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| ผู้เปิดบัญชี (คำนำหน้า/ชื่อ) | ประเทศที่จดทะเบียนจัดตั้ง |
| ประเภทองค์กร <input type="checkbox"/> ห้างหุ้นส่วน <input type="checkbox"/> บริษัทจำกัด <input type="checkbox"/> บริษัทจำกัด <input type="checkbox"/> บริษัทมหาชนจำกัด <input type="checkbox"/> อื่นๆ / Other | หมายเลขทะเบียน |

ส่วนที่ 1 ความสัมพันธ์ทางธุรกิจที่ท่านมีกับบริษัท

| บุคคลอเมริกัน / U.S. Person | | |
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| หากท่านทำเครื่องหมายในช่อง "ใช่" ช่องใดช่องหนึ่ง โปรดข้ามคำถามในส่วนของผู้ที่ไม่ใช่บุคคลอเมริกันข้างท้ายนี้ และกรอกแบบฟอร์ม W-9 | | |
| 1. ลูกค้าเป็นคอร์ปอเรชันหรือห้างหุ้นส่วนอเมริกันใช่หรือไม่ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> โปรดตอบ "ใช่" หากลูกค้าเป็นคอร์ปอเรชันหรือห้างหุ้นส่วน หรือนิติบุคคลอื่นๆ ที่จัดตั้งภายใต้กฎหมายสหรัฐ กฎหมายของมลรัฐในสหรัฐ หรือ District of Columbia หรือได้รับการปฏิบัติเช่นนิติบุคคลท้องถิ่นของสหรัฐภายใต้บทบัญญัติอื่นใดของกฎหมายอาชญากรรมสหรัฐ เพื่อวัตถุประสงค์ของคำถามนี้ โปรดตอบ "ใช่" หากลูกค้าถูกจัดตั้งขึ้นในมากกว่าหนึ่งประเทศ หรือหนึ่งในนั้นคือสหรัฐอย่างสมบูรณ์ตามกฎหมาย | ใช่ <input type="checkbox"/> | ไม่ใช่ <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. ลูกค้าเป็นกองทรัสต์ที่มีรายได้ซึ่งอยู่ภายใต้การกำกับภาษีเงินได้ของรัฐบาลสหรัฐ โดยไม่คำนึงถึงแหล่งที่มาของรายได้ ใช่หรือไม่ <i>หมายเหตุ - สถานะของกองทรัสต์ที่เป็นบุคคลอเมริกันหรือไม่เป็นบุคคลอเมริกัน ขึ้นอยู่กับข้อเท็จจริงและสถานะแวดล้อมที่เกี่ยวข้องทั้งหมด ซึ่งรวมถึงการแต่งตั้งผู้จัดการกองทรัสต์หรือตัวแทนจัดการกองทรัสต์ที่เป็นพลเมืองอเมริกันหรือผู้มีถิ่นที่อยู่ในสหรัฐ ตลอดจนขอบเขตอำนาจและกำหนดเวลาในการเป็นตัวบริหารจัดการกองทรัสต์ในสหรัฐ</i> | ใช่ <input type="checkbox"/> | ไม่ใช่ <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. ลูกค้าเป็นกองทรัสต์ที่มีลักษณะดังต่อไปนี้หรือไม่ (ก)(1) ศาลในสหรัฐมีเขตอำนาจในการกำกับดูแลการบริหารจัดการของทรัสต์ในเบื้องต้น และ (2) บุคคลที่เป็นบุคคลอเมริกันรายหนึ่งหรือหลายรายมีอำนาจในการควบคุมการตัดสินใจทั้งหมดในเรื่องสำคัญของกองทรัสต์ หรือ (ข) เป็นกองทรัสต์ที่เลือกที่จะไม่ได้รับการปฏิบัติเช่นบุคคลอเมริกันเพื่อวัตถุประสงค์ในการจัดเก็บภาษีเงินได้ของรัฐบาลสหรัฐ | ใช่ <input type="checkbox"/> | ไม่ใช่ <input type="checkbox"/> |

| ไม่เป็นบุคคลอเมริกัน / Non-U.S. Person | | |
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| หากท่านทำเครื่องหมาย "ใช่" ช่องใดช่องหนึ่ง โปรดกรอกแบบฟอร์ม W-8BEN พร้อมทั้งส่งเอกสารประกอบ | | |
| 1. ลูกค้าเป็นองค์กร/นิติบุคคลที่มีบุคคลอเมริกันมีสัดส่วนความเป็นเจ้าของอย่างมีนัยยะสำคัญ ใช่หรือไม่ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> โปรดตอบ "ใช่" หากลูกค้าเป็นคอร์ปอเรชันที่มีบุคคลอเมริกันรายหนึ่งหรือหลายราย ซึ่งแต่ละรายเป็นผู้ถือหุ้นในคอร์ปอเรชันนั้น ไม่ว่าโดยตรงหรือโดยอ้อมเกินกว่าร้อยละ 10 ของหุ้นทั้งหมด ไม่ว่าในแง่ของสิทธิออกเสียงหรือมูลค่าหุ้น การถือหุ้นไม่ว่าโดยตรงหรือโดยอ้อม จะถูกพิจารณาว่าเป็นการถือหุ้นตามสัดส่วนโดยผู้ถือหุ้น หุ้นส่วน ผู้ก่อตั้งทรัสต์ หรือบุคคลอื่นที่ได้รับการปฏิบัติเสมือนเจ้าของของคอร์ปอเรชัน หรือกองทรัสต์ โปรดตอบ "ใช่" หากลูกค้าเป็นห้างหุ้นส่วนที่มีบุคคลอเมริกันรายหนึ่งหรือหลายรายเป็นผู้ลงทุนหรือมีส่วนแบ่งกำไรในห้างหุ้นส่วนนั้น ไม่ว่าโดยตรงหรือโดยอ้อมเกินกว่าร้อยละ 10 ของหุ้นหรือกำไรทั้งหมด ทั้งนี้ หากคอร์ปอเรชัน ห้างหุ้นส่วน หรือกองทรัสต์เป็นผู้ลงทุนหรือมีส่วนแบ่งกำไรในห้างหุ้นส่วน ไม่ว่าโดยตรงหรือโดยอ้อม จะถูกพิจารณาว่าเป็นการมีหรือถือตามสัดส่วนโดยผู้ถือหุ้น หุ้นส่วน ผู้ก่อตั้งทรัสต์ หรือบุคคลอื่นที่ได้รับการปฏิบัติเสมือนเจ้าของของคอร์ปอเรชัน ห้างหุ้นส่วน หรือกองทรัสต์นั้น โปรดตอบ "ใช่" หากลูกค้าเป็นกองทรัสต์ และมีบุคคลอเมริกันรายหนึ่งได้รับการปฏิบัติเสมือนเจ้าของในสัดส่วนใดส่วนหนึ่งของกองทรัสต์นั้น เพื่อวัตถุประสงค์ในการเก็บภาษีเงินได้ของรัฐบาลสหรัฐ หรือมีบุคคลอเมริกันรายหนึ่งหรือหลายรายมีส่วนได้ผลประโยชน์ ไม่ว่าโดยตรงหรือโดยอ้อมเกินกว่าร้อยละ 10 ของผลประโยชน์ทั้งหมดของกองทรัสต์นั้น ทั้งนี้ ผู้รับผลประโยชน์จากกองทรัสต์ที่กำหนดให้ทรัสต์มีดุลยพินิจในการตัดสินใจ จะถูกพิจารณาว่ามีสัดส่วนการรับผลประโยชน์เกินกว่าร้อยละ 10 ของผลประโยชน์ทั้งหมดของกองทรัสต์ หากมูลค่าของสกุลเงินหรือทรัพย์สินอื่นๆ ที่จัดสรรให้แก่ผู้รับประโยชน์จากกองทรัสต์ซึ่งมีดุลยพินิจในการตัดสินใจ ในระหว่างปีปฏิทินที่ผ่านมามีจำนวนเกินกว่าร้อยละ 10 ของมูลค่าการจัดสรรผลประโยชน์ทั้งหมดในปีก่อนๆ และหากคอร์ปอเรชัน ห้างหุ้นส่วน หรือกองทรัสต์เป็นผู้มีกรรมสิทธิ์หรือได้รับผลประโยชน์ในกองทรัสต์ ไม่ว่าโดยตรงหรือโดยอ้อมจะถูกพิจารณาว่าเป็นการมีหรือถือตามสัดส่วนโดยผู้ถือหุ้น หุ้นส่วน ผู้ก่อตั้งทรัสต์ หรือบุคคลใดที่ได้รับการปฏิบัติเสมือนเจ้าของในคอร์ปอเรชันหรือกองทรัสต์นั้น | ใช่ <input type="checkbox"/> | ไม่ใช่ <input type="checkbox"/> |

ส่วนที่ 2 การยืนยันและการเปลี่ยนแปลงสถานะของผู้ที่ไม่มีสถานะความเป็นบุคคลอเมริกัน

1. ลูกค้ายืนยันว่า ข้อความข้างต้นเป็นความจริง และครบถ้วนสมบูรณ์
2. ในกรณีที่ลูกค้าไม่ใช่บุคคลอเมริกัน ลูกค้าตกลงที่จะแจ้งให้บริษัททราบทันที หาก
(ก) มีการเปลี่ยนแปลงสถานะความเป็นบุคคลอเมริกันของลูกค้าภายใต้กฎหมายภาษีอากรของสหรัฐ
(ข) มีการเปลี่ยนแปลงสัดส่วนการถือหุ้น (ไม่ว่าในแง่สิทธิออกเสียงหรือมูลค่า) และ/หรือ สัดส่วนของทุน/ผลประโยชน์ (แล้วแต่กรณี) หรือสัดส่วนผลประโยชน์ของบุคคลอเมริกันในลูกค้า ไม่ว่าจะโดยตรงหรือโดยอ้อม
3. ลูกค้ารับทราบและตกลงว่า การไม่แจ้งให้บริษัททราบในทันทีเกี่ยวกับการเปลี่ยนแปลงใดๆ ในสถานะความไม่เป็นบุคคลอเมริกันของลูกค้า หรือการนำส่งข้อมูลอันเป็นเท็จ ไม่ถูกต้อง หรือไม่ครบถ้วนสมบูรณ์ เกี่ยวกับสถานะความไม่เป็นบุคคลอเมริกันของลูกค้า หรือการไม่แจ้งให้บริษัททราบในทันทีเกี่ยวกับการเปลี่ยนแปลงสัดส่วนการถือหุ้น (ไม่ว่าในแง่สิทธิออกเสียงหรือมูลค่า) และ/หรือ สัดส่วนของทุน/ผลประโยชน์ (แล้วแต่กรณี) หรือสัดส่วนผลประโยชน์ของบุคคลอเมริกันในลูกค้า ไม่ว่าจะโดยตรงหรือโดยอ้อม จะมีผลให้บริษัทมีดุลยพินิจแต่เพียงฝ่ายเดียวที่จะใช้สิทธิบอกเลิกความสัมพันธ์ทางธุรกิจกับลูกค้า ไม่ว่าจะทั้งหมดหรือบางส่วน
4. ลูกค้ารับทราบและตกลงว่า หากลูกค้ามีสถานะเป็นบุคคลอเมริกัน และข้อมูลที่ได้ตามแบบฟอร์มนี้ หรือตามแบบฟอร์ม W-9 เป็นข้อมูลอันเป็นเท็จ ไม่ถูกต้อง หรือไม่ครบถ้วนสมบูรณ์ บริษัทมีสิทธิใช้ดุลยพินิจแต่เพียงฝ่ายเดียวที่จะใช้สิทธิบอกเลิกความสัมพันธ์ทางธุรกิจกับลูกค้า ไม่ว่าจะทั้งหมดหรือแต่บางส่วน

ส่วนที่ 3 การยินยอมให้เปิดเผยข้อมูลและการหักบัญชี

ภายใต้ขอบเขตของกฎหมายที่เกี่ยวข้อง และ/หรือ ข้อตกลงใดๆ ระหว่างบริษัทและหน่วยงานภาษีอากรในประเทศ และ/หรือ ต่างประเทศ ลูกค้าตกลงให้ความยินยอม และตกลงที่จะไม่เพิกถอนการให้ความยินยอมดังกล่าวแก่บริษัท ในการดำเนินการดังต่อไปนี้

1. เปิดเผยข้อมูลต่างๆ ของลูกค้าเพื่อประโยชน์ในการปฏิบัติตาม FATCA หน่วยงานจัดเก็บภาษีอากรในประเทศ และ/หรือ ต่างประเทศ ซึ่งรวมถึง หน่วยงานจัดเก็บภาษีอากรของสหรัฐ (Internal Revenue Service: IRS) ข้อมูลดังกล่าว ได้แก่ ชื่อลูกค้า ที่อยู่ เลขประจำตัวผู้เสียภาษี เลขที่บัญชี จำนวนเงินหรือมูลค่าคงเหลือในบัญชี การฝากถอนเงินในบัญชีในระหว่างปีปฏิทินที่ผ่านมา รายการเคลื่อนไหวทางบัญชี จำนวนเงิน ประเภทและมูลค่าของผลิตภัณฑ์ทางการเงิน และ/หรือ ทรัพย์สินอื่นๆ ที่มีอยู่กับบริษัท รวมทั้งจำนวนรายได้ และข้อมูลอื่นๆ ที่เกี่ยวกับความสัมพันธ์ทางธุรกิจที่อาจถูกร้องขอโดยหน่วยงานทางภาษีอากรในประเทศ และ/หรือ ต่างประเทศ ซึ่งรวมถึง IRS ด้วย
2. หักเงินจากบัญชีของลูกค้า และ/หรือ เงินที่ลูกค้าอาจมีหรือมีสิทธิได้รับจากบริษัท ในจำนวนที่กำหนดโดยหน่วยงานจัดเก็บภาษีอากรในประเทศ และ/หรือ ต่างประเทศ ซึ่งรวมถึง IRS ด้วย ภายในบังคับของกฎหมาย และ/หรือ กฎเกณฑ์ต่างๆ รวมถึงความตกลงใดๆ ระหว่างบริษัท และหน่วยงานจัดเก็บภาษีอากรดังกล่าว

หากไม่มีการดำเนินการหักเงินจากบัญชี และ/หรือ เงินที่ลูกค้าอาจมีหรือมีสิทธิได้รับจากบริษัท ตามข้อ 2 ข้างต้น บริษัทจำเป็นต้องยุติความสัมพันธ์ทางธุรกิจกับลูกค้า ไม่ว่าจะทั้งหมดหรือแต่บางส่วนตามที่บริษัทเห็นสมควรโดยเป็นดุลยพินิจแต่เพียงฝ่ายเดียวของบริษัท ในกรณีที่ลูกค้าไม่กรอกข้อมูลและลงลายมือชื่อในแบบฟอร์มนี้ ไม่แจ้งเพื่อปรับปรุงข้อมูลตามที่ได้อ้างไว้ตามแบบฟอร์มนี้ หรือในกรณีที่ลูกค้าให้ข้อมูลอันเป็นเท็จ ไม่ถูกต้อง หรือไม่ครบถ้วนสมบูรณ์ในแบบฟอร์มนี้

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|--|---------------|
| ลายมือชื่อของลูกค้าผู้ขอเปิดบัญชี | วันที่ |
| ชื่อ-นามสกุล | |
| ตำแหน่ง | |
| สำหรับบริษัท (ผู้มีอำนาจลงนาม) | วันที่ |

Customer FATCA Form for Entity

English

| | |
|--|---|
| Applicant Name (Title/Name) | Country of Incorporation or Organization |
| Type of Entity <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Public Limited Company <input type="checkbox"/> Private Limited Company <input type="checkbox"/> Other | Registration Number |

Part 1 Business relationship with the company

| U.S. Person | | |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>If you check "Yes" in any one box, please skip the Non-U.S. Person questionnaire below and complete IRS Form W-9</i> | | |
| 1. Is the Customer a U.S. Corporation/Partnership? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You must answer "Yes" if the Customer is a corporation/partnership or other entity incorporated or organized in or under the laws of the U.S., a U.S. state, or the District of Columbia or is treated as a U.S. domestic entity under any other provision of U.S. federal income law. For purposes of this question, you must answer "Yes" if the Customer was created, incorporated or organized in more than one jurisdiction, one of which is the U.S. | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Is the Customer an estate the Income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of source? <i>Remark - The status of an estate as a U.S. Person or Non-U.S. Person depends on all the facts and circumstances involved, including the appointment of an executor or ancillary administrator who is a citizen or resident of the U.S. and the extent and duration of the activities of the ancillary administrator in the U.S.</i> | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Is the Customer a trust that (a)(1) a court within the U.S. is able to exercise primary supervision over its administration; and (2) one or more U.S. Persons have the authority to control all of the substantial decisions of the trust; or (b) has a valid election in effect to be treated as a U.S. Person for U.S. federal income tax purposes? | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |

| Non-U.S. Person | | |
|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>If you check "Yes" in any one box, please complete IRS Form W-8BEN and provide supporting document(s)</i> | | |
| 1. Is the Customer an entity with substantial U.S. ownership? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You must answer "Yes" if the Customer is a corporation having one or more U.S. persons that each own directly or indirectly more than 10% of the corporation's stock by vote or value. Stock owned directly or indirectly by an entity that is a corporation, partnership or trust is considered owned proportionately by its shareholders, partners, grantors or other persons treated as owners. You must answer "Yes" if the Customer is a partnership having one or more U.S. persons that each own directly or indirectly more than 10% of the partnership's capital or profits interests. A capital or profits interest in a partnership owned or held directly by an entity that is a corporation, partnership or trust is considered as being owned or held proportionately by its shareholders, partners, grantors or other persons treated as owners. You must answer "Yes" if the Customer is a trust and a U.S. person is treated as an owner of any portion of the trust for U.S. federal income tax purposes, or a one or more U.S. persons each hold, directly or indirectly more than 10% of the beneficial interests of the trust. A discretionary beneficiary owns more than 10% of the beneficial interests in a trust if the value of the currency or other property distributed to the discretionary during the prior calendar year exceeds 10% of the value of all distributions made by the trust during that year. An ownership or beneficial interest in a trust owned or held directly or indirectly by an entity is a corporation, partnership or trust is considered as being owned or held proportionately by its shareholders, partners, grantors or other persons treated as owners. | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |

Part 2 Confirmations and Change of Non-U.S. Person Status

1. The Customer confirms that the above information is true, accurate and complete
2. In case that the Customer is a Non-U.S. Person, the Customer agrees to promptly notify the company should there be
 - (i) any change in the Customer's status as a Non-U.S. Person under U.S. tax law; or
 - (ii) any change in shareholding (regardless of by vote or value) and/or capital/interests ratio (as the case may be) or trust beneficial interests of U.S. Persons in the Customer, whether held directly or indirectly.
3. The Customer acknowledges and agrees that failure to promptly notify the company of any change in the Customer's status as a Non-U.S. Person, or provision of any false, incorrect, inaccurate or incomplete information as to the Customer's status as a Non-U.S. Person or failure to promptly notify the company of any change in shareholding (regardless of by vote or value) and/or capital/interest ratio (as the case may be) or trust beneficial interests of U.S. Persons in the Customer, whether held directly or indirectly, shall entitle the company to terminate, at its sole discretion, the entire business relationship with the Customer or part of such relationship as the company may determine in its sole discretion.
4. The Customer acknowledges and agrees that if the Customer is a U.S. Person and the information provided on this form or IRS Form W-9 is false, incorrect, inaccurate or incomplete, the company shall be entitled to terminate, at its sole discretion, the entire business relationship with the Customer or part of such relationship as the company may determine in its sole discretion.

Part 3 Authorization for information disclosure and account withholding

To the extent required by applicable laws and/or any agreements between company and domestic and/or foreign tax authorities, the Customer hereby irrevocably authorize company to:

1. Disclose to the company (for the benefit of FATCA compliance), domestic and/or foreign tax authorities, including the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (IRS) the Customer's name, address, taxpayer identification number, account number, account balance or value, the deposit/withdraw money made with respect to the account during the calendar year, account statements, the amount of money, the type and value of financial products and/or other assets held with the company, as well as the amount of revenue and income and any information regarding the business relationship which may be requested or required by the domestic and/or foreign tax authorities, including the IRS;
2. Withhold from the Customer's account and/or the income that the Customer may have or may be entitled to get paid from the company in the amount as required by the domestic and/or foreign tax authorities, including the IRS, pursuant to the laws and/or regulations, including any agreements between the company and such tax authorities;

If no account or income withholding is made pursuant to clause 2 above, the company shall be entitled to terminate, at its sole discretion, the entire business relationship with the Customer or part of such relationship as the company may determine in its sole discretion in the event of a failure to sign and complete this form, a failure to update information as provided in this form, or in the event that the Customer provides information that is false, incorrect, incomplete or inaccurate on this form.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Signature of Authorized Person(s) of the Customer Name Position | Date |
| For the company (Authorized Person) | Date |

Certificate of Foreign Status of Beneficial Owner for United States Tax Withholding and Reporting (Individuals)

(Rev. February 2014)

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

► For use by individuals. Entities must use Form W-8BEN-E.
► Information about Form W-8BEN and its separate instructions is at www.irs.gov/formw8ben.
► Give this form to the withholding agent or payer. Do not send to the IRS.

OMB No. 1545-1621

Do NOT use this form if:

- You are NOT an individual **W-8BEN-E**
- You are a U.S. citizen or other U.S. person, including a resident alien individual **W-9**
- You are a beneficial owner claiming that income is effectively connected with the conduct of trade or business within the U.S. (other than personal services) **W-8ECI**
- You are a beneficial owner who is receiving compensation for personal services performed in the United States **8233 or W-4**
- A person acting as an intermediary **W-8IMY**

Instead, use Form:

Part I Identification of Beneficial Owner (see instructions)

| | | | |
|---|--|---|---------|
| 1 Name of individual who is the beneficial owner | | 2 Country of citizenship | |
| 3 Permanent residence address (street, apt. or suite no., or rural route). Do not use a P.O. box or in-care-of address. | | | |
| City or town, state or province. Include postal code where appropriate. | | | Country |
| 4 Mailing address (if different from above) | | | |
| City or town, state or province. Include postal code where appropriate. | | | Country |
| 5 U.S. taxpayer identification number (SSN or ITIN), if required (see instructions) | | 6 Foreign tax identifying number (see instructions) | |
| 7 Reference number(s) (see instructions) | | 8 Date of birth (MM-DD-YYYY) (see instructions) | |

Part II Claim of Tax Treaty Benefits (for chapter 3 purposes only) (see instructions)

9 I certify that the beneficial owner is a resident of _____ within the meaning of the income tax treaty between the United States and that country.

10 **Special rates and conditions** (if applicable—see instructions): The beneficial owner is claiming the provisions of Article _____ of the treaty identified on line 9 above to claim a _____ % rate of withholding on (specify type of income): _____

Explain the reasons the beneficial owner meets the terms of the treaty article: _____

Part III Certification

Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined the information on this form and to the best of my knowledge and belief it is true, correct, and complete. I further certify under penalties of perjury that:

- I am the individual that is the beneficial owner (or am authorized to sign for the individual that is the beneficial owner) of all the income to which this form relates or am using this form to document myself as an individual that is an owner or account holder of a foreign financial institution,
- The person named on line 1 of this form is not a U.S. person,
- The income to which this form relates is:
 - (a) not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States,
 - (b) effectively connected but is not subject to tax under an applicable income tax treaty, or
 - (c) the partner's share of a partnership's effectively connected income,
- The person named on line 1 of this form is a resident of the treaty country listed on line 9 of the form (if any) within the meaning of the income tax treaty between the United States and that country, and
- For broker transactions or barter exchanges, the beneficial owner is an exempt foreign person as defined in the instructions.

Furthermore, I authorize this form to be provided to any withholding agent that has control, receipt, or custody of the income of which I am the beneficial owner or any withholding agent that can disburse or make payments of the income of which I am the beneficial owner. I agree that I will submit a new form within 30 days if any certification made on this form becomes incorrect.

Sign Here ▶

Signature of beneficial owner (or individual authorized to sign for beneficial owner) Date (MM-DD-YYYY)

Print name of signer Capacity in which acting (if form is not signed by beneficial owner)

Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification

Give Form to the
requester. Do not
send to the IRS.

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| Print or type See Specific Instructions on page 2. | Name (as shown on your income tax return) | |
| | Business name/disregarded entity name, if different from above | |
| | Check appropriate box for federal tax classification: <input type="checkbox"/> Individual/sole proprietor <input type="checkbox"/> C Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> S Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Trust/estate <input type="checkbox"/> Limited liability company. Enter the tax classification (C=C corporation, S=S corporation, P=partnership) ▶ _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other (see instructions) ▶ _____ | Exemptions (see instructions): Exempt payee code (if any) _____ Exemption from FATCA reporting code (if any) _____ |
| | Address (number, street, and apt. or suite no.) | Requester's name and address (optional) |
| | City, state, and ZIP code | |
| List account number(s) here (optional) | | |

Part I Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

Enter your TIN in the appropriate box. The TIN provided must match the name given on the "Name" line to avoid backup withholding. For individuals, this is your social security number (SSN). However, for a resident alien, sole proprietor, or disregarded entity, see the Part I instructions on page 3. For other entities, it is your employer identification number (EIN). If you do not have a number, see *How to get a TIN* on page 3.

| Social security number | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | |

Note. If the account is in more than one name, see the chart on page 4 for guidelines on whose number to enter.

| Employer identification number | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | |

Part II Certification

Under penalties of perjury, I certify that:

1. The number shown on this form is my correct taxpayer identification number (or I am waiting for a number to be issued to me), and
2. I am not subject to backup withholding because: (a) I am exempt from backup withholding, or (b) I have not been notified by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) that I am subject to backup withholding as a result of a failure to report all interest or dividends, or (c) the IRS has notified me that I am no longer subject to backup withholding, and
3. I am a U.S. citizen or other U.S. person (defined below), and
4. The FATCA code(s) entered on this form (if any) indicating that I am exempt from FATCA reporting is correct.

Certification instructions. You must cross out item 2 above if you have been notified by the IRS that you are currently subject to backup withholding because you have failed to report all interest and dividends on your tax return. For real estate transactions, item 2 does not apply. For mortgage interest paid, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, contributions to an individual retirement arrangement (IRA), and generally, payments other than interest and dividends, you are not required to sign the certification, but you must provide your correct TIN. See the instructions on page 3.

| | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|--------|
| Sign Here | Signature of U.S. person ▶ | Date ▶ |
|------------------|----------------------------|--------|

General Instructions

Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code unless otherwise noted.

Future developments. The IRS has created a page on www.irs.gov/w9 for information about Form W-9, at www.irs.gov/w9. Information about any future developments affecting Form W-9 (such as legislation enacted after we release it) will be posted on that page.

Purpose of Form

A person who is required to file an information return with the IRS must obtain your correct taxpayer identification number (TIN) to report, for example, income paid to you, payments made to you in settlement of payment card and third party network transactions, real estate transactions, mortgage interest you paid, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, or contributions you made to an IRA.

Use Form W-9 only if you are a U.S. person (including a resident alien), to provide your correct TIN to the person requesting it (the requester) and, when applicable, to:

1. Certify that the TIN you are giving is correct (or you are waiting for a number to be issued),
2. Certify that you are not subject to backup withholding, or
3. Claim exemption from backup withholding if you are a U.S. exempt payee. If applicable, you are also certifying that as a U.S. person, your allocable share of any partnership income from a U.S. trade or business is not subject to the

withholding tax on foreign partners' share of effectively connected income, and

4. Certify that FATCA code(s) entered on this form (if any) indicating that you are exempt from the FATCA reporting, is correct.

Note. If you are a U.S. person and a requester gives you a form other than Form W-9 to request your TIN, you must use the requester's form if it is substantially similar to this Form W-9.

Definition of a U.S. person. For federal tax purposes, you are considered a U.S. person if you are:

- An individual who is a U.S. citizen or U.S. resident alien,
- A partnership, corporation, company, or association created or organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States,
- An estate (other than a foreign estate), or
- A domestic trust (as defined in Regulations section 301.7701-7).

Special rules for partnerships. Partnerships that conduct a trade or business in the United States are generally required to pay a withholding tax under section 1446 on any foreign partners' share of effectively connected taxable income from such business. Further, in certain cases where a Form W-9 has not been received, the rules under section 1446 require a partnership to presume that a partner is a foreign person, and pay the section 1446 withholding tax. Therefore, if you are a U.S. person that is a partner in a partnership conducting a trade or business in the United States, provide Form W-9 to the partnership to establish your U.S. status and avoid section 1446 withholding on your share of partnership income.

In the cases below, the following person must give Form W-9 to the partnership for purposes of establishing its U.S. status and avoiding withholding on its allocable share of net income from the partnership conducting a trade or business in the United States:

- In the case of a disregarded entity with a U.S. owner, the U.S. owner of the disregarded entity and not the entity,
- In the case of a grantor trust with a U.S. grantor or other U.S. owner, generally, the U.S. grantor or other U.S. owner of the grantor trust and not the trust, and
- In the case of a U.S. trust (other than a grantor trust), the U.S. trust (other than a grantor trust) and not the beneficiaries of the trust.

Foreign person. If you are a foreign person or the U.S. branch of a foreign bank that has elected to be treated as a U.S. person, do not use Form W-9. Instead, use the appropriate Form W-8 or Form 8233 (see Publication 515, Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Entities).

Nonresident alien who becomes a resident alien. Generally, only a nonresident alien individual may use the terms of a tax treaty to reduce or eliminate U.S. tax on certain types of income. However, most tax treaties contain a provision known as a "saving clause." Exceptions specified in the saving clause may permit an exemption from tax to continue for certain types of income even after the payee has otherwise become a U.S. resident alien for tax purposes.

If you are a U.S. resident alien who is relying on an exception contained in the saving clause of a tax treaty to claim an exemption from U.S. tax on certain types of income, you must attach a statement to Form W-9 that specifies the following five items:

1. The treaty country. Generally, this must be the same treaty under which you claimed exemption from tax as a nonresident alien.
2. The treaty article addressing the income.
3. The article number (or location) in the tax treaty that contains the saving clause and its exceptions.
4. The type and amount of income that qualifies for the exemption from tax.
5. Sufficient facts to justify the exemption from tax under the terms of the treaty article.

Example. Article 20 of the U.S.-China income tax treaty allows an exemption from tax for scholarship income received by a Chinese student temporarily present in the United States. Under U.S. law, this student will become a resident alien for tax purposes if his or her stay in the United States exceeds 5 calendar years. However, paragraph 2 of the first Protocol to the U.S.-China treaty (dated April 30, 1984) allows the provisions of Article 20 to continue to apply even after the Chinese student becomes a resident alien of the United States. A Chinese student who qualifies for this exception (under paragraph 2 of the first protocol) and is relying on this exception to claim an exemption from tax on his or her scholarship or fellowship income would attach to Form W-9 a statement that includes the information described above to support that exemption.

If you are a nonresident alien or a foreign entity, give the requester the appropriate completed Form W-8 or Form 8233.

What is backup withholding? Persons making certain payments to you must under certain conditions withhold and pay to the IRS a percentage of such payments. This is called "backup withholding." Payments that may be subject to backup withholding include interest, tax-exempt interest, dividends, broker and barter exchange transactions, rents, royalties, nonemployee pay, payments made in settlement of payment card and third party network transactions, and certain payments from fishing boat operators. Real estate transactions are not subject to backup withholding.

You will not be subject to backup withholding on payments you receive if you give the requester your correct TIN, make the proper certifications, and report all your taxable interest and dividends on your tax return.

Payments you receive will be subject to backup withholding if:

1. You do not furnish your TIN to the requester,
2. You do not certify your TIN when required (see the Part II instructions on page 3 for details),
3. The IRS tells the requester that you furnished an incorrect TIN,
4. The IRS tells you that you are subject to backup withholding because you did not report all your interest and dividends on your tax return (for reportable interest and dividends only), or
5. You do not certify to the requester that you are not subject to backup withholding under 4 above (for reportable interest and dividend accounts opened after 1983 only).

Certain payees and payments are exempt from backup withholding. See *Exempt payee code* on page 3 and the separate Instructions for the Requester of Form W-9 for more information.

Also see *Special rules for partnerships* on page 1.

What is FATCA reporting? The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) requires a participating foreign financial institution to report all United States account holders that are specified United States persons. Certain payees are exempt from FATCA reporting. See *Exemption from FATCA reporting code* on page 3 and the instructions for the Requester of Form W-9 for more information.

Updating Your Information

You must provide updated information to any person to whom you claimed to be an exempt payee if you are no longer an exempt payee and anticipate receiving reportable payments in the future from this person. For example, you may need to provide updated information if you are a C corporation that elects to be an S corporation, or if you no longer are tax exempt. In addition, you must furnish a new Form W-9 if the name or TIN changes for the account, for example, if the grantor of a grantor trust dies.

Penalties

Failure to furnish TIN. If you fail to furnish your correct TIN to a requester, you are subject to a penalty of \$50 for each such failure unless your failure is due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect.

Civil penalty for false information with respect to withholding. If you make a false statement with no reasonable basis that results in no backup withholding, you are subject to a \$500 penalty.

Criminal penalty for falsifying information. Willfully falsifying certifications or affirmations may subject you to criminal penalties including fines and/or imprisonment.

Misuse of TINs. If the requester discloses or uses TINs in violation of federal law, the requester may be subject to civil and criminal penalties.

Specific Instructions

Name

If you are an individual, you must generally enter the name shown on your income tax return. However, if you have changed your last name, for instance, due to marriage without informing the Social Security Administration of the name change, enter your first name, the last name shown on your social security card, and your new last name.

If the account is in joint names, list first, and then circle, the name of the person or entity whose number you entered in Part I of the form.

Sole proprietor. Enter your individual name as shown on your income tax return on the "Name" line. You may enter your business, trade, or "doing business as (DBA)" name on the "Business name/disregarded entity name" line.

Partnership, C Corporation, or S Corporation. Enter the entity's name on the "Name" line and any business, trade, or "doing business as (DBA) name" on the "Business name/disregarded entity name" line.

Disregarded entity. For U.S. federal tax purposes, an entity that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner is treated as a "disregarded entity." See Regulation section 301.7701-2(c)(2)(iii). Enter the owner's name on the "Name" line. The name of the entity entered on the "Name" line should never be a disregarded entity. The name on the "Name" line must be the name shown on the income tax return on which the income should be reported. For example, if a foreign LLC that is treated as a disregarded entity for U.S. federal tax purposes has a single owner that is a U.S. person, the U.S. owner's name is required to be provided on the "Name" line. If the direct owner of the entity is also a disregarded entity, enter the first owner that is not disregarded for federal tax purposes. Enter the disregarded entity's name on the "Business name/disregarded entity name" line. If the owner of the disregarded entity is a foreign person, the owner must complete an appropriate Form W-8 instead of a Form W-9. This is the case even if the foreign person has a U.S. TIN.

Note. Check the appropriate box for the U.S. federal tax classification of the person whose name is entered on the "Name" line (individual/sole proprietor, Partnership, C Corporation, S Corporation, Trust/estate).

Limited Liability Company (LLC). If the person identified on the "Name" line is an LLC, check the "Limited liability company" box only and enter the appropriate code for the U.S. federal tax classification in the space provided. If you are an LLC that is treated as a partnership for U.S. federal tax purposes, enter "P" for partnership. If you are an LLC that has filed a Form 8832 or a Form 2553 to be taxed as a corporation, enter "C" for C corporation or "S" for S corporation, as appropriate. If you are an LLC that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner under Regulation section 301.7701-3 (except for employment and excise tax), do not check the LLC box unless the owner of the LLC (required to be identified on the "Name" line) is another LLC that is not disregarded for U.S. federal tax purposes. If the LLC is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner, enter the appropriate tax classification of the owner identified on the "Name" line.

Other entities. Enter your business name as shown on required U.S. federal tax documents on the "Name" line. This name should match the name shown on the charter or other legal document creating the entity. You may enter any business, trade, or DBA name on the "Business name/disregarded entity name" line.

Exemptions

If you are exempt from backup withholding and/or FATCA reporting, enter in the *Exemptions* box, any code(s) that may apply to you. See *Exempt payee code* and *Exemption from FATCA reporting code* on page 3.

Exempt payee code. Generally, individuals (including sole proprietors) are not exempt from backup withholding. Corporations are exempt from backup withholding for certain payments, such as interest and dividends. Corporations are not exempt from backup withholding for payments made in settlement of payment card or third party network transactions.

Note. If you are exempt from backup withholding, you should still complete this form to avoid possible erroneous backup withholding.

The following codes identify payees that are exempt from backup withholding:

- 1—An organization exempt from tax under section 501(a), any IRA, or a custodial account under section 403(b)(7) if the account satisfies the requirements of section 401(f)(2)
- 2—The United States or any of its agencies or instrumentalities
- 3—A state, the District of Columbia, a possession of the United States, or any of their political subdivisions or instrumentalities
- 4—A foreign government or any of its political subdivisions, agencies, or instrumentalities
- 5—A corporation
- 6—A dealer in securities or commodities required to register in the United States, the District of Columbia, or a possession of the United States
- 7—A futures commission merchant registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission
- 8—A real estate investment trust
- 9—An entity registered at all times during the tax year under the Investment Company Act of 1940
- 10—A common trust fund operated by a bank under section 584(a)
- 11—A financial institution
- 12—A middleman known in the investment community as a nominee or custodian
- 13—A trust exempt from tax under section 664 or described in section 4947

The following chart shows types of payments that may be exempt from backup withholding. The chart applies to the exempt payees listed above, 1 through 13.

| IF the payment is for . . . | THEN the payment is exempt for . . . |
|--|---|
| Interest and dividend payments | All exempt payees except for 7 |
| Broker transactions | Exempt payees 1 through 4 and 6 through 11 and all C corporations. S corporations must not enter an exempt payee code because they are exempt only for sales of noncovered securities acquired prior to 2012. |
| Barter exchange transactions and patronage dividends | Exempt payees 1 through 4 |
| Payments over \$600 required to be reported and direct sales over \$5,000 ¹ | Generally, exempt payees 1 through 5 ² |
| Payments made in settlement of payment card or third party network transactions | Exempt payees 1 through 4 |

¹ See Form 1099-MISC, Miscellaneous Income, and its instructions.
² However, the following payments made to a corporation and reportable on Form 1099-MISC are not exempt from backup withholding: medical and health care payments, attorneys' fees, gross proceeds paid to an attorney, and payments for services paid by a federal executive agency.

Exemption from FATCA reporting code. The following codes identify payees that are exempt from reporting under FATCA. These codes apply to persons submitting this form for accounts maintained outside of the United States by certain foreign financial institutions. Therefore, if you are only submitting this form for an account you hold in the United States, you may leave this field blank. Consult with the person requesting this form if you are uncertain if the financial institution is subject to these requirements.

- A—An organization exempt from tax under section 501(a) or any individual retirement plan as defined in section 7701(a)(37)
- B—The United States or any of its agencies or instrumentalities
- C—A state, the District of Columbia, a possession of the United States, or any of their political subdivisions or instrumentalities
- D—A corporation the stock of which is regularly traded on one or more established securities markets, as described in Reg. section 1.1472-1(c)(1)(i)
- E—A corporation that is a member of the same expanded affiliated group as a corporation described in Reg. section 1.1472-1(c)(1)(i)
- F—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 any state

- G—A real estate investment trust
- H—A regulated investment company as defined in section 851 or an entity registered at all times during the tax year under the Investment Company Act of 1940
- I—A common trust fund as defined in section 584(a)
- J—A bank as defined in section 581
- K—A broker
- L—A trust exempt from tax under section 664 or described in section 4947(a)(1)
- M—A tax exempt trust under a section 403(b) plan or section 457(g) plan

Part I. Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

Enter your TIN in the appropriate box. If you are a resident alien and you do not have and are not eligible to get an SSN, your TIN is your IRS individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN). Enter it in the social security number box. If you do not have an ITIN, see *How to get a TIN* below.

If you are a sole proprietor and you have an EIN, you may enter either your SSN or EIN. However, the IRS prefers that you use your SSN.

If you are a single-member LLC that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner (see *Limited Liability Company (LLC)* on page 2), enter the owner's SSN (or EIN, if the owner has one). Do not enter the disregarded entity's EIN. If the LLC is classified as a corporation or partnership, enter the entity's EIN.

Note. See the chart on page 4 for further clarification of name and TIN combinations.

How to get a TIN. If you do not have a TIN, apply for one immediately. To apply for an SSN, get Form SS-5, Application for a Social Security Card, from your local Social Security Administration office or get this form online at www.ssa.gov. You may also get this form by calling 1-800-772-1213. Use Form W-7, Application for IRS Individual Taxpayer Identification Number, to apply for an ITIN, or Form SS-4, Application for Employer Identification Number, to apply for an EIN. You can apply for an EIN online by accessing the IRS website at www.irs.gov/businesses and clicking on Employer Identification Number (EIN) under Starting a Business. You can get Forms W-7 and SS-4 from the IRS by visiting IRS.gov or by calling 1-800-TAX-FORM (1-800-829-3676).

If you are asked to complete Form W-9 but do not have a TIN, apply for a TIN and write "Applied For" in the space for the TIN, sign and date the form, and give it to the requester. For interest and dividend payments, and certain payments made with respect to readily tradable instruments, generally you will have 60 days to get a TIN and give it to the requester before you are subject to backup withholding on payments. The 60-day rule does not apply to other types of payments. You will be subject to backup withholding on all such payments until you provide your TIN to the requester.

Note. Entering "Applied For" means that you have already applied for a TIN or that you intend to apply for one soon.

Caution: A disregarded U.S. entity that has a foreign owner must use the appropriate Form W-8.

Part II. Certification

To establish to the withholding agent that you are a U.S. person, or resident alien, sign Form W-9. You may be requested to sign by the withholding agent even if items 1, 4, or 5 below indicate otherwise.

For a joint account, only the person whose TIN is shown in Part I should sign (when required). In the case of a disregarded entity, the person identified on the "Name" line must sign. Exempt payees, see *Exempt payee code* earlier.

Signature requirements. Complete the certification as indicated in items 1 through 5 below.

1. **Interest, dividend, and barter exchange accounts opened before 1984 and broker accounts considered active during 1983.** You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification.
2. **Interest, dividend, broker, and barter exchange accounts opened after 1983 and broker accounts considered inactive during 1983.** You must sign the certification or backup withholding will apply. If you are subject to backup withholding and you are merely providing your correct TIN to the requester, you must cross out item 2 in the certification before signing the form.
3. **Real estate transactions.** You must sign the certification. You may cross out item 2 of the certification.
4. **Other payments.** You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification unless you have been notified that you have previously given an incorrect TIN. "Other payments" include payments made in the course of the requester's trade or business for rents, royalties, goods (other than bills for merchandise), medical and health care services (including payments to corporations), payments to a nonemployee for services, payments made in settlement of payment card and third party network transactions, payments to certain fishing boat crew members and fishermen, and gross proceeds paid to attorneys (including payments to corporations).
5. **Mortgage interest paid by you, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, qualified tuition program payments (under section 529), IRA, Coverdell ESA, Archer MSA or HSA contributions or distributions, and pension distributions.** You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification.

What Name and Number To Give the Requester

| For this type of account: | Give name and SSN of: |
|---|---|
| 1. Individual | The individual |
| 2. Two or more individuals (joint account) | The actual owner of the account or, if combined funds, the first individual on the account ¹ |
| 3. Custodian account of a minor (Uniform Gift to Minors Act) | The minor ² |
| 4. a. The usual revocable savings trust (grantor is also trustee) b. So-called trust account that is not a legal or valid trust under state law | The grantor-trustee ³ The actual owner ¹ |
| 5. Sole proprietorship or disregarded entity owned by an individual | The owner ³ |
| 6. Grantor trust filing under Optional Form 1099 Filing Method 1 (see Regulation section 1.671-4(b)(2)(i)(A)) | The grantor ⁴ |
| For this type of account: | Give name and EIN of: |
| 7. Disregarded entity not owned by an individual | The owner |
| 8. A valid trust, estate, or pension trust | Legal entity ⁴ |
| 9. Corporation or LLC electing corporate status on Form 8832 or Form 2553 | The corporation |
| 10. Association, club, religious, charitable, educational, or other tax-exempt organization | The organization |
| 11. Partnership or multi-member LLC | The partnership |
| 12. A broker or registered nominee | The broker or nominee |
| 13. Account with the Department of Agriculture in the name of a public entity (such as a state or local government, school district, or prison) that receives agricultural program payments | The public entity |
| 14. Grantor trust filing under the Form 1041 Filing Method or the Optional Form 1099 Filing Method 2 (see Regulation section 1.671-4(b)(2)(i)(B)) | The trust |

¹ List first and circle the name of the person whose number you furnish. If only one person on a joint account has an SSN, that person's number must be furnished.

² Circle the minor's name and furnish the minor's SSN.

³ You must show your individual name and you may also enter your business or "DBA" name on the "Business name/disregarded entity" name line. You may use either your SSN or EIN (if you have one), but the IRS encourages you to use your SSN.

⁴ List first and circle the name of the trust, estate, or pension trust. (Do not furnish the TIN of the personal representative or trustee unless the legal entity itself is not designated in the account title.) Also see *Special rules for partnerships* on page 1.

*Note. Grantor also must provide a Form W-9 to trustee of trust.

Note. If no name is circled when more than one name is listed, the number will be considered to be that of the first name listed.

Secure Your Tax Records from Identity Theft

Identity theft occurs when someone uses your personal information such as your name, social security number (SSN), or other identifying information, without your permission, to commit fraud or other crimes. An identity thief may use your SSN to get a job or may file a tax return using your SSN to receive a refund.

To reduce your risk:

- Protect your SSN,
- Ensure your employer is protecting your SSN, and
- Be careful when choosing a tax preparer.

If your tax records are affected by identity theft and you receive a notice from the IRS, respond right away to the name and phone number printed on the IRS notice or letter.

If your tax records are not currently affected by identity theft but you think you are at risk due to a lost or stolen purse or wallet, questionable credit card activity or credit report, contact the IRS Identity Theft Hotline at 1-800-908-4490 or submit Form 14039.

For more information, see Publication 4535, Identity Theft Prevention and Victim Assistance.

Victims of identity theft who are experiencing economic harm or a system problem, or are seeking help in resolving tax problems that have not been resolved through normal channels, may be eligible for Taxpayer Advocate Service (TAS) assistance. You can reach TAS by calling the TAS toll-free case intake line at 1-877-777-4778 or TTY/TDD 1-800-829-4059.

Protect yourself from suspicious emails or phishing schemes. Phishing is the creation and use of email and websites designed to mimic legitimate business emails and websites. The most common act is sending an email to a user falsely claiming to be an established legitimate enterprise in an attempt to scam the user into surrendering private information that will be used for identity theft.

The IRS does not initiate contacts with taxpayers via emails. Also, the IRS does not request personal detailed information through email or ask taxpayers for the PIN numbers, passwords, or similar secret access information for their credit card, bank, or other financial accounts.

If you receive an unsolicited email claiming to be from the IRS, forward this message to phishing@irs.gov. You may also report misuse of the IRS name, logo, or other IRS property to the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration at 1-800-366-4484. You can forward suspicious emails to the Federal Trade Commission at: spam@uce.gov or contact them at www.ftc.gov/idtheft or 1-877-IDTHEFT (1-877-438-4338).

Visit irs.gov to learn more about identity theft and how to reduce your risk.

Privacy Act Notice

Section 6109 of the Internal Revenue Code requires you to provide your correct TIN to persons (including federal agencies) who are required to file information returns with the IRS to report interest, dividends, or certain other income paid to you; mortgage interest you paid; the acquisition or abandonment of secured property; the cancellation of debt; or contributions you made to an IRA, Archer MSA, or HSA. The person collecting this form uses the information on the form to file information returns with the IRS, reporting the above information. Routine uses of this information include giving it to the Department of Justice for civil and criminal litigation and to cities, states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. commonwealths and possessions for use in administering their laws. The information also may be disclosed to other countries under a treaty, to federal and state agencies to enforce civil and criminal laws, or to federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies to combat terrorism. You must provide your TIN whether or not you are required to file a tax return. Under section 3406, payers must generally withhold a percentage of taxable interest, dividend, and certain other payments to a payee who does not give a TIN to the payer. Certain penalties may also apply for providing false or fraudulent information.