

Annex – Controlling persons

Identify the entity's controlling persons. Attach a separate list if you need to enter the information of more than two controlling persons. Or you can include a separate Form RC518, Declaration of Tax Residence for Individuals – Part XVIII and Part XIX of the Income Tax Act, for each controlling person. Make sure to give the type of controlling person for each controlling person on your list or forms.

Controlling person 1

Last name	First name and initial(s)	Date of birth	Year	Month	Day	Social insurance number
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Type of controlling person

Permanent residence address

Apartment number – street number and name	City
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Province, territory, state, or sub-entity	Country or jurisdiction	Postal or ZIP code
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Mailing address (only if different from the permanent residence address)

Apartment number – street number and name	City
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Province, territory, state, or sub-entity	Country or jurisdiction	Postal or ZIP code
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Declaration of tax residence

Tick (✓) all of the options that apply to the controlling person(s).

The controlling person is a tax resident of Canada.

The controlling person is a tax resident or a citizen of the United States. If you ticked this box, give the controlling person's taxpayer identification number (TIN) from the United States.

TIN from the United States

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If the controlling person does not have a TIN from the United States, has that person applied for one?

Yes No

The controlling person is a tax resident of a jurisdiction other than Canada or the United States. If you ticked this box, give the controlling person's jurisdictions of tax residence and TINs or functional equivalent. If the controlling person does not have a TIN, choose reason 1, 2, or 3, as described in Section 2.

Jurisdiction of tax residence	Taxpayer identification number	Reason

Controlling person 2

Last name	First name and initial(s)	Date of birth	Year	Month	Day	Social insurance number
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Type of controlling person

Permanent residence address

Apartment number – street number and name	City
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Province, territory, state, or sub-entity	Country or jurisdiction	Postal or ZIP code
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Mailing address (only if different from the permanent residence address)

Apartment number – street number and name	City
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Province, territory, state, or sub-entity	Country or jurisdiction	Postal or ZIP code
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Declaration of tax residence

Tick (✓) all of the options that apply to the controlling person(s).

The controlling person is a tax resident of Canada.

The controlling person is a tax resident or a citizen of the United States. If you ticked this box, give the controlling person's taxpayer identification number (TIN) from the United States.

TIN from the United States

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If the controlling person does not have a TIN from the United States, has that person applied for one?

Yes No

The controlling person is a tax resident of a jurisdiction other than Canada or the United States. If you ticked this box, give the controlling person's jurisdictions of tax residence and TINs or functional equivalent. If the controlling person does not have a TIN, choose reason 1, 2, or 3, as described in Section 2.

Jurisdiction of tax residence	Taxpayer identification number	Reason

General information

Financial accounts held by certain non-resident entities, and certain entities controlled by non-resident individuals and/or U.S. persons, have to be reported to the CRA.

Account information reported to the CRA is shared with the government of a foreign jurisdiction in which an entity or one of its controlling persons is a resident of for tax purposes when Canada has an information exchange agreement with that jurisdiction. The CRA shares account information with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service if an entity is a specified U.S. person or one of its controlling persons is a U.S. citizen or resident.

To find out if the financial institution gave account information to the CRA and what information the institution gave, you may ask the institution. To find out if information has been shared with the U.S. or another jurisdiction, you may contact the CRA.

How to Fill Out the Form

Section 1 – Identification of account holder

Use Section 1 to identify the account holder. Sometimes the address of an account holder may be different from its mailing address. If this is the case, give both addresses.

The **account holder** is the person listed or identified as the holder of the financial account by the financial institution that maintains the account. But, when a person other than a financial institution holds a financial account for the benefit of or for another person as an agent, custodian, nominee, signatory, investment advisor, or intermediary, they are not considered the account holder. In such cases, the account holder is the person for whom the account is held.

If a trust or an estate is listed as the holder of a financial account, the trust or the estate is the account holder, not the trustee or the liquidator. Similarly, if a partnership is listed as the holder of a financial account, the partnership is the account holder, not the partners in the partnership.

An account holder also includes any person who can access the cash value or designate a beneficiary under a cash value insurance contract or an annuity contract.

When no person can access the contract's value or change a beneficiary, the account holder is any person named in the contract as an owner and any person who is entitled to receive a future payment under the terms of the contract. When an obligation to pay an amount under the contract becomes fixed, each person entitled to receive a payment is an account holder.

The **policy / account number** is the number the financial institution assigned to the account (such as a bank account number or an insurance policy number). If there is no such number, leave this box blank.

Section 2 – Declaration of tax residence

Use Section 2 to identify the entity's tax residence and taxpayer identification number. If the entity does not have such a number, give the reason.

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

- a) a partnership, a limited partnership, or a similar legal arrangement is considered to reside in the jurisdiction where its place of management is located
- b) a trust is considered to reside in the jurisdiction where its place of management and control is located
- c) an entity that is a "United States person" is a tax resident of the United States

An entity that is a **tax resident** in more than one jurisdiction can rely on the tie-breaker rules in a tax convention (when they apply) to resolve a case of dual tax residence. For more information on tax residency, talk to a tax adviser or go to oecd.org/tax/automatic-exchange/crs-implementation-and-assistance/tax-residency/#d.en.347760. Otherwise, an entity should enter all of the jurisdictions where they are a tax resident and provide their taxpayer identification number (TIN) for each jurisdiction.

A **TIN or functional equivalent** is a unique combination of letters or numbers that a jurisdiction assigns to an individual or entity. The jurisdiction uses a TIN in administering its tax laws to identify an individual or entity. Enter the TIN in its official format. For more details about acceptable TINs, go to oecd.org/tax/automatic-exchange/crs-implementation-and-assistance/tax-identification-numbers/#d.en.347759.

If an entity is a tax resident in the U.S. and does not have a TIN from the U.S., it has 90 days to apply for a TIN and 15 days after it is received to give it to the financial institution. If the entity fails to provide its U.S. TIN to the financial institution, the entity is liable to a \$100 penalty.

If the entity is a tax resident in a jurisdiction other than Canada or the U.S. and does not have a TIN from its jurisdiction of residence, it has 90 days to apply for a TIN and 15 days after it is received to give it to the financial institution, unless its jurisdiction of residence does not issue or require the collection of TINs. If a TIN has not been provided for a jurisdiction of residence, the entity has to provide a reason for not having a TIN. Reasons that fall under "Reason 3: **Other reason**" for not having a TIN include not being eligible to receive one. However, the entity is eligible to receive a TIN and fails to provide it to the financial institution, the entity is liable to a \$500 penalty.

Section 3 – Entity classification

Use Section 3 to identify what type of entity the account holder is.

In Section 3.1, identify if the entity is a financial institution and whether it has a global intermediary identification number (GIIN). A GIIN is a unique identifier the Internal Revenue Service of the United States issues to financial institutions. Reasons for not having a GIIN include being a deemed compliant foreign financial institution or a non-participating foreign financial institution.

A **financial institution** may be a custodial institution, a depository institution, an investment entity, or a specified insurance company. A financial institution resident in Canada may classify itself as a financial institution if it is a Canadian financial institution or a prescribed non-reporting financial institution. These types of entities include the following:

- registered retirement savings plan
- registered pension plan
- tax-free savings account
- registered education savings plan
- registered retirement income fund

Use Section 3.2 to determine whether the financial institution is a type of investment entity that needs to identify its controlling persons in the Annex. An entity has to fill out the Annex if it resides in a non-participating jurisdiction and is an entity described in paragraph b) of the definition of investment entity.

Use Sections 3.3 to 3.5 to determine if an entity, other than a financial institution, has to identify its controlling persons in the Annex.

Section 4 – Certification

Make sure you complete all sections of this form (including the Annex) that apply to the entity, and sign Section 4 before you give this form to the financial institution.

Annex

Use the Annex to identify the controlling persons of the entity.

Controlling persons of an entity are the natural persons who exercise direct or indirect control over the entity. Generally, whether a person exercises control over an entity is determined in a way similar to how beneficial owners are identified for Canada's Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act.

For example, a person is generally considered to control a corporation if they directly or indirectly own or control at least 25% of the corporation. If no individual is named as controlling the corporation, the director or senior official of the corporation is considered the corporation's controlling person.

The social insurance number (SIN) of the controlling person only has to be given on this form if that person has a SIN and is a U.S. person or a non-resident of Canada.

In the case of a trust, controlling persons include its settlors, trustees, any protectors, beneficiaries (or class of beneficiaries), and any other natural persons with ultimate effective control over the trust.

A controlling person of an entity may have control indirectly through another entity. If so, to determine the entity's controlling persons, you have to look through the entity's chain of control or ownership to identify the natural persons who have ultimate effective control over the entity. You then have to report who the controlling persons are. Financial institutions may apply this requirement in a way similar to how beneficial owners are identified for Canada's Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act. In the case where a trust has control over the entity, the controlling persons of the entity include all natural persons who control the trust. In the case where a corporation has control over the entity, the controlling persons include all natural persons who directly or indirectly own or control 25% or more of the corporation.

In the case of a legal arrangement other than a corporation or a trust, controlling persons are persons in equivalent or similar positions to those described above.

For the purposes of Part XVIII and Part XIX, a legal arrangement includes a corporation, a partnership, a trust, and a foundation.

Enter the description that best describes the type of controlling person:

- 1) Direct owner of a corporation
- 2) Indirect owner of a corporation (through an intermediary)
- 3) Director or senior official of a corporation
- 4) Settlor of a trust
- 5) Trustee of a trust
- 6) Protector of a trust
- 7) Beneficiary of a trust
- 8) Other controlling person of a trust
- 9) Equivalent to a settlor of a legal arrangement other than a trust (e.g. partnership)
- 10) Equivalent to a trustee of a legal arrangement other than a trust (e.g. partnership)
- 11) Equivalent to a protector of a legal arrangement other than a trust (e.g. partnership)
- 12) Equivalent to a beneficiary of a legal arrangement other than a trust (e.g. partnership)
- 13) Other controlling person of a legal arrangement other than a trust (e.g. partnership)

Definitions

Active non-financial entity

An active non-financial entity is an entity other than a financial institution that meets at least one of the following criteria:

- a) Less than 50% of the entity's gross income for the preceding fiscal year is passive income and less than 50% of the assets the entity held during the preceding fiscal year are assets that produce or are held to produce passive income
- b) The stock of the entity is regularly traded on an established securities market or the entity is related to an entity whose stock is regularly traded on an established securities market
- c) The entity is a governmental entity, an international organization, a central bank, or an entity wholly owned by one or more of the above
- d) Substantially all of the activities of the entity are made up of holding (in whole or in part) the outstanding stock of, or providing financing and services to, one or more subsidiaries that engage in trades or businesses other than the business of a financial institution. But, an entity does not qualify for this status if the entity functions (or presents itself) as an investment fund. Examples of an investment fund include a private equity fund, a venture capital fund, a leveraged buyout fund, and any investment vehicle whose purpose is to acquire or fund companies and then hold interests in those companies as capital assets for investment purposes
- e) The entity is a start-up and is not yet operating a business and has no operating history, but it is investing capital into assets with the intention of operating a business other than the business of a financial institution. This is as long as the entity does not qualify for this exception later than 24 months after the date it was first organized
- f) The entity is in liquidation and was not a financial institution in the past five years. And, it is in the process of liquidating its assets or is reorganizing with the intention of continuing or restarting operations in a business other than the business of a financial institution
- g) The entity mainly engages in financing and hedging transactions with, or for, related entities that are not financial institutions. It does not provide financing or hedging services to an entity that is not a related entity. This is as long as the group of any such related entities is mainly engaged in a business other than the business of a financial institution

- h) The entity is a non-profit entity that meets all of the following requirements
 - i) It is established and operated in its jurisdiction of residence exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, artistic, cultural, athletic, or educational purposes. Or, it is established and operated in its jurisdiction of residence and is a professional organization, business league, chamber of commerce, labour organization, agricultural or horticultural organization, civic league, or an organization operated exclusively to promote social welfare
 - ii) It does not have to pay income tax in its jurisdiction of residence
 - iii) It has no shareholders or members who have a proprietary or beneficial interest in its income or assets
 - iv) The laws of the entity's jurisdiction of residence that apply or the entity's formation documents do not allow any of the entity's income or assets to be distributed to, or applied for the benefit of, a private person or non-charitable entity other than in line with the entity's charitable activities, as payment of reasonable compensation for services rendered, or as payment representing the fair market value of property the entity bought
 - v) The laws of the entity's jurisdiction of residence that apply or the entity's formation documents require that, as soon as the entity is liquidated or dissolved, all of its assets will be distributed to a governmental entity or other non-profit entity. Or, they will be handed over to the government of the entity's jurisdiction of residence or one of its political subdivisions
- i) The entity is organized in a United States territory and all of the owners of the payee are tax residents of that United States territory

Canadian financial institution

A Canadian financial institution is an entity that is a financial institution resident in Canada or a foreign entity that is a financial institution with a branch in Canada and that is described in any of the following:

- a) an authorized foreign bank within the meaning of section 2 of the Bank Act for its business in Canada, or a bank to which that act applies
- b) a cooperative credit society, a savings and credit union, or a caisse populaire regulated by a provincial act
- c) an association regulated by the Cooperative Credit Associations Act
- d) a central cooperative credit society, as defined in section 2 of the Cooperative Credit Associations Act, or a credit union central or a federation of credit unions or caisses populaires that is regulated by a provincial act other than one enacted by the Government of Quebec

- e) a financial services cooperative regulated by An Act respecting financial services cooperatives, R.S.Q., c. C-67.3 or by An Act respecting the Mouvement Desjardins, S.Q. 2000, c. 77
- f) a life company or a foreign life company that the Insurance Companies Act applies to, or a life insurance company regulated by a provincial act
- g) a company the Trust and Loan Companies Act applies to
- h) a trust company regulated by a provincial act
- i) a loan company regulated by a provincial act
- j) an entity authorized under provincial law to deal in securities or any other financial instruments or to provide portfolio management, investment advice, fund administration, or fund management services
- k) an entity that is presented or promoted to the public as a collective investment vehicle, mutual fund, exchange traded fund, private equity fund, hedge fund, venture capital fund, leveraged buyout fund, or similar investment vehicle that is established to invest or trade in financial assets and is managed by an entity referred to in j) above
- l) an entity that is a clearing house or clearing agency
- m) a department or an agent of the Crown or of a province that accepts deposit liabilities

Investment entity

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

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

Passive income

Passive income generally includes income from the holding of property, such as:

- dividends
- interest
- income equivalent to interest
- rents and royalties (these do not include rents and royalties derived in the conduct of a business done, at least in part, by employees of a non-financial enterprise)
- annuities
- the excess of gains over losses from the sale or exchange of financial assets, which results in passive income
- the excess of gains over losses from transactions (including futures, forwards, options, and similar transactions) in any financial assets
- the excess of foreign currency gains over foreign currency losses
- net income from swaps
- amounts received under cash value insurance contracts

Passive non-financial entity

A passive non-financial entity is an entity that is:

- a) not a financial institution, nor an active non-financial entity
- b) an investment entity described in paragraph b) of the definition of investment entity, which resides in a non-participating jurisdiction
- c) not a withholding foreign partnership or a withholding foreign trust under U.S. Treasury regulations

Related entity

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

- a) in the case of a corporation, more than 50% of the votes and value

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

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

Specified United States person

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

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

Strata/Condominium Corporations

Financial accounts held by a strata/condominium corporation do not have to be reported under Part XIX, as long as:

- a) the entity is exempt from tax under section 149 of the Income Tax Act
- b) the account is only to cover the costs of a condominium or housing co-operative
- c) the amounts in the account may only be used to pay for the expenses of the condominium or housing co-operative
- d) each year, one owner can contribute more than US\$50,000 or no more than 20% of the annual contributions due in the year is attributable to one person

United States person

A United States (U.S.) person is any of the following:

- a) a U.S. citizen or an individual who resides in the United States
- b) a partnership or corporation organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States or any State thereof
- c) a trust, if
 - i) a court in the United States would have the authority under applicable law to deliver orders or judgments about substantially all issues regarding the administration of the trust, and
 - ii) one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all the trust's major decisions
- d) the estate of a person that is a citizen or a resident of the United States