

Certificate of Foreign Status of Beneficial Owner

See separate instructions.
Give this form to the bank representative. Do not send to the IRS.

Do not use this form for:

- A U.S. citizen or other U.S. person, including a resident alien individual W-9
 - A person claiming an exemption from U.S. withholding on income effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States W-8ECI
 - A foreign partnership, a foreign simple trust, or a foreign grantor trust (see instructions for exceptions) W-8ECI or W-81MY
 - A foreign government, international organization, foreign central bank of issue, foreign tax-exempt organization, foreign private foundation, or government of a U.S. possession that received effectively connected income or that is claiming the applicability of section(s) 115(2), 501(c), 892, 895, or 1443(b) (see instructions W-8ECI or W-8EXP
- Note:** These entities should use Form W-8BEN if they are claiming treaty benefits or are providing the form only to claim they are a foreign person exempt from backup withholding .
- A person acting as an intermediary W-81MY
- Note:** See W-8 self-selection chart on the back of this form .

Instead use form:

Part I Identification of Beneficial Owner

1 Name of individual or organization	2 Country of incorporation or organization
3 Type of beneficial owner: <input type="checkbox"/> Individual <input type="checkbox"/> Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> Disregarded entity <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Simple Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Grantor Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Complex Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Estate <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Central bank of issue <input type="checkbox"/> Tax-exempt organization <input type="checkbox"/> Private foundation <input type="checkbox"/> International organization	
4 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 (do not abbreviate)
5 Mailing address (if different from above).	
City or town, state or province. Include postal code where appropriate.	Country (do not abbreviate)
6 U.S. taxpayer identification number. If required (see instructions). <input type="checkbox"/> SSN or ITIN <input type="checkbox"/> EIN	
7 Account number(s).	

Part II Claim of Tax Treaty Benefits. (Dividend income only. Not required for deposit account interest).

8 I certify that (check all that apply):

- a The beneficial owner is a resident of _____ within the meaning of the income tax treaty between the United States and that country.
- b If required, the U.S. taxpayer identification number is stated on line 6 (see instructions).
- c The beneficial owner is not an individual, derives the item (or items) or income for which the treaty benefits are claimed, and, if applicable, meets the requirements of the treaty provision dealing with limitation on benefits (see instructions)

9 Special rates and conditions (if applicable-see instructions): The beneficial owner is claiming the provisions of Article _____ of the treaty identified on line 8 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 beneficial owner (or am authorized to sign for the beneficial owner) of all the income to which this form relates.
- The beneficial owner is not a U.S. person, and
- The income to which this form relates is not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States.

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.

Sign Here ■

Signature of beneficial owner (or individual authorized to sign for beneficial owner)	Date (MM-DD-YYYY)	Capacity in which acting
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For Bank Use Only

Tax Certification Self-Selection Chart (consult your tax advisor with any questions)

Use Form W-9 if you are:

- a US citizen
- a US resident alien (“green card”)
- a US business (corporation, partnership, or unincorporated business)
- a US person who is a partner in a foreign partnership
- a US estate
- a US trust
- a foreign-controlled US trust that elects US status under IRS regulations

Use Form W-8BEN if you are:

- a foreign individual, and the beneficial owner of income that is not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the US
- a foreign corporation, and the beneficial owner of income that is not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the US
- an unincorporated business with a single foreign owner, and the beneficial owner of income that is not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the US
- a foreign person who is a partner in a foreign partnership
- a foreign estate
- a foreign trust that is not owned by the grantor and not required to distribute all income currently (“complex trust”). Other foreign trusts should see Form W-8IMY, below.
- a foreign government claiming exemption from backup withholding on bank deposit interest, or claiming reduced tax rates under a treaty (also see Form W-8EXP, below)
- an international organization claiming exemption from backup withholding on bank deposit interest, or claiming reduced tax rates under a treaty (also see Form W-8EXP, below)
- a foreign central bank of issue claiming exemption from backup withholding on bank deposit interest, or claiming reduced tax rates under a treaty (also see Form W-8EXP, below)
- a foreign tax-exempt organization claiming exemption from backup withholding on bank deposit interest, or claiming reduced tax rates under a treaty (also see Form W-8EXP, below)
- a foreign private foundation claiming exemption from backup withholding on bank deposit interest, or claiming reduced tax rates under a treaty (also see Form W-8EXP, below)
- the government of a US possession claiming exemption from backup withholding on bank deposit interest, or claiming reduced tax rates under a treaty (also see Form W-8EXP, below)

Use Form W-8EXP if you are:

- a foreign government claiming the applicability of Internal Revenue Code Section 892
- an international organization claiming the applicability of Internal Revenue Code Section 892
- a foreign central bank of issue claiming the applicability of Internal Revenue Code Section 892 or 895
- a foreign tax-exempt organization claiming the applicability of Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c)
- a foreign private foundation claiming the applicability of Internal Revenue Code Section 1443(b)
- the government of a US possession claiming the applicability of Internal Revenue Code Section 115 (2)

Use Form W-8IMY if you are:

- a foreign partnership (in addition, each partner must complete Form W-8BEN or Form W-9)
- a foreign trust that is either owned by a grantor (“grantor trust”) or required to distribute all income currently (“simple trust”). In addition, each grantor or income recipient must complete Form W-8BEN, Form W-8EXP, or Form W-9, whichever applies.
- a foreign custodian, nominee, or agent acting on behalf of others (in addition, each beneficial owner must complete Form W-8BEN or Form W-9)
- an IRS-approved Qualified Intermediary
- a nonqualified intermediary or other foreign flow-through entity (in addition, each beneficial owner must complete Form W-8BEN or Form W-9)
- a US branch of a foreign bank acting as an intermediary
- a US branch of a foreign insurance company acting as an intermediary

Use Form W-8ECI if you are:

- any foreigner claiming a US withholding tax exemption for income that is effectively connected with the conduct of trade or business in the US (a US Taxpayer Identification Number is required for this form to be valid).

Instructions for Form W-8BEN

(Rev. December 2000)

Certificate of Foreign Status of Beneficial Owner

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

General Instructions

Purpose of Form.

If you receive certain types of income, you must provide Form W-8BEN to:

- Establish that you are a foreign person.
- Claim that you are the beneficial owner of the income for which Form W-8BEN is being provided; and
- If applicable, claim a reduced rate of, or exemption from, withholding as a resident of a foreign country with which the United States has an income tax treaty.

You may also be required to submit Form W-8BEN to claim an exception from domestic information reporting and backup withholding at a 31% rate, including for certain types of income that are not subject to foreign-person withholding. Such income includes

- Short-term (183 days or less original issue discount (OID)).
- Bank deposit interest.

A withholding agent or payer of the income may rely on a properly completed Form W-8BEN to treat a payment associated with the Form W-8BEN as a payment to a foreign person who beneficially owns the amounts paid. If applicable, the withholding agent may rely on the Form W-8BEN to apply a reduced rate of withholding at source.

Provide Form W-8BEN to the withholding agent or payer before income is paid or credited to you. Failure to provide a Form W-8BEN when requested may lead to withholding of a 30% or 31% amount from the payment.

Who must file. You must give Form W-8BEN to the withholding agent or payer if you are a foreign person and you are the beneficial owner of an amount subject to withholding. Submit Form W-8BEN when requested by the withholding agent or payer whether or not you are claiming a reduced rate of, or exemption from, withholding.

Do not use Form W-8BEN if:

- You are a U.S. citizen (even if you reside outside the United States) or other U.S. person (including a resident alien individual). Instead, use Form W-9, Request for Taxpayer identification Number and Certification.
- You are a disregarded entity with a single owner that is a U.S. person. Instead, provide Form W-9.
- You are receiving income that is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States. Instead, provide Form W-8ECI, Certificate of Foreign Person's Claim for Exemption From Withholding on Income Effectively Connected With the Conduct of a Trade or Business in the United States. If any of the income for which you have provided a Form W-8BEN becomes effectively connected, this is a change in circumstances and Form W-8BEN is no longer valid. You must file Form W-8ECI.
- You are filing for a foreign government, international organization, foreign central bank of issue, foreign

tax-organization, foreign private foundation, or government of a U.S. possession claiming the applicability of section 115(2), 501(c), 892, 895, or 1443(b). Instead, provide Form W-8EXP, Certificate of Foreign Government or Other Foreign Organization for United States Tax Withholding. You should use Form W-8ECI if you received effectively connected income (e.g., income from commercial activities).

- You are a foreign flow-through entity claiming treaty benefits. Instead, provide Form W-8IMY, Certificate of Foreign Intermediary, Foreign Flow-Through Entity, or Certain U.S. Branches for United States Tax Withholding. However, if you are a partner, beneficiary, or owner of a flow-through entity and you are not yourself a flow-through entity, you may be required to furnish a Form W-8BEN to the flow-through entity.
- You are a withholding foreign partnership or a withholding foreign trust. A withholding foreign partnership or a withholding foreign trust is a foreign partnership or trust that has entered into a withholding agreement with the IRS under which it agrees to assume primary withholding responsibility for each partner's, beneficiary's, or owner's distributive share of income subject to withholding that is paid to the partnership or trust. Instead, provide Form W-8IMY.
- You are acting as an intermediary (i.e., acting not for your own account, but for the account of others as an agent, nominee, or custodian). Instead provide Form W-8IMY.

Giving Form W-8BEN to the withholding agent. Do not send Form W-8BEN to the IRS. Instead, give it to the person who is requesting it from you. Generally, this will be the person from whom you receive the payment or who credits your account. Give Form W-8BEN to the person requesting it before the payment is made to you or credited to your account. If you do not provide this form, the withholding agent may have to withhold at a 30% (foreign-person withholding) or 31% (backup withholding) rate. If you receive more than one type of income from a single withholding agent for which you claim different benefits, the withholding agent may, at its option, require to submit a Form W-8BEN for each different type of income.

Generally, a separate Form W-8BEN must be given to each withholding agent.

Note: *If you own the income or account jointly with one or more other persons, the income or account will be treated by the withholding agent as owned by a foreign person if Forms W-8BEN are provided by all of the owners. If the withholding agent receives a Form W-9 from any of the joint owners, the payment must be treated as made to a U.S. person.*

Change in circumstances. If a change in circumstances makes any information on the Form W-8BEN you have submitted incorrect, you must notify the withholding agent or payer within 30 days of the change in circumstances and you must file a new Form W-8BEN or other appropriate form.

If you use Form W-8BEN to certify that you are a foreign person, a change of address to an address in the United States is a change in circumstances. Generally, a change of address within the same foreign country is not a change in

circumstances. However, if you use Form W-8BEN to claim treaty benefits, a move to the United States or outside the country where you have been claiming treaty benefits is a change in circumstances. In that case, you must notify the withholding agent or payer within 30 days of the move.

If you become a U.S. citizen or resident after you submit Form W-8BEN, you are no longer subject to the 30% foreign person withholding rate. You must notify the withholding agent or payer within 30 days of becoming a U.S. citizen or resident. You may be required to provide a Form W-9.

Expiration of Form W-8BEN. Generally, a Form W-8BEN will remain in effect for a period starting on the date the form is signed and ending on the last day of the third succeeding calendar year, unless a change in circumstances makes any information on the form incorrect.

Definitions

Beneficial owner. For payments other than those for which a reduced rate of withholding is claimed under an income tax treaty, the beneficial owner of income is generally the person who is required under U.S. tax principles to include the income in gross income on a tax return. A person is not a beneficial owner of income, however, to the extent that person is receiving the income as a nominee, agent, or custodian, or to the extent the person is a conduit whose participation in a transaction is disregarded.

Foreign partnerships, foreign simple trusts, and foreign grantor trusts are not the beneficial owners of income paid to the partnership or trust. The beneficial owners of income paid to a foreign partnership are generally the partners in the partnership, provided that the partner is not itself a partnership, foreign simple or grantor trust, nominee or other agent. The beneficial owners of income paid to a foreign simple trust (i.e., a foreign trust that is described in section 651(a)) are generally the beneficiaries of the trust, if the beneficiary is not a foreign partnership, foreign simple or grantor trust, nominee or other agent. The beneficiaries of a foreign grantor trust (i.e., a foreign trust to the extent that all or a portion of the income of the trust is treated as owned by the grantor or another person under sections 671 through 679) are the persons treated as the owners of the trust. The beneficial owners of income paid to a foreign complex trust (i.e., a foreign trust that is not a foreign simple trust or foreign grantor trust) is the trust itself.

The beneficial owner of income paid to a foreign estate is the estate itself.

Note: *A payment to a U.S. partnership, U.S. trust, or U.S. estate is treated as a payment to a U.S. payee that is not subject to 30% foreign-person withholding. A U.S. partnership, trust, or estate should provide the withholding agent with a Form W-9.*

Foreign person. A foreign person includes a nonresident alien individual, a foreign corporation, a foreign partnership, a foreign trust, a foreign estate, and any other person that is not a U.S. person. It also includes a foreign branch or office of a U.S. financial institution or U.S. clearing organization if the foreign branch is a qualified intermediary. Generally, a payment to a U.S. branch of a foreign person is a payment to a foreign person.

Non-resident alien individual. Any individual who is not a

citizen or resident of the United States is a nonresident alien individual. An alien individual meeting either the "green card test" or the "substantial presence test" for the calendar year is a resident alien. Any person not meeting either test is a nonresident alien individual. Additionally, an alien individual who is a resident of a foreign country under the residence article of an income tax treaty, or an alien individual who is a resident of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or American Samoa is a nonresident alien individual. See **Pub. 511**, U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens, for more information on resident and nonresident alien status.

Note: *Even though a nonresident alien individual married to a U.S. citizen or resident alien may choose to be treated as a resident alien for certain purposes (e.g., filing a joint income tax return), such individual is still treated as a nonresident alien for withholding tax purposes on all income except wages.*

Flow-through entity. A flow-through entity is a foreign partnership (other than a withholding foreign partnership), a foreign simple or foreign grantor trust (other than a withholding foreign trust), or, for payments for which a reduced rate of withholding is claimed under an income tax treaty, any entity to the extent the entity is considered to be fiscally transparent (see below) with respect to the payment by an interest holder's jurisdiction.

Fiscally transparent entity. An entity is treated as fiscally transparent with respect to an item of income for which treaty benefits are claimed to the extent that the interest holders in the entity must, on a current basis, take into account separately their shares of an item of income paid to the entity, whether or not distributed, and must determine the character of the items of income as if they were realized directly from the sources from which realized by the entity. For example, partnerships, common trust funds, and simple trusts or grantor trusts are generally considered to be fiscally transparent with respect to items of income received by them.

Disregarded entity. A business entity that has a single owner and is not a corporation under Regulations section 301.7701-2(b) is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner.

Specific Instructions

Part 1

Line 1. Enter your name. If you are a disregarded entity with a single owner who is a foreign person this form should be completed and signed by your foreign single owner. If the account to which a payment is made or credited is in the name of the disregarded entity, the foreign single owner should inform the withholding agent of this fact. This may be done by including the name and account number of the disregarded entity on line 7 of the form.

Line 2 If you are a corporation, enter the country of incorporation. If you are another type of entity, enter the country under whose laws you are created, organized, or governed. If you are an individual, enter N/A (for "not applicable").

Line 3. Check the one box that applies. By checking a box, you are representing that you qualify for this classification. You must check the box that represents your classification

(e.g., corporation, partnership, trust, estate, etc.) under U.S. tax principles. **Do not** check the box that describes your status under the law of the treaty country. If you are a partner or disregarded entity receiving a payment for which treaty benefits are being claimed, you must check the "Partnership" or "Disregarded entity" box. If you are a sole proprietor, check the "Individual" box, not the "Disregarded entity" box.

Caution: Only entities that are tax-exempt under section 501 should check the "Tax-exempt organizations" box. Such organizations should use Form W-8BEN only if they are claiming a reduced rate withholding under an income tax treaty or some code exception other than section 501. Use Form W-8 EX P if you are claiming an exemption from withholding under section 501.

Line 4. Your permanent residence address is the address in the country where you claim to be a resident for purposes of that country's income tax. If you are giving Form W-8BEN to claim a reduced rate of withholding under an income tax treaty, you must determine your residency in the manner required by the treaty. Do not show the address of a financial institution, a post office box, or an address used solely for mailing purposes. If you are an individual who does not have a tax residence in any country, your permanent residence is where you normally reside. If you are not an individual and you do not have a tax residence in any country, the permanent residence address is where you maintain your principal office.

Line 5. Enter your mailing address only if it is different from the address you show on line 4.

Line 6. If you are an individual, you are generally required to enter your social security number (SSN). To apply for an SSN, get Form SS-5 from a Social Security Administration (SSA) office. Fill in Form SS-5 and return it to the SSA.

If you do not have an SSN and are not eligible to get one, you must get an individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN). To apply for an ITIN, file Form W-7 with the IRS.

If you are not an individual (e.g., a foreign estate or trust), or you are an individual who is an employer or who is engaged in a U.S. trade or business as a sole proprietor, use Form SS-4, Application for Employer Identification Number, to obtain an EIN.

You must provide a U.S. taxpayer identification number (ITIN) if you are a foreign grantor trust with 5 or fewer grantors.

Note: You may want to obtain and provide a U.S. TIN on Form W-8BEN even though it is not required.

Line 7. This line may be used by the filer of Form W-8BEN or by the withholding agent to whom it is provided to include any referencing information that is useful to the withholding agent in carrying out its obligations. For example, withholding agents who are required to associate the Form W-8BEN with a particular Form W-8IMY may want to use line 7 for a referencing number or code that will make the association clear. A beneficial owner may use line 7 to include the number of the account for which he or she is providing the form.

Part II

Line 8a. Enter the country where you claim to be a resident for income tax treaty purposes.

Line 8b. If you are a foreign grantor trust with 5 or fewer grantors, you must have a TIN whether or not you are claiming treaty benefits.

Line 8c. An entity (but not an individual) that is claiming a reduced rate of withholding under an income tax treaty must represent that it (1) derives the item of income for which the treaty benefit is claimed and (2) meets the limitation on benefits provisions contained in the treaty, if any.

An item of income may be derived by either the entity receiving the item or income or by the interest holders in the entity or, in certain circumstances, both. An item of income paid to an entity is considered to be derived by the entity only if the entity is not fiscally transparent under the laws of the entity's jurisdiction with respect to the item of income. An item of income paid to an entity shall be considered to be derived by the interest holder in the entity only if (1) the interest holder is not fiscally transparent in its jurisdiction with respect to the item of income and (2) the entity is considered to be fiscally transparent under the laws of the interest holders jurisdiction with respect to the item of income. An item of income paid directly to a type of entity specifically identified in a treaty as a resident of a treaty jurisdiction is treated as derived by a resident of that treaty jurisdiction.

If an entity is claiming treaty benefits on its own behalf, it should complete Form W-8BEN. If an interest holder in an entity that is considered fiscally transparent in the interest holder's jurisdiction is claiming a treaty benefit, the interest holder should complete Form W-8BEN on its own behalf and the fiscally transparent entity should associate the interest holder's Form W-8BEN with a Form W-8IMY completed by the entity.

Note: An income tax treaty may not apply to reduce the amount of any tax on an item of income received by an entity that is treated as a domestic corporation for U.S. tax purposes. Therefore, neither the domestic corporation nor its shareholders are entitled to the benefits of a reduction of U.S. income tax on an item of income received from U.S. sources by the corporation.

To determine whether an entity meet the limitation on benefits provisions of a treaty, you must consult the specific provision or articles under the treaties. Income tax treaties are available on the IRS Web Site at www.Irs.gov/ind_info/treaties.html.

Note If you are an entity that derives the income as a resident of a treaty country, you may check this box if the applicable income tax treaty does not contain a "limitation on benefits" provision.

Line 9. Line 9 must be used only if you are claiming treaty benefits that require that you meet conditions not covered by the representations you make in lines 8a through 8c.

Persons who should complete this line include exempt organizations claiming treaty benefits under the exempt organization articles of the treaties with Canada, Mexico, Germany, and the Netherlands.

This is generally not applicable to claiming treaty benefits under an interest or dividends article of a treaty.

Part III

Form W-8BEN must be signed and dated by the beneficial owner of the income, or, if the beneficial owner is not an individual, by an authorized representative or officer of the beneficial owner. If Form W-8BEN is completed by an agent acting under a duly authorized power of attorney, the form must be accompanied by the power of attorney in proper form or copy thereof specifically authorizing the agent to represent the principal in making, executing, and presenting the form. Form 2848, Power of Attorney and Declaration of Representative, may be used for this purpose. The agent, as well as the beneficial owner, may incur liability for the penalties provided for an erroneous, false, or fraudulent form.

