



Forms completed in pencil or amended using correction fluid will not be accepted.

Part 1: Account Holder Information (MANDATORY)

Full legal name of Business/Trust

Address

If your mailing address is different than above, please update our records at your nearest Branch.

Part 2: Country(ies) of Residence Declared for Tax Purposes (MANDATORY)

TAX RESIDENCE is usually countr(ies) where your business is located or operates. Each country has its own rules for defining tax residency. Countr(ies) where the business files/pays income tax are likely tax residency(ies).

A. Is your business/trust a tax resident of Canada?

- Yes No

If yes, provide your Canadian Business Number _____ or Trust Account Number _____ (if applicable)

B. Is your business/trust a U.S. entity?

- No Yes

- Provide your U.S. Employer Identification Number (EIN): _____ and,
- Is your business/trust a U.S. Specified Person? No Yes

C. Is your business/trust a tax resident of another country(ies)? Yes No

If yes, your entity is required to declare all countries in which it is considered a resident for tax purposes. For each country declared, provide your entity’s Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN), if applicable.

TIN: A TAXPAYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (TIN), often referred to by its abbreviation TIN, is a unique identifier made of letters or numbers that the jurisdiction uses to administer tax laws and assigns to an entity (this includes BN or Trust number).

Country of Tax Residence:	Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN):

*If additional space is required, please copy this page, sign and include with your package.

Part 3: Entity Classification (MANDATORY)

A. Is your business/trust a Financial Entity?

- NO - go to 3B
- YES

If Yes: Provide your Global Intermediary Identification Number (GIIN) _____
Select ONE of the following:

- Investment Entity in a Non-Participating Jurisdiction and Managed by another Financial Institution (classification will be recorded as Passive NFE), go to Part 4 & 5
- Investment Entity - Other
- Financial Institution (other than an Investment Entity)

B. Is your business/trust a Non-Financial Entity?

NO

YES - Select ONE of the following:

- Active NFE - Active Business (The business/trust is engaged in an active trade or business) other examples: start-up company, liquidating company, charity or not-for-profit
- Passive NFE - **go to Part 4 & 5**
- Active NFE - Corporation stock of which is regularly traded on one or more established security markets
- Active NFE - Any Corporation that is a Related Entity of Corporation stock of which is regularly traded on one or more established security markets
- Active NFE - Governmental Entity
- Active NFE - International Organization
- Active Entity - Central Bank

NOTE - If the Entity Classification(s) provided on this form are not appropriate for your business/trust within FATCA, complete the appropriate IRS Form such as the W-8BENE, W-8IMY OR W-8EXP (available on the IRS website; www.irs.gov). Submit that form in addition to this form. Regardless of the classification of your business/trust with FATCA, this form must be completed to ensure compliance with CRS.

Part 4: Controlling Persons (to be completed by Passive and Investment Entities in Non-Participating Jurisdiction only)

This section must be completed if it was indicated in Part 3 that the entity is a 'Passive NFE' or an 'Investment Entity in a Non-Participating Jurisdiction'. If not, go to Part 5

Provide the information in the table below for **each** Controlling Person.

- All countries in which each Controlling Person is considered a resident for tax purposes. For each country declared, provide the Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN), if applicable.
- If there are more than four (4) Controlling Persons, use a separate sheet (*Sign and date the separate sheet and attach it to this form*).

If the entity is a Formal Trust, list all trustees, settlors, and beneficiaries.

If the entity is not a Formal Trust, list all individuals who own or control directly or indirectly **25% or more** of the entity.

No controlling persons with ownership greater than 25%

See definitions for more information.

Controlling Person 1

Name (Surname, Given Name): _____ Date of Birth (YYYY-MM-DD): _____ Current Residence Address (including Country): _____

Ownership Percentage: _____%

Complete the following sections, confirming this person's country(ies) of residence for tax purposes.

Generally, an individual will be a TAX RESIDENT of a jurisdiction if, under the laws of that jurisdiction, they pay or should be paying tax there because of their domicile, residence, or a similar criterion.

A. Is this person a tax resident of Canada?

No Yes - provide this person's Social Insurance Number (SIN), if applicable: _____

B. Is this person a tax resident or a citizen of the U.S.?

No Yes - provide this person's Tax Identification Number (including SSN): _____

C. Is this person a tax resident of a country other than Canada or the U.S.?

No Yes, and;

The Controlling Person is required to declare all countries in which they are considered a resident for tax purposes and provide the Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN), if applicable.

Country of Tax Residence:	Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN):

****If additional space is required, please copy this page, sign and include with your package.***

Controlling Person 2

Name (Surname, Given Name): _____

Date of Birth (YYYY-MM-DD): _____ Current Residence Address (including Country): _____

Ownership Percentage: _____%

Complete the following sections, confirming this person's country(ies) of residence for tax purposes.

Generally, an individual will be a TAX RESIDENT of a jurisdiction if, under the laws of that jurisdiction, they pay or should be paying tax there because of their domicile, residence, or a similar criterion.

A. Is this person a tax resident of Canada?

No Yes - provide this person's Social Insurance Number (SIN), if applicable: _____

B. Is this person a tax resident or a citizen of the U.S.?

No Yes - provide this person's Tax Identification Number (including SSN): _____

C. Is this person a tax resident of a country other than Canada or the U.S.?

No Yes, and;

The Controlling Person is required to declare all countries in which they are considered a resident for tax purposes and provide the Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN), if applicable.

Country of Tax Residence:	Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN):

**If additional space is required, please copy this page, sign and include with your package.*

Controlling Person 3

Name (Surname, Given Name): _____

Date of Birth (YYYY-MM-DD): _____ Current Residence Address (including Country): _____

Ownership Percentage: _____%

Complete the following sections, confirming this person's country(ies) of residence for tax purposes.

Generally, an individual will be a TAX RESIDENT of a jurisdiction if, under the laws of that jurisdiction, they pay or should be paying tax there because of their domicile, residence, or a similar criterion.

A. Is this person a tax resident of Canada?

No Yes - provide this person's Social Insurance Number (SIN), if applicable: _____

B. Is this person a tax resident or a citizen of the U.S.?

No Yes - provide this person's Tax Identification Number (including SSN): _____

C. Is this person a tax resident of a country other than Canada or the U.S.?

No Yes, and;

The Controlling Person is required to declare all countries in which they are considered a resident for tax purposes and provide the Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN), if applicable.

Country of Tax Residence:	Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN):

**If additional space is required, please copy this page, sign and include with your package.*

Controlling Person 4

Name (Surname, Given Name): _____

Date of Birth (YYYY-MM-DD): _____ Current Residence Address (including Country): _____

Ownership Percentage: _____%

Complete the following sections, confirming this person's country(ies) of residence for tax purposes.

Generally, an individual will be a TAX RESIDENT of a jurisdiction if, under the laws of that jurisdiction, they pay or should be paying tax there because of their domicile, residence, or a similar criterion.

A. Is this person a tax resident of Canada?

No Yes - provide this person's Social Insurance Number (SIN), if applicable: _____

B. Is this person a tax resident or a citizen of the U.S.?

No Yes - provide this person's Tax Identification Number (including SSN): _____

C. Is this person a tax resident of a country other than Canada or the U.S.?

No Yes, and;

The Controlling Person is required to declare all countries in which they are considered a resident for tax purposes and provide the Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN), if applicable.

Country of Tax Residence:	Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN):

**If additional space is required, please copy this page, sign and include with your package.*

Part 5: Declarations and Signature (MANDATORY)

I am the authorized signing officer of this entity and I certify that the information given on this form is correct and complete. I will give TD Canada Trust a new form within 30 days of any change in circumstances that causes the information on this form to become inaccurate or incomplete.

Print Full Name

Signature

Capacity - Title/Position (Print)

Date (YYYY-MM-DD)

Personal information is collected under the Income Tax Act to administer tax and related programs. It may also be used for any purpose related to the administration or enforcement of the Act such as audit, compliance and the payment of debts owed to the Crown. It may be shared or verified with other federal, provincial/territorial government institutions, and foreign governments to the extent authorized by law. Failure to provide this information may result in interest payable, penalties or other actions. Under the Privacy Act, individuals have the right to access their personal information and request correction if there are errors or omissions. Refer to Info Source at www.cra.gc.ca/gncy/tp/nfsrc/nfsrc-eng.html, Personal Information Bank CRA PPU 047.

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FINAL REVIEW

- ✓ Did you answer all three questions about your business/trust in Part 2?
- ✓ Did you choose one (and only one) Entity Classification in Part 3?
- ✓ Did you confirm the Entity Classification provided accurately reflects the nature of the business?
- ✓ If your business/trust is Passive or an Investment Entity in a Non-Participating Jurisdiction and Managed by another Financial Institution, did you complete Part 4 listing all the Controlling Persons?
- ✓ For every Controlling Person listed in Part 4, did you ensure full name and address was recorded and all other questions answered?
- ✓ Did you sign and date the form in Part 5?
- ✓ Were all TINs provided?
- ✓ Ensure you did not use white out, stickers or stamps.

Part 6: FATCA & CRS Definitions

"Active", also referred to as Active NF(F)E Active Non-financial(Foreign) Entity is an entity that is not a financial institution. The entity has to meet one of these 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 above;
- 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;
- 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"): 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 NFEs) may qualify for Active NFFE status under FATCA but not Active NFE status under the CRS.

Canadian Financial Institution can be any of these:

- a) an authorized foreign bank within the meaning of section 2 of the *Bank Act* in respect of its business in Canada, or a bank that act applies to
- b) a cooperative credit society, a savings and credit union, or a caisse populaire regulated by a provincial act
- c) an association regulated by the *Cooperative Credit Associations Act*
- d) a central cooperative credit society, as defined in section 2 of the *Cooperative Credit Associations Act*, or a credit union central or a federation of credit unions or caisses populaires that is regulated by a provincial act other than one enacted by the Government of Quebec
- e) a financial services cooperative regulated by *An Act respecting financial services cooperatives, R.S.Q., c. C-67.3* or by *An Act respecting the Mouvement Desjardins, S.Q. 2000, c. 77*

- f) a life company or a foreign life company that the Insurance Companies Act applies to, or a life insurance company regulated by a provincial act
- g) a company the Trust and Loan Companies Act applies to
- h) a trust company regulated by a provincial act
- i) a loan company regulated by a provincial act
- j) an entity authorized under provincial law to deal in securities or any other financial instruments or to provide portfolio management, investment advice, fund administration, or fund management services
- k) an entity that is presented or promoted to the public as a collective investment vehicle, mutual fund, exchange traded fund, private equity fund, hedge fund, venture capital fund, leveraged buyout fund, or similar investment vehicle that is established to invest or trade in financial assets and is managed by an entity referred to in j) above
- l) an entity that is a clearing house or clearing agency
- m) a department or an agent of the Crown or of a province that accepts deposit liabilities.

Controlling persons of an entity are natural persons who exercise direct or indirect control over the entity. Generally, whether any person exercises control over an entity is determined in a manner consistent with how beneficial owners are identified for Canada's *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act*. In the case of a trust, controlling persons include its settlors, its trustees, its protectors (if any), its beneficiaries (or class of beneficiaries), and any natural persons exercising ultimate effective control over the trust.

In the case of a legal arrangement other than a trust, controlling person means persons in equivalent or similar positions.

CRS (Common Reporting Standard)

The Common Reporting Standard (CRS) is an international standard for the automatic exchange of financial account information between tax administrations to use in fighting tax evasion and to promote voluntary compliance with tax laws.

Entity is a legal person or arrangement, such as a corporation, organization, partnership, trust or foundation. Sole proprietorships are considered Individuals and not Entities.

FATCA (Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act)

In March 2010, the U.S. enacted the *Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act* (FATCA). FATCA would require non-U.S. financial institutions to report to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (IRS) accounts held by U.S. persons. Under the intergovernmental agreement, relevant information on accounts held by U.S. residents and U.S. citizens (including U.S. citizens who are residents or citizens of Canada) are instead reported to the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA). The CRA then exchanges the information with the IRS through the existing provisions and safeguards of the Canada-U.S. tax treaty

Financial Institution is a custodial institution, a depository institution, an investment entity, or a specified insurance company.

Global Intermediary Identification Number (GIIN) is a 19-character identification number issued by the IRS to a financial institution.

Investment Entity

There are two types of entity that can be considered an investment entity:

- a) an entity that mainly carries on the business of one or more of the following activities or operations for a customer:
 - i) trading in money market instruments (such as cheques, bills, certificates of deposit, and derivatives); foreign exchange; exchange interest rate and index instruments; transferable securities; or commodity futures trading;
 - ii) individual and collective portfolio management; or
 - iii) investing in, administering, or managing financial assets or money for other persons.
- b) An entity the gross income of which is mainly from investing, reinvesting, or trading in financial assets. 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 described in a) above.

"Passive", also referred to as Passive NF(F)E, Passive Non-financial (Foreign) Entity is any NF(F)E that is not an Active NF(F)E. An Entity that does not engage in business activities to produce a good or service will generally be a Passive NF(F)E. An entity is a Passive NF(F)E if 50% or more of the NF(F)E's gross income for the preceding calendar year or other appropriate reporting period is passive income and 50% or more of the assets held by the NF(F)E during the preceding calendar year or other appropriate reporting period are assets that produce or are held for the production of passive income. Note: passive income is income from the mere holding of property, such as interest, dividends, rents and royalties. Formal trusts are generally Passive NF(F)Es.

Related Entity is an entity considered to be related if one entity controls the other or if the two entities are under control (the "related entity group"). Control means direct or indirect ownership of:

- a) in the case of a corporation, more than 50% of the votes and value in an entity;
- b) in the case of a partnership, interest as a member in the partnership that entitles the member to 50% or more of the income or loss of the partnership, or of the assets (after deducting any liabilities) if the partnership were to stop existing; and
- c) in the case of a trust, an interest as a beneficiary with a fair market value that is at least 50% of the fair market value of all interests as a beneficiary in the trust.

In the case of two entities that are investment entities described in paragraph b) of the definition of investment entity, the two entities are considered related entities if they are under common management and such management has to meet the due diligence obligations of the investment entities.

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.

Specified U.S. Person

A specified United States (U.S.) person is a U.S. person, other than any of the following:

- a) a corporation the stock of which is regularly traded on one or more established securities markets
- b) a corporation that is a member of the same expanded affiliated group, as defined in section 1471(e)(2) of the U.S. *Internal Revenue Code* as a corporation described in a) above
- c) the United States or any wholly owned agency or instrumentality of the United States
- d) a state of the United States, a U.S. territory, a political subdivision of any of the foregoing, or a wholly owned agency or instrumentality of any one or more of these
- e) an organization that does not have to pay tax under section 501(a) of the U.S. *Internal Revenue Code* or an individual retirement plan as defined in section 7701(a)(37) of the U.S. *Internal Revenue Code*
- f) a bank as defined in section 581 of the U.S. *Internal Revenue Code*
- g) a real estate investment trust as defined in section 856 of the U.S. *Internal Revenue Code*
- h) a regulated investment company as defined in section 851 of the U.S. *Internal Revenue Code* or an entity registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission under the U.S. *Investment Company Act of 1940*
- i) a common trust fund as defined in section 584(a) of the U.S. *Internal Revenue Code*
- j) a trust that does not have to pay tax under section 664(c) of the U.S. *Internal Revenue Code* or that is described in section 4947(a)(1) of the U.S. *Internal Revenue Code*
- k) a 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 States or one of its states
- l) a broker as defined in section 6045(c) of the U.S. *Internal Revenue Code*
- m) a tax-exempt trust under a plan that is described in section 403(b) or section 457(b) of the U.S. *Internal Revenue Code*

Tax Resident

An Entity will be a tax resident of a jurisdiction if, under the laws of that jurisdiction, it pays or should be paying tax there because of its domicile residence, place of residence, place of management or incorporation, or a similar criterion. For this form:

- a) a partnership, a limited partnership, or a similar legal arrangement is considered to reside in the jurisdiction where its place of management is located;
- b) a trust is considered to reside in the jurisdiction where its place of management and control is located; and
- c) an entity that is a "United States person" is a tax resident of the United States. Dual resident entities can rely on the tiebreaker rules in tax conventions (when they apply) to resolve cases of dual residence in figuring out their tax residence.

Taxpayer Identification Number, often referred to by its abbreviation TIN, is a unique combination of letters or numbers that a jurisdiction assigns to an individual or entity. The jurisdiction uses the TIN in administering its tax laws to identify the individual or entity.

U.S. Person is any of the following:

- a) a U.S. citizen or an individual who resides in the United States
- b) a partnership or corporation organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States or any State thereof
- c) a trust that authorizes one or more U.S. persons to control all of its major decisions
- d) the estate of a person that is a citizen or resident of the United States.