

Notice to ALL ACCOUNT HOLDERS OF SBI TOKYO/OSAKA BRANCH

Tax residency Self-Certificate form

I. Common Reporting Standard (CRS)

To help fight against tax evasion and protect the integrity of tax systems, governments around the world are introducing a new reporting and information-gathering requirement for financial institutions. This is known as the Common Reporting Standard (CRS) and we'd like to help you understand what it means for you.

Under the CRS, we are required to determine where you may be paying tax (often referred to as where you are "tax resident"). We will base this on information we have already or we may ask you for additional details.

If you are tax resident/paying taxes outside the country where you bank then we will give this information to our local tax authority, which may then be shared with the tax authority where you are tax resident.

II. What do you need to do?

In order to confirm your status under the CRS, you are advised to complete the appropriate self-certification form and return it to us. Please use following form.

Individual customers

		Title of the form
1	For existing customer as on December 31 st 2016.	Optional Self-Certification for Pre-existing Account to Perform Specific Transaction (For Individual)

Corporate customers

		Title of the form
2	For existing customer as on December 31 st 2016.	Optional Self-Certification to Perform a Specific Transaction (For Corporate)

III. What is meant by a ‘country of tax residence’?

Your tax residency is the country where you live or are registered for tax purposes. Each country has its own rules for defining tax residence, so the definition will depend upon your circumstances. In some cases, you might find you are in a position where, based on the domestic rules of certain countries, you are considered as tax resident in more than one jurisdiction. If you are in doubt, you may need to contact a professional tax advisor or your local tax authority for more information on how to determine your tax residency and/or Taxpayer Identification Number.

For further information, see below OECD Portal.

<http://www.oecd.org/tax/automatic-exchange/crs-implementation-and-assistance/tax-residency/>

Japan - Information on residency for tax purposes

Section I Criteria for Individuals to be considered a tax resident Resident

The term "resident" shall mean an individual who:

- (i) has a domicile in Japan; or*
- (ii) has had a residence in Japan continuously for one year or more.*

Presumption of "having a domicile in Japan"

1. An individual who falls under any of the following cases is presumed as having a domicile in Japan.

(i) An individual has an occupation which normally requires residing in Japan continuously for one year or more.

(ii) It can be sufficiently presumed that an individual will reside in Japan continuously for more than one year in light of the circumstances, such as whether it has the Japanese nationality and has its relatives who share the same livelihood with such individual in Japan, or whether it has its occupation and assets in Japan.

2. If an individual, who is presumed as having a domicile in Japan pursuant to paragraph 1, has its relatives who share the same livelihood with such individual in Japan, such relatives are also presumed as having a domicile in Japan.

Section II Criteria for Entities to be considered a tax resident

Domestic Corporation: *The term "domestic corporation" shall mean a corporation that has its head or main office in Japan.*

IV. Frequently Asked Questions

Q. What is the Common Reporting Standard (the CRS)?

A. To help fight against tax evasion and protect the integrity of tax systems, governments around the world have introduced a new information gathering and reporting requirement for financial institutions. This is known as the Common Reporting Standard (the CRS).

Q. What is the aim of this legislation?

A. The legislation requires all financial institutions, including SBI Tokyo/ Osaka Branch, to gather and exchange information from our customers about their residency for tax purposes.

Q. Who will you share my information with under the CRS?

A. SBI Tokyo/Osaka Branch and other Japan residing financial institutions will provide your information to the Japanese tax authority. This information may then be shared by them with those other tax authorities, where you are tax resident. For more information on the countries signed up to the CRS visit www.oecd.org/tax/automatic-exchange/

Q. What information will you be providing to the tax authorities?

A. IN CASE YOU HOLD JURISDICTION OF TAX RESIDENCE OTHER THAN JAPNA, as well as the details on the self-certification form, we are required to send the Japanese tax authority information about the accounts you hold with us, including the total amounts of interest paid.

Q. When will you provide this information?

A. We are required to send information to the Japanese tax authority annually; the 2017 account information will be sent in 2018. For further information on the dates of the other countries visit www.oecd.org/tax/automatic-exchange/

Q. Does the legislation apply to new accounts or just existing customers?

A. It applies to you if you were an existing customer of SBI Tokyo/ Osaka Branch on December 31st 2016 (to whom the Branch identifies tax residence by using customer information at hand and request Self-Certification only when required) or have opened an account with us after January 1st 2017 (to whom Self-Certification is required, regardless of the jurisdiction of tax residence).

Q. What is a Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)?

A. A TIN is a combination of letters and/or numbers assigned by the country of residence (or its tax authorities) to identify an individual for tax purposes. In some countries this may be a number that is specifically referred to as a TIN, while other countries will use other government issued numbers e.g. a HK ID Number, National Insurance Number in the UK or a Social Security Number. Some countries, such as Hong Kong, issue both and the OECD will give you guidance on which is the best to use for this purpose. Visit your country page on www.oecd.org/tax/automatic-exchange/

For the CRS Self-Certification purpose, When a jurisdiction of residence of a person who opens a financial account etc. is a foreign jurisdiction, he/she is required to indicate his/her foreign TIN in self-certifications, Japanese My number (for individuals) is exempted to be reported, while, Japanese Corporate number should be reported.

Q. Will I need to provide any supporting documents along with my information?

A. SBI Tokyo/ Osaka Branch is required by law to verify the details you have provided as part of your 'self-certification'. There will be circumstances when we may ask you to provide documentation to confirm where you are tax resident. These include (but are not limited to), where the country of your correspondence address differs from the country of your residential address, when your residential address differs from details we have on file, or when the country of your residential address differs from the jurisdiction(s) of tax residence you have provided. this additional information, or you can provide it now.

Q. What type of supporting documents may be requested?

A. This will depend upon the information you have confirmed within your self-certification. We may request verification of your residential address, if we do not hold this for the address you have confirmed to us. We may also ask for evidence of the tax residency you have declared, if the country differs from your residential address.

Q. Will I receive similar forms in the future?

A. Only if we do not hold a valid self-certification form for you or if your circumstances change, i.e. you move to another country. Then you will be required to provide us with an updated form.

Q. The information I have been asked for on the forms is similar to the information I have been asked for under FATCA. Why is this different?

A. Even if you have already provided information under the United States government's Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA), you may still need to provide additional information for the CRS, as these are

different regulations with different requirements.

FATCA is US Law and requires financial institutions to identify US Persons and report in line with FATCA regulations, based on citizenship. The CRS requires financial institutions to identify the tax residency of all our customers, and in most cases report information on customers who are tax resident outside of the country where they hold their accounts.

Q. What is specified Corporations

A. Specified Corporation

When a corporation does not fall under any of the followings, it is a "Specified Corporation" (*1).

1. A corporation the stock of which is listed on foreign financial instruments exchanges or Japanese financial instruments exchanges (a listed corporation)
2. Where the following relationship is seen between a listed corporation and any other corporation, the said other corporation
 - (1) A relationship where either one of the corporations directly or indirectly controls over the other corporation (subsidiaries, sub-subsidiaries and third-generation subsidiaries)
 - (2) A relationship where the same person directly or indirectly controls over the listed corporation and the other corporation (fellow subsidiaries)
3. A government, local entity of that state or the Bank of Japan, or foreign government, local entity of that state, foreign central bank, or international organization that is joined by Japan
4. A corporation of which full of the stated capital, funds or those equivalent thereto is owned by the corporations described in the item 3
5. A public corporation or a public interest corporation, etc. that does not operate a profit-making business
6. Japanese reporting financial institutions
7. Foreign reporting financial institutions, etc.
8. A holding company that shall not perform operations other than business management of its subsidiaries (except for reporting financial institutions) in accordance with laws and regulations or articles of incorporation
9. A corporation that mainly engages in making transactions such as investment, loans, and those equivalent thereto with the corporations having the relationships described in the item 2 (1) or (2)
10. Where the business year of a corporation immediately prior to the business year of the corporation including the date of submission of the self-certification (referred to as "the most recent business year") satisfies all of the following requirements (*2), the said corporation (ie, Active NFE).
 - (1) Income categorized as passive income (interest income and dividend income, etc.) for the most recent business year represents less than 50% of the gross income for the most recent business year.
 - (2) The amount of the assets at the end of the most recent business year that generate passive income for the most recent business year represents less than 50% of the total amount of assets at the end of the most recent business year.

(*1) An individual who is an association without juridical personality or a partnership does not fall under

a corporation, thus not included in a Specified Corporation.

(*2) A newly established corporation without the most recent business year does not satisfy the requirements described in the item 10 (1) and (2), thus not falling under the item 10.

Q. Who is Controlling Person or Beneficial Owner

A. Controlling Person ("beneficially owner")

A Controlling Person means a person who can substantially control over the business management of a corporation. Who falls under a "Controlling Person" is determined by the nature of a corporation according to the Act on Prevention of Transfer of Criminal Proceeds. For example, a natural person etc. who directly or indirectly owns over 25% of the total number of voting rights of a stock company, an investment corporation, or a special purpose company, etc. falls under a "Controlling Person."

Q. Will SBI Tokyo/ Osaka Branch respect my data privacy?

A. SBI Tokyo/ Osaka Branch will respect your data privacy. We will only disclose your information to the relevant tax authorities if we are legally required to do so.

Q. Is my information safe?

A. Customer information is protected by a strict code of secrecy and security which all members of the SBI Group, their staff and third parties are subject to.

If you have any further queries regarding the CRS and your tax position, please contact a tax advisor, as SBI Tokyo/ Osaka Branch is unable to provide tax advice.

I. Definitions

These are selected definitions provided to assist you with the completion of the CRS Self-Certification form. Further details can be found within the OECD Common Reporting Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information, the associated Commentary to the CRS, and domestic guidance. This can be found at the following link:

www.oecd.org/tax/automatic-exchange/

'Account Holder' The term 'Account Holder' means the person listed or identified as the holder of a Financial Account, A person, other than a Financial Institution, holding a Financial Account for the benefit of another person as an agent, a custodian, a nominee, a signatory, an investment advisor, an intermediary or as a legal guardian, is not treated as the Account Holder, In these circumstances that other person is the Account Holder. For example, in the case of a parent/child relationship where the parent is acting as a legal guardian, the child is regarded as the Account Holder. With respect to a jointly held account, each joint holder is treated as an Account Holder.

'Controlling Person' This is a natural person who exercises control over an entity. Where an entity Account Holder is treated as a Passive Non-Financial Entity ('NFE'), then a Financial Institution must determine whether such Controlling Persons are Reportable Persons. This definition corresponds to the term 'beneficial owner' as described in the Article 4-1-1 of the Act on Prevention of Transfer of Criminal Proceeds (PTCP Act) and related Order and Ordinances.

'Entity' The term 'Entity' means a legal person or a legal arrangement, such as a corporation, organization, partnership, trust or foundation.

'Financial Account' A Financial Account is an account maintained by a Financial Institution and includes: Depository Accounts, Custodial Accounts, Equity and debt interest in certain Investment Entities, Cash Value Insurance Contracts and Annuity Contracts.

'Participating Jurisdiction' A Participating Jurisdiction means a jurisdiction with which an agreement is in place, pursuant to which it will provide the information required on the automatic exchange of financial account information set out in the Common Reporting Standard.

'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.

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

'Reportable Person' A Reportable Person is defined as an individual who is tax resident in a Reportable Jurisdiction under the tax laws of that jurisdiction. Dual resident individuals may rely on the tiebreaker rules contained in tax conventions (if applicable) to solve cases of double residence for purposes of determining their residence for tax purposes.

'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. Further details of acceptable TINs can be found at the following link:

<http://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/automaticexchangeofinformation.htm>

Some jurisdictions do not issue a TIN. However, these jurisdictions often utilize some other high integrity number with an equivalent level of identification (a 'functional equivalent'). Examples of that type of number include, for individuals, a social security/insurance number, citizen/personal identification/service code/number, and resident registration number.