

Entity Crypto-Asset User self-certification – Supporting Notes

Please note

The Entity Crypto-Asset User self-certification form is intended to collect information required under Crypto-Asset Reporting Framework (CARF).

For the avoidance of doubt, the supporting notes and guidance provided are for reference purposes only and do not constitute tax advice. If you require assistance in determining the most relevant Crypto-Asset User classification for your organisation then you should seek qualified professional assistance.

The form consists of 5 parts and 1 appendix. All organisations completing Entity Crypto-Asset User self-certification must fill out:

- Part 1 (Organisation Information)
- Part 2 (Tax Residency)
- Part 3 (Crypto-Asset User classification)
- Part 5 (Certification)

Please note that depending on your organisation's response on part 3 (Crypto-Asset User classification) you may be directed to complete additional part and appendix 1.

When completing Entity Crypto-Asset User self-certification please ensure that you have completed all parts (incl. appendix 1, if required) flagged for your organisation before completing Part 5.

Part 1: Organisation Information

Name of organisation: Enter the full legal name of the organisation.

Jurisdiction or incorporation/organisation: If the entity is a corporation enter the country of incorporation. If it is another type of entity, enter the country under the laws of which it was created, organized, or governed.

Registered / Permanent address: Enter the permanent address where the entity is resident for tax purposes including the street, city, post code and country.

Mailing address: Enter the mailing address for the entity including the street, city, post code and country (if different from the registered / permanent address).

Part 2:

Crypto-Asset Reporting Framework provisions require the collection of certain information about each Crypto-Asset User and Controlling Person's tax residence(s), and determine whether we are obliged to report certain transaction information to relevant Competent Authorities (tax authorities). Please disregard any tie-breaker rules under applicable Double Tax Treaties and indicate **all countries** in which the organisation is resident for tax purposes and the associated tax identification numbers (TIN) in this section of the form.

Jurisdiction of tax residence: Enter the country where the organisation is resident for the purposes of that country's income taxation. If the entity is tax resident in more than one country, please list each country separately.

The jurisdiction of tax residency is determined by the laws of the relevant jurisdiction and may depend on factors such as place of incorporation, organisation, effective management and control, or other relevant criteria. If you are unsure which country your entity is considered tax resident in, please consult your tax advisor.

If your Organisation is not resident in any country mentioned in Part 1 (Organisation Information) you are asked to confirm that these countries are not relevant for the determination of the tax residence of your Organisation. If the reason for this is other than due to applicable local laws please provide the reason in Part 2.

TIN: Enter the Tax Identification Number, or a functional equivalent in the absence of a TIN, that the country of tax residence has issued to the entity. A TIN is a unique number (or a combination of letters, numbers and/or special characters), in a specified format, assigned by a jurisdiction's local tax authorities to identify entity for tax purposes. In this form, a functional TIN equivalent is any high integrity identifier assigned to the individual by its country of tax residence (e.g., a National Insurance Number or a Social Security Number).

For further information in relation to TINs, please see the link to the OECD AEI Portal on ubs.com/aei

Reason for no TIN: If you are unable to provide a TIN (or a functional TIN equivalent) for a jurisdiction of tax residence, please select the appropriate reason (A, B or C) for no TIN.

- Reason A: the jurisdiction in which the entity is tax resident does not issue TINs to its residents.
- Reason B: the jurisdiction in which the entity is tax resident does not require a TIN to be collected.
- Reason C: the entity is otherwise unable to obtain a TIN or a functional TIN equivalent.

If you selected Reason C, you must explain why a TIN cannot be obtained. Please provide a detailed explanation to support your selection.

Part 3: Crypto-Asset User classification

Select the Crypto-Asset User classification of the entity by ticking one box in this section. By selecting a Crypto-Asset User classification you are certifying that you meet the criteria relevant to the Crypto-Asset User classification as set out in the table below.

If you require assistance in determining the most relevant classification for your organisation then you should seek qualified professional assistance.

Crypto-Asset User classification	Definition
Financial Institution (other than a Professionally Managed Investment Entity)	Financial Institution (other than a Professionally Managed Investment Entity) means a Custodial Institution, a Depository Institution, a Specified Insurance

	<p>Company, or an Investment Entity that primarily conducts as a business one or more of the following activities or operations for or on behalf of a customer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 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; ii. individual and collective portfolio management; or iii. otherwise investing, administering, or managing Financial Assets, money, or Relevant Crypto-Assets on behalf of other persons; <p><i>Not a Reportable User (Excluded Person)</i></p>
<p>Government Entity, International Organisation, or Central Bank</p>	<p>Government Entity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government of a jurisdiction, any political subdivision of a jurisdiction (which, for the avoidance of doubt, includes a state, province, country, or municipality), or any wholly owned agency or instrumentality of a jurisdiction or of any one or more of the foregoing. <p>International Organisation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any international organisation or wholly owned agency or instrumentality thereof. This category includes any intergovernmental organisation (including a supranational organisation) that (1) is comprised primarily of governments, (2) has in effect a headquarters or substantially similar agreement with the jurisdiction, and (3) the income of which does not inure to the benefit of private persons. <p>Central Bank:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An institution that is by law or government sanction the principal authority, other than the government of the jurisdiction itself, issuing instruments intended to circulate as currency. Such an institution may include an instrumentality that is separate from the government of the jurisdiction, whether or not owned in whole or in part by the jurisdiction. <p><i>Not a Reportable User (Excluded Person)</i></p>
<p>Professionally Managed Investment Entity the stock of which is regularly traded or related entity of such entity</p>	<p>Professionally Managed Investment Entity the stock of which is regularly traded or related entity of such entity means the entity that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is professionally managed by another Financial Institution, • the entity's gross income attributable to investing, reinvesting, or trading in Financial Assets or Relevant Crypto-Assets equals or exceeds 50% of the Entity's gross income during the shorter of (i) the three-year period ending on 31 December of the year preceding the year in which the determination is made; or (ii) the period during which the Entity has been in existence, and • controlling ownership interest is held (directly or indirectly) by a company listed on a stock exchange and subject to disclosure requirements or is a majority owned subsidiary of such a company. <p><i>Not a Reportable User (Excluded Person)</i></p>
<p>Any entity (other than above) the stock of which is regularly traded or related entity of such entity</p>	<p>An Entity the stock of which is regularly traded on an established securities market, or an Entity that is a related entity of an entity the stock of which is regularly traded on an established securities market.</p> <p><i>Not a Reportable User (Excluded Person)</i></p>
<p>Active Entity</p>	<p>An Active Entity means any Entity that is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active Entity by reason of income and assets; • Holding Entity that is member of a non-financial group; • Start-up Entity; • Entity that is liquidating or emerging from bankruptcy; • Treasury Centre that is member of a nonfinancial group; or • Non-profit Entity. <p><i>Reportable User</i></p>
<p>Other Entity</p>	<p>An Entity other than an Excluded Person or an Active Entity.</p> <p><i>Reportable User. Due diligence must be undertaken to identify controlling persons. If the entity has controlling persons who are resident in a reportable jurisdiction the entity and the relevant controlling persons will be reported.</i></p>

Part 4: Identification of Controlling Persons

Please confirm the total number of Controlling Persons the organisation has and provide details of all of the Controlling Persons of the organisation using Appendix 1.

The term "Controlling Persons" means the natural persons who exercise control over an entity. In the case of a trust, such term may include the settlor, the trustees, the protector (if any), the beneficiaries or class of beneficiaries, or 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 of similar positions. The term "Controlling Persons" shall be interpreted in a manner consistent with the Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF Recommendations). As per the FATF Recommendations:

(i) For legal persons:

(i) Natural persons (if any – as ownership interests can be so diversified that there are no natural persons (whether acting alone or together) exercising control of the legal person or arrangement through ownership) who ultimately have a controlling ownership interest (a controlling ownership interest depends on the ownership structure of the company. It may be based on a threshold, e.g. any person owning more than a certain percentage of the company (e.g. 25%). If the domestic implementation of the FATF Recommendations of a jurisdiction provides for an ownership threshold lower than 25% for the identification of controlling ownership interests in companies for AML/KYC purposes, the Reporting Financial Institution should apply the lower threshold consistent with domestic AML/KYC requirements (e.g., Cayman Islands Reporting Financial Institutions must apply a 10% threshold)) in a legal person; and

(ii) to the extent that there is doubt under (i.i) as to whether the person(s) with the controlling ownership interest are the beneficial owner(s) or where no natural person exerts control through ownership interests, the natural persons (if any) exercising control of the legal person or arrangement through other means.

(iii) Where no natural person is identified under (i.i) or (i.ii) above, the relevant natural person who holds the position of senior managing official.

Measures (i.i) to (i.iii) are not alternative options, but are cascading measures, with each to be used where the previous measure has been applied and has not identified a beneficial owner.

(ii) For legal arrangements:

(ii.i) Trusts – the settlor, the trustee(s), the protector (if any), the beneficiaries, the discretionary beneficiaries or class of beneficiaries, and any other natural person exercising ultimate effective control over the trust (including through a chain of control/ownership);

(ii.ii) Other types of legal arrangements – the identity of persons in equivalent or similar positions.

Part 5: Certification

Please sign, print your name, and date the form in this section. By signing this section you are certifying the points below.

True, correct, and complete: You certify that the person signing the form has examined the information provided on the Entity self-certification, and to the best of their knowledge and belief it is true, correct, and complete.

Change in circumstance: You agree to inform UBS if any of the information provided in this Entity self-certification becomes incorrect or invalid due to changes in circumstances within 60 days of the change. In the event that this change causes the form to be invalid, you will provide a new self-certification.

Capacity to sign: You confirm that the person signing this form has the capacity to sign for the organisation named in Part 1 of this form and has obtained relevant consent to allow information included in this form in relation to any other person (e.g., Controlling Persons) to be processed and disclosed. In addition, if requested by UBS, you will provide evidence of the person's authority to sign on behalf of the organisation.

Appendix 1: Controlling Persons

Who should complete this form: An Appendix 1 should be completed for each Controlling Person of an Other Entity as identified in Part 3 of the Entity Crypto-Asset User self-certification.

The Appendix 1 may be completed and signed by either the Controlling Person named in Part 1 of the Appendix 1, or by a person with the capacity to sign on behalf of the organisation named in Part 1 of the Entity Crypto-Asset User self-certification.

Name of organisation: This should exactly match the name of the organisation provided in Part 1 of the Entity Crypto-Asset User self-certification.

Type of organisation: As per the FATF recommendations (refer to Part 3 of the Supporting Notes), the definition of a Controlling Person depends on whether the organisation is a legal person or a legal arrangement. The FATF recommendations differentiates between legal persons and legal arrangements (such as trusts or other similar arrangements).

Type of Controlling Person: Please select the relevant type of Controlling Person to identify the relationship between the organisation named in Part 1 of the Entity Crypto-Asset User self-certification and the Controlling Person identified in Part 1 of Appendix 1.

Part 1 - Basic Information

Name of individual: Enter the full name of the individual that is a Controlling Person as it appears on their passport.

Date of Birth: Please enter the date of birth of the individual named above.

Country and city of birth: Please enter the country and town/city of birth of the individual named above. Please write the name of the country in full and do not abbreviate (e.g. write United Kingdom rather than UK).

Registered / Permanent address: Enter the permanent address where the individual is resident for tax purposes including the street, city, postcode and country.

Mailing address: Please enter the mailing address for the individual including the street, city, postcode and country (if different from the registered address).

Part 2 - Tax Residency

Crypto-Asset Reporting Framework provisions require the collection of certain information about each Crypto-Asset User and Controlling Person's tax residence(s), and determine whether we are obliged to report certain transaction information to relevant Competent Authorities (tax authorities). Please disregard any tie-breaker rules under applicable Double Tax Treaties and indicate **all countries** in which the organisation is resident for tax purposes and the associated tax identification numbers (TIN) in this section of the form.

Additional information on tax residency and TINs is available on the OECD website, accessible through a link provided on ubs.com/aei.

Jurisdiction for tax purposes: Enter the country where the Controlling Person is resident for the purposes of that country's income taxation. If the Controlling Person is tax resident in more than one country, please list each one separately. Please disregard any tie-breaker rules under applicable Double Tax Treaties.

TIN: Enter the Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN), or a functional equivalent in the absence of a TIN, issued by the Controlling Person's country of tax residence. A TIN is a unique number (or a combination of letters, numbers and/or special characters), in a specified format, assigned by a jurisdiction's local tax authorities to identify individuals for tax purposes. In this form, a functional TIN equivalent is any high integrity identifier assigned to the individual by its country of tax residence (e.g., a National Insurance Number or a Social Security Number). For further information in relation to TINs, please see the link to the OECD AEI Portal on ubs.com/aei.

Reason for no TIN: If Controlling Person is unable to provide a TIN (or a functional TIN equivalent) for a jurisdiction of tax residence, please select the appropriate reason (A, B or C) for no TIN.

Reason A: the jurisdiction in which the Controlling Person is tax resident does not issue TINs to its residents.

Reason B: the jurisdiction in which the Controlling Person is tax resident does not require a TIN to be collected.

Reason C: the Controlling Person is otherwise unable to obtain a TIN or a functional TIN equivalent.

If you selected Reason C, you must explain why a TIN cannot be obtained. Please provide a detailed explanation to support your selection.

Citizenship or Residence by Investment (CBI/RBI) Scheme Information: Citizenship or Residence by Investment refer to the government programs offered by some jurisdictions that grant citizenship or residence rights to foreign individuals in exchange for a substantial investment in the country. In the context of Automatic Exchange of Information in Tax Matters (AEI), the OECD has identified these programs as potential tools for AEI avoidance and tax evasion, particularly when they are used to obtain tax residency in low- or no-tax jurisdictions without actual substantial presence or activity in the jurisdiction.

Complete this section only if the sole jurisdiction of tax residency is a jurisdiction offering a potentially high-risk citizenship or residence by investment (CBI/RBI) scheme.

Please select one of the options to indicate whether the jurisdiction of your tax residency is claiming through a CBI/RBI scheme. You must complete this section by selecting the box that applies to your situation.

For example, the Cyprus Residency by Investment, the United Arab Emirates Residency by Investment, and the Malta Individual Investor Programme are recognized by the OECD as CBI/RBI schemes. The current list of the OECD CBI/RBI scheme is available on ubs.com/aei.

Part 3: Certification

Please sign and date the Appendix 1 in this section. In addition, please print the name of the individual signing the form and indicate the capacity in which they are acting (if Appendix 1 is not signed by the Controlling Person). By signing this section you are certifying the points below.

True, correct, and complete: You certify that the person signing the form has examined the information provided in the Appendix 1, and to the best of their knowledge and belief it is true, correct, and complete.

Change in circumstance: You agree to inform UBS if any of the information provided in this Appendix 1 becomes incorrect or invalid due to changes in circumstances within 60 days of the change. In the event that this change causes the form to be invalid, you will provide a new Appendix 1.

Information disclosure: You agree that UBS may share details provided on this form with relevant competent authorities as per regulatory requirements.