company or organisation name		Registration number
Taxable in US: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Other tax domicile than Sweden or US (specify country of domicile):	
TIN, Foreign Taxpayer Identification Number (Mandatory if fiscal domicile is outside Sweden)	GIIN, Global Intermediary Identification Number for financial institutions in a FATCA Partner Country (Mandatory if PART 1 a below is ticked)	
I declare the following:		
Please note the Self-certification is made on one of the three parts of the form.		

Part 1 Financial Entity

a) The undersigned authorized representative declares under oath that the entity is a Foreign Financial Institution (FFI) in a FATCA Partner Country* and that it has not been classified by the US Internal Revenue Service as a Non-participating FFI.

och/eller

b) The undersigned authorized representative declares under oath that the entity is a Foreign Financial Institution (FFI) in a CRS-Participation Jurisdiction*.

*) See the last page for definitions

Part 2 Active Non-Financial Foreign Entity

The undersigned authorized representative declares under oath that the entity is a Non-Financial Foreign Entity*; that is, the entity is not a Foreign Financial Institution (FFI) or a Passive Non-Financial Foreign Entity.

*) See the last page for definitions

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Part 3 Passive Non-Financial Foreign Entity

a) The undersigned authorized representative declares under oath that the entity has been identified as a Passive Non-Financial Foreign Entity *.

Also tick the appropriate box (b or c) below. I also declare

b) under oath that the entity does not have any beneficial owners* taxable in an other jurisdiction than Sweden
or

c) under oath that the entity specified below has provided the names, addresses and Taxpayer Identification Numbers (TIN) for all of the entity's beneficial owners that are taxable in an other jurisdiction than Sweden

Beneficial owner – name	Address	TIN

Place, Date	Signature (legal representative)	Name in block letters
Place, Date	Signature (legal representative)	Name in block letters

The undersigned must submit a new self-certification within 30 days if anything on this form has changed.

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EXPLANATIONS CONCERNING THE FORM

Taxable in US

This form is a simplified version of the US Internal Revenue Service's original form for legal entities, W-8BEN-E, which can always be used instead. The form aims to collect information about legal entities' tax domicile.

Foreign Financial Institutions outside FATCA Partner Countries (see definition below) must, where applicable, sign the original US form W-8-BEN-E.

Legal entities whose fiscal domicile is the US, that is, that are US taxpayers by reason of management, company formation, or other comparable circumstance, must instead sign the US original form W-9

Taxable in other jurisdictions than Sweden (incl. US)

This form aims to collect information about non Swedish legal entities' tax domicile.

FATCA

What is FATCA?

FATCA is the acronym for the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, an American law aimed at giving the United States greater opportunities to find persons abroad who are required to file tax returns and pay tax in the US. FATCA requires financial institutions, such as banks, fund management companies and insurance companies worldwide to report account information concerning persons who are liable to file tax returns and pay tax in the United States, referred to as "US Persons" (see below). By reason of FATCA, Sweden and the United States have made an agreement on the reciprocal exchange of information, so that the Swedish Tax Agency can also receive information from the US Internal Revenue Service (IRS) about the assets of Swedish persons in the US. This agreement has been incorporated under Swedish law and applies as from 1 April 2015.

Who is liable to pay tax in the US?

In Swedish law, persons who are liable to file tax returns and pay tax in the US are called "*amerikanska personer*" (US Persons). This classification covers US citizens or persons whose fiscal domicile is the US, legal entities taxed as a partner in a foreign country or limited liability companies registered in the US and trusts if 1) a US court has jurisdiction to decide or rule in matters concerning administration of the trust and 2) one or more US Persons or a decedent's estate are authorized to control the administration of the trust.

CRS

What is CRS?

CRS is the acronym for the Common Reporting Standard, a reporting standard established by OECD with the aim to facilitate exchange of information about financial accounts between jurisdictions. The joint reporting standard means that information about foreign account holders can be transmitted to the account holder's country of tax domicile. The standard is based on the FATCA-agreement (see above) and contains similar requirements on financial institutions, such as banks, fund management companies and insurance companies worldwide to report account information concerning persons who are liable to file tax returns and pay tax in other jurisdictions. The standard has been incorporated under Swedish law and applies as from 1 January 2016.

RELEVANT REGULATION

- Act (2015:62) on identification of reportable accounts due to the FATCA-agreement
- Amendments to the Tax Procedures Act (2015:69)
- Act (2015:63) on exchange of information due to the FATCA-agreement
- Act (2015:911) on identification of reportable financial under automatic exchange of information on financial accounts
- Provision (2015:922) on automatic exchange of information on financial accounts

DEFINITIONS

FATCA - Partner Countries

A FATCA Partner Country is a country that has made an agreement with the United States on reciprocal exchange of information pursuant to FATCA. A list of Partner Countries is published on the website of the US Treasury Department.

CRS – Participation Jurisdictions

A CRS *Participation Jurisdiction* is a country that has implemented CRS and hence agreed on exchanging of information about financial accounts to other jurisdictions. A list of Participating jurisdictions is published on OECD's website and in the provision (2015:922) on automatic exchange of information on financial accounts.

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Foreign Financial Institution

Foreign Financial Institutions (FFI) includes custody institutions, investment institutions and certain insurance companies. An entity is also an FFI if, in the ordinary course of its business or if managed by another FFI in the ordinary course of that FFI's business, it engages in one or more of the following activities on behalf of clients:

- Accepts deposits in the ordinary course of a banking or similar business
- Trades in securities or other financial instruments
- Engages in individual and collective portfolio management, or
- Otherwise invests, administers or manages cash or cash equivalents

Active Non-Financial Foreign Entity

An Active Non-Financial Foreign Entity (NFFE) is an entity that is not a financial institution; for which less than 50% of gross income for the preceding calendar year or other appropriate reporting period was derived from active trading; and for which less than 50% of its assets held during the preceding calendar year or other appropriate reporting period were assets that produced or were held for the purpose of producing such income ("passive income").

Examples of passive income include dividends, interest, rents and royalties, annuities, death benefits from life insurance, certain other amounts received under insurance contracts, profit from the sale of property that gives rise to passive income, profit from the sale of commodities, foreign currency gains and gains from derivative instruments. Rental income in businesses with employed personnel is not usually regarded as passive income.

The following are classified as Active NFFE:

- Non-financial entities whose stock is regularly traded on one or more established securities markets (including entities that are members of the same affiliated group)
- Non-financial start-up companies (the first two years)
- Non-financial entities in liquidation or bankruptcy
- Holding companies whose primary activity consists of holding all or part of the outstanding stock in, or providing financing or services to subsidiaries (that are not financial institutions)
- Treasury centres in non-financial affiliated groups whose primary activity is to enter into financing or hedging transactions with or for related entities (that are not financial institutions).

Foundations and associations, etc., considered Active NFFE

- Entities that are non-profit organisations established and operated for religious, charitable, scientific, artistic, cultural, athletic or educational purposes or which are registered religious communities exempt from income tax under Chapter 7 of the Swedish Income Tax Act (1999:1229);
- Charitable foundations that meet the criteria for exemption from income tax under Chapter 7 of the Swedish Income Tax Act (1999:1229);
- Any other entity exempt from income tax under Chapter 7, Sections 15-17 of the Swedish Income Tax Act (1999:1229).

Passive NFFE

An entity that is not an FFI or an Active NFFE is a Passive NFFE.

Beneficial owner

The beneficial owner may be the physical person who can control the legal entity or the physical person who owns, directly or indirectly, more than 25 percent of the legal entity or otherwise controls the entity.

Miscellaneous

NOTE: The brief information provided on this form is not intended as an exhaustive description of the regulations. For further information, please refer to the websites of the Swedish Tax Agency, OECD and the US Internal Revenue Service (IRS).