

Tax Compliance – International Exchange of Information Agreement.

Entity Self-Certification form instructions

International Tax regulations require¹ the collection and reporting of certain information about each account holder's tax residency status.

These explanatory notes are to assist you in the completion of these forms and not intended to provide tax advice.

If you have any questions about how to complete this form, please contact your tax adviser.

Barclay Bank PLC and Barclays Bank UK PLC cannot accept a form if we have reason to know, believe or have actual knowledge that the information provided in the form is invalid or incorrect.

It is the responsibility of the person completing the form to ensure that the information provided is complete and valid and, additionally, to provide Barclay Bank PLC and Barclays Bank UK PLC with any additional documentation, information or replacement forms when requested or required.

You may provide this Self-Certification if:

- you are the Beneficial Owner of the assets held in the account to which this form refers; or
- if you are authorised to complete the form on behalf of the Beneficial Owner.

Should you have multiple residencies, please make sure you provide the relevant information for each one, using additional pages if required.

If you have a US tax residency in addition to other tax residencies, you should provide a completed, signed and dated IRS form W9 **in addition** to this Self-Certification form.

¹ The term 'tax regulations' refers to regulations created to enable automatic exchange of information and include Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, various Agreements to Improve International Tax Compliance entered into between the UK, the Crown Dependencies and the Overseas Territories, and the OECD Common Reporting Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information, as implemented in the relevant jurisdictions.

Part I – Entity/Organisation Details

<p>(a) Legal name of Entity or Organisation</p>	<p>(Mandatory) The full name of the Beneficial Owner must be provided. Beneficial Owner in this context means the entity or organisation that is entitled to the income for tax purposes and has the benefit thereof, taking into account the economic, legal, factual and other relevant circumstances under which the income is received; it does not mean a person who receives income as an agent, nominee or mere conduit for another person. Countries' views of the meaning of beneficial owners vary. Therefore you should consult available guidance to determine whether you are considered to be a Beneficial Owner.</p>
<p>(b) Country of Incorporation or Organisation</p>	<p>(Mandatory) If the entity is a corporation, enter the country (and the province, state or other sub-national division where relevant under national law) of incorporation. If it is another type of entity, enter the country (and province, state or other sub-national entity where relevant) under whose laws it is created, organised or governed. If you are a branch, this will be where your principal place of business is.</p>
<p>(c) Permanent Residence Address (Do not use a P.O. box (unless this is your registered address) or an 'in care of address')</p>	<p>(Mandatory) This address will be viewed by Barclays as the tax resident address of the Beneficial Owner unless another address can be substantiated.</p> <p>P.O. Boxes and "in care of addresses" will not be viewed as a permanent residence address.</p> <p>P.O. Boxes may only be acceptable in very limited circumstances; for example, but not restricted to, countries in which Postal Box Addresses are common practice. If you intend to use such an address you should be prepared to provide supporting documentation.</p>
<p>(d) Postcode</p>	<p>(Mandatory) Post code, zip code or local equivalent.</p>
<p>(e) Country</p>	<p>(Mandatory) This should be recognised country in which your residence address is situated (e.g. the United Kingdom rather than e.g. England).</p>
<p>(f) Mailing Address (If different from above)</p>	<p>(Optional) This is the address to which correspondence should be sent if different from that of the permanent residency.</p>

Part II – Tax Residency

<p>I hereby certify that the entity or organisation identified above is a resident of:</p>	<p>(Mandatory) Enter the country where the entity or organisation is resident for tax purposes.</p>
<p>If the organisation is not a Specified Person in the country stated above, please tick box and detail reason in the space provided below.</p>	<p>(If applicable only) The definition of a Specified Person will vary from U.S FATCA (including IGAs), CRS and Crown Dependency and Overseas Territories:</p> <p>CDOT Agreements:</p> <p>The term “Specified United Kingdom Person” means a person or Entity who is resident in the United Kingdom for tax purposes, and includes a person or Entity who is resident in both the United Kingdom and CD under the respective domestic law of each Party, other than:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) a corporation the stock of which is regularly traded on one or more established securities markets;(ii) a corporation that is a member of the same affiliated group, as defined in Section 1471(e)(2) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code, as a corporation described in (i) above;(iii) a Depository Institution;(iv) a broker or dealer in securities, commodities, or derivative financial instruments (including notional principle contracts, futures, forwards, and options) that is registered as such under the laws of the United Kingdom; or(v) an exempt beneficial owner as defined in Annex II.

If the organisation is not a Specified Person in the country stated above, please tick box and detail reason in the space provided below.

U.S FATCA:

The term “**Specified U.S. Person**” means a U.S. Person, other than: (i) a corporation the stock of which is regularly traded on one or more established securities markets; (ii) any 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 clause (i); (iii) the United States or any wholly owned agency or instrumentality thereof; (iv) any State of the United States, any U.S. Territory, any political subdivision of any of the foregoing, or any wholly owned agency or instrumentality of any one or more of the foregoing; (v) any organization exempt from taxation under section 501 (a) or an individual retirement plan as defined in section 7701 (a)(37) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code; (vi) any bank as defined in section 581 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code; (vii) any real estate investment trust as defined in section 856 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code; (viii) any regulated investment company as defined in section 851 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code or any entity registered with the Securities Exchange Commission under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a-64); (ix) any common trust fund as defined in section 584(a) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code; (x) any trust that is exempt from 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; (xi) 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; or (xii) a broker as defined in section 6045(c) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code.

CRS Specified Person (as referred to as a Reportable Person)

The term “**Reportable Person**” means a Reportable Jurisdiction Person other than: (i) a corporation the stock of which is regularly traded on one or more established securities markets; (ii) any corporation that is a Related Entity of a corporation described in clause (i); (iii) a Governmental Entity; (iv) an International Organization; (v) a Central Bank; or (vi) a Financial Institution.

<p>Add the entity or organisation's Tax Identification Number (TIN) or functional equivalent in its country of residence for tax purposes is:</p>	<p>(Mandatory) It is mandatory to supply a Tax Identification Number (TIN) or functional equivalent if the country in which you are tax resident issues such identifiers. If no TIN is yet available or has not yet been issued, please provide an explanation in the box provided.</p> <p>Enter the entity or organisation's TIN under (a) if the entity's country of residence for tax purposes has issued you with a TIN. The TIN is the combination of letters and/or numbers assigned to the entity or organisation by its country of residence (or its tax authorities) to identify the entity for tax purposes.</p>
<p>If no TIN available? Please provide explanation below:</p>	<p>(mandatory if no TIN) When you are unable to provide a TIN, you must explain the reason why. (i.e. when you have not been issued a TIN, i.e. the jurisdiction does not issue such ID),</p>
<p>If the entity or organisation is tax resident in more than one jurisdiction please complete the following section as appropriate.</p>	<p>(If applicable only) Please provide the details per above if the entity or organisation is tax resident in more than one jurisdiction. Parent entities are not required to provide details of branch residences as these will complete their own form. A branch that is the sole holder of an account is not required to provide details of other branches of the parent entity. Please continue on an additional page if required.</p>
<p>If no TIN available? Please provide explanation below:</p>	<p>(mandatory if no TIN) When you are unable to provide a TIN, you must explain the reason why. (i.e. when you have not been issued a TIN, i.e. the jurisdiction does not issue such ID),</p>

Part III – Entity Certification

<p>Section A – For a Financial Institution (FI) to complete</p>	<p>The term “Financial Institution” means a Custodial Institution, a Depository Institution, an Investment Entity, or a Specified Insurance Company.</p>
<p>If your organisation is a FI, please complete (a) or (b) below as appropriate: Please note it is mandatory to complete either Section A or Section B.</p>	<p>(If applicable only Under FATCA, If your organisation is a Financial Institution (FI), the assumption will be that an FI will register with the IRS and obtain a GIIN unless it is able to certify that it is exempted from the Foreign Financial Institution (FFI) category. A GIIN is the identification number used to identify the FFI for FATCA registration purposes and U.S. information reporting purposes.</p> <p>Barclays Bank PLC and Barclays Bank UK PLC is required to verify that the entity name and the GIIN match the IRS database once it is received.</p> <p>If your status requires you to have a GIIN you must provide one. Failure to provide this in a timely manner may result in you being classified as a reportable entity and, where there is US income, in some circumstances there may be withholding applied to any payments.</p>
<p>An investment Entity located in a Non-Participating Jurisdiction and managed by another Financial Institution. If you have ticked this box please complete the details for each Controlling Person in the Section C</p>	<p>Investment Entity located in a Non-Participating Jurisdiction and managed by another Financial Institution”</p> <p>The term “Investment Entity located in a Non-Participating Jurisdiction and managed by another Financial Institution” means any Entity the gross income of which is primarily attributable to investing, reinvesting, or trading in Financial Assets if the Entity is (i) managed by a Financial Institution and (ii) not a Participating Jurisdiction Financial Institution.</p> <p>“Investment Entity managed by another Financial Institution”</p> <p>”An Entity is “managed by” another Entity if the managing Entity performs, either directly or through another service provider on behalf of the managed Entity, any of the activities or operations described in clause (i) above in the definition of ‘Investment Entity’.</p> <p>An Entity only manages another Entity if it has discretionary authority to manage the other Entity’s assets (either in whole or part). Where an Entity is managed by a mix of Financial Institutions, NFEs or individuals, the Entity is considered to be managed by another Entity that is a Depository Institution, a Custodial Institution, a Specified Insurance Company, or the first type of Investment Entity, if any of the managing Entities is such another Entity.</p>

Other Investment Entity	Tick if applicable
Financial Institution – Depository Institution, Custodial Institution or Specified Insurance Company	Tick if applicable
(2) (a) If you have ticked 1(a) or 1(b) above, please provide, if held, your Organisation’s Global Intermediary Identification Number (GIIN) obtained for FATCA Purposes:	Insert GIIN provided by IRS
If you do not have a GIIN but you are sponsored by another entity which is carrying out due diligence for both US FATCA on your behalf and is carrying out your due diligence as a third party service provider under the CRS, please provide their GIIN in the space above and state their name.	Insert sponsoring entity/or third parties name and GIIN, if applicable.
<p>If unable to provide a GIIN, please tick the reason why your organisation does not have a GIIN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. It is a Participating Financial Institution in a IGA Partner Jurisdiction and has not yet obtained a GIIN: ii. It is a Financial Institution that intends to apply for a GIIN but has not yet applied or has not yet received it: iii It is an Exempt Beneficial Owner(i.e. an international organisation): iv. It is a Certified Deemed Compliant Financial Institution (i.e. a registered charity): 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) It is a Participating Financial Institution in an IGA Partner Jurisdiction and has not yet obtained a GIIN: If you are in the process of registering with the IRS but are waiting for a GIIN to be issued, you should complete “applied for” in (vii) Other. Once you have completed this status you have a maximum of 90 days to provide us with your GIIN. (ii) It is a Financial Institution that intends to apply for a GIIN but has not yet applied or has not yet received it: If you are in the process of registering with the IRS but are waiting for a GIIN to be issued, you should complete “applied for” in (vii) Other. Once you have completed this status you have a maximum of 90 days to provide us with GIIN. (iii) Exempt Beneficial Owner: The term “Exempt Beneficial Owner” includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a Governmental Entity; (ii) an International Organisation (iii)a Central Bank; or (iv) An approved entity that is exempt under the local legislation. (iv) It is a Certified Deemed Compliant Financial Institution (i.e. a registered charity):

If unable to provide a GIIN, please tick the reason why your organisation does not have a GIIN: (continued)

v. It is an Owner Documented Financial Institution:

vi. It is a Non-Participating Financial Institution

vii. Other (please state):

(v) Owner Documented Foreign Financial Institution (ODFFI)(Please note this classification is not applicable to CRS/CDOT):

Under US FATCA, ODFFI classification is intended to apply to closely held Passive Investment Vehicles that are Investment Entities, where meeting the obligations under the Agreement would be onerous given the size of the entity.

To be an ODFFI, the following requirements must be satisfied:

- The Financial Institution must not maintain a Financial Account for any Non-Participating Financial Institution;
- The Financial Institution must not be owned by, nor be a member of a group of Related Entities with any Financial Institution that is a Depository Institution, Custodial Institution or Specified Insurance Company.

If you tick this box you will be required to provide supporting documentation. This can be either an owner reporting statement or an auditor's letter that the entity meets the requirements to be classified as an ODFI.

(vi) Non-participating Foreign Financial Institution means a Financial Institution that has not agreed to comply with the due diligence requirements of FATCA and as a result has not registered on the IRS portal. Under US FATCA a NPFFI will be reported and any US source FDAP income will be subject to 30% withholding.

An FI within a CRS participating jurisdiction/IGA jurisdiction should not be an NPFFI as compliance is required under local law.

Section B – For a Non-Financial Entities (NFE) to complete

<p>If your organisation is not a FI, please confirm your organisation's status below:</p>	<p>Organisations not classed as a Financial Institution</p>
<p>Active NFE</p>	<p>An NFE is an Active NFE if it meets any of the criteria listed below. In summary, those criteria refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • active NFEs by reason of income and assets; • publicly traded NFEs; • Governmental Entities, International Organisations, Central Banks, or their wholly owned Entities; • holding NFEs that are members of a nonfinancial group; • start-up NFEs; • NFEs that are liquidating or emerging from bankruptcy; • treasury centres that are members of a nonfinancial group; or • non-profit NFEs. <p>An entity will be classified as Active NFE if it meets any of the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) less than 50% of the NFE's gross income for the preceding calendar year or other appropriate reporting period is passive income and less than 50% of the assets held by the NFE during the preceding calendar year or other appropriate reporting period are assets that produce or are held for the production of passive income; b) the stock of the NFE is regularly traded on an established securities market or the NFE is a Related Entity of an Entity the stock of which is regularly traded on an established securities market; c) the NFE is a Governmental Entity, an International Organisation, a Central Bank, or an Entity wholly owned by one or more of the foregoing; d) substantially all of the activities of the NFE consist 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, except that an Entity does not qualify for this status if the Entity functions (or holds itself out) as an investment fund, such as a private equity fund, venture capital fund, leveraged buyout fund, or any investment vehicle whose purpose is to acquire or fund companies and then hold interests in those companies as capital assets for investment purposes;

Active NFE (continued)

- e) the NFE is not yet operating a business and has no prior operating history, (a “ start-up NFE”) but is investing capital into assets with the intent to operate a business other than that of a Financial Institution, provided that the NFE does not qualify for this exception after the date that is 24 months after the date of the initial organisation of the NFE;
- f) the NFE was not a Financial Institution in the past five years, and is in the process of liquidating its assets or is reorganising with the intent to continue or recommence operations in a business other than that of a Financial Institution;
- g) the NFE primarily engages in financing and hedging transactions with, or for, Related Entities that are not Financial Institutions, and does not provide financing or hedging services to any Entity that is not a Related Entity, provided that the group of any such Related Entities is primarily engaged in a business other than that of a Financial Institution; **or**
- h) the NFE meets all of the following requirements (a “non-profit NFE”) :
 - 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 it is a professional organisation, business league, chamber of commerce, labour organisation, agricultural or horticultural organisation, civic league or an organisation operated exclusively for the promotion of social welfare;
 - ii) it is exempt from 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;

Active NFE (continued)

- iv) the applicable laws of the NFE's jurisdiction of residence or the NFE's formation documents do not permit any income or assets of the NFE to be distributed to, or applied for the benefit of, a private person or non-charitable Entity other than pursuant to the conduct of the NFE's charitable activities, or as payment of reasonable compensation for services rendered, or as payment representing the fair market value of property which the NFE has purchased; and
- v) the applicable laws of the NFE's jurisdiction of residence or the NFE's formation documents require that, upon the NFE's liquidation or dissolution, all of its assets be distributed to a Governmental Entity or other non-profit organisation, or escheat to the government of the NFE's jurisdiction of residence or any political subdivision.

Note: Certain entities (such as U.S. Territory NFFEs) may qualify for Active NFFE status under FATCA but not Active NFE status under the CRS.

<p>If you have ticked (a), please provide the name of the established securities market on which the corporation is regularly traded</p>	<p>Provide name of the established securities market where entity is listed.</p>
<p>If you are a Related Entity of a regularly traded corporation, please provide the name of the regularly traded corporation that the entity in (a) is a Related Entity of</p>	<p>Provide name of securities market that the related entity is listed.</p>
<p>Active NFE – a Government Entity or Central Bank</p>	<p>Tick if applicable</p>
<p>Active NFE – an International Organisation</p>	<p>Tick if applicable</p>
<p>Active NFE – other (Please refer to guidance for further details)</p>	<p>See definition of Active NFE above and tick if applicable.</p>
<p>If you are a Start-up company formed in the past 24 months, please provide your date of incorporation.</p>	<p>Insert date of entity’s incorporation in the format DD/MM/YYYY</p>
<p>Passive NFE</p>	<p>Under the CRS a “Passive NFE” means any: (i) NFE that is not an Active NFE; and (ii) Investment Entity located in a Non-Participating Jurisdiction and managed by another Financial Institution.</p>
<p>If your organisation is a resident of the UK Crown Dependencies or Gibraltar and your classification differs under UK Crown Dependencies/Gibraltar intergovernmental agreements then please add alternative classification below:</p>	<p>There are instances where an entities classification under CDOT may be different to that under US FATCA/ CRS therefore please confirm your CDOT classification (if different), in the box provided.</p>

Controlling Persons (please continue on a separate sheet if necessary, signing, dating and attaching the sheet to this form):

If the Controlling Person(s) are specified US person(s) then they should additionally provide a W-9 form.

Controlling Persons

Controlling person – An Entity is controlled by the persons or entities who hold at least 10% of the voting shares in the Entity or who are known to exercise significant influence over the policy, business and strategy of the Entity. (Please see below for definition of ‘Control’)

“Controlling Persons” are the natural person(s) who exercise control over an entity. Where that entity is treated as a Passive Non-Financial Entity (“Passive NFE”) then a Financial Institution is required to determine whether or not these Controlling Persons are Reportable Persons. This definition corresponds to the term “beneficial owner” described in Recommendation 10 and the Interpretative Note on Recommendation 10 of the Financial Action Task Force Recommendations (as adopted in February 2012).

In the case of a trust, the Controlling Person(s) are the settlor(s), the trustee(s), the protector(s) (if any), the beneficiary(ies) or class(es) of beneficiaries, or any other natural person(s) exercising ultimate effective control over the trust (including through a chain of control or ownership). Under the CRS the settlor(s), the trustee(s), the protector(s) (if any), and the beneficiary(ies) or class(es) of beneficiaries, are always treated as Controlling Persons of a trust, regardless of whether or not any of them exercises control over the activities of the trust.

Where the settlor(s) of a trust is an Entity then the CRS requires Financial Institutions to also identify the Controlling Persons of the settlor(s) and when required report them as Controlling Persons of the trust.

In the case of a legal arrangement other than a trust, “Controlling Person(s)” means persons in equivalent or similar positions.

“Control”

“Control” over an Entity is generally exercised by the natural person(s) who ultimately has a controlling ownership interest (typically on the basis of a certain percentage (e.g. 25%)) in the Entity. Where no natural person(s) exercises control through ownership interests, the Controlling Person(s) of the Entity will be the natural person(s) who exercises control of the Entity through other means. Where no natural person(s) is/are identified as exercising control of the Entity through ownership interests, then under the CRS the Reportable Person is deemed to be the natural person who hold the position of senior managing official.

If you have signed this on behalf of the account holder please indicate the capacity in which you have acted and provide your name and address here	
Capacity	Insert the capacity that permits you to sign on behalf of the account holder.
Full name	Insert Full name of the person signing on behalf of account holder
Address	Insert permanent address of the person signing on behalf of the account holder
Sign Here	Insert signature
Print Name	Print full name in block capitals
Date	Insert Date in format DD/MM/YYYY

Definitions:

“Custodial Institution”

The term “Custodial Institution” means any Entity that holds, as a substantial portion of its business, Financial Assets for the account of others. This is where the Entity’s gross income attributable to the holding of Financial Assets and related financial services equals or exceeds 20% of the Entity’s gross income during the shorter of: (i) the three-year period that ends on 31 December (or the final day of a non-calendar year accounting period) prior to the year in which the determination is being made; or (ii) the period during which the Entity has been in existence.

“Depository Institution”

The term “Depository Institution” means any Entity that accepts deposits in the ordinary course of a banking or similar business.

“FATCA”

FATCA stands for the U.S. provisions commonly known as the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, which were enacted into U.S. law as part of the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment (HIRE) Act on March 18, 2010. FATCA creates a new information reporting and withholding regime for payments made to certain non-U.S. financial institutions and other non-U.S. entities.

“Financial Institution”

The term “Financial Institution” means a “Custodial Institution”, a “Depository Institution”, an “Investment Entity”, or a “Specified Insurance Company”. Please see the relevant domestic guidance and the CRS for further classification definitions that apply to Financial Institutions.

“Participating Jurisdiction”

A “Participating Jurisdiction” means a jurisdiction with which an agreement is in place pursuant to which it will provide the information set out in the CRS and that is identified in a published list.

“Reportable Jurisdiction”

A Reportable Jurisdiction is a jurisdiction with which an obligation to provide financial account information is in place and that is identified in a published list.

“Resident for tax purposes”

Each jurisdiction has its own rules for defining tax residence, and jurisdictions have provided information on how to determine whether an entity is tax resident in the jurisdiction on the following website: [OECD AEOI Portal]. Generally, an Entity will be resident for tax purposes in a jurisdiction if, under the laws of that jurisdiction (including tax conventions), it pays or should be paying tax therein by reason of his domicile, residence, place of management or incorporation, or any other criterion of a similar nature, and not only from sources in that jurisdiction. Dual resident Entities may rely on the tiebreaker rules contained in tax conventions (if applicable) to solve cases of double residence for determining their residence for tax purposes. An Entity such as a partnership, limited liability partnership or similar legal arrangement that has no residence for tax purposes shall be treated as resident in the jurisdiction in which its place of effective management is situated.

“Specified Insurance Company”

The term “Specified Insurance Company” means any Entity that is an insurance company (or the holding company of an insurance company) that issues, or is obligated to make payments with respect to, a Cash Value Insurance Contract or an Annuity Contract.

“TIN” (including “functional equivalent”)

The term “TIN” means Taxpayer Identification Number or a functional equivalent in the absence of a TIN. A TIN is a unique combination of letters or numbers assigned by a jurisdiction to an individual or an Entity and used to identify the individual or Entity for the purposes of administering the tax laws of such jurisdiction.

Some jurisdictions do not issue a TIN. However, these jurisdictions often utilise some other high integrity number with an equivalent level of identification (a “functional equivalent”). Examples of that type of number include, for Entities, a Business/company registration code/number.

Barclays offers banking, wealth and investment products and services to its clients through Barclays Bank UK PLC, and its subsidiary companies.

Barclays Bank UK PLC is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and the Prudential Regulation Authority (Financial Services Register No. 759676). Registered in England. Registered No. 9740322. Registered Office: 1 Churchill Place, London E14 5HP.

Barclays Investment Solutions Limited is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and is a member of the London Stock Exchange and NEX. Registered in England. Registered No. 2752982. Registered Office: 1 Churchill Place, London E14 5HP.

Barclays offers private and overseas banking, credit and investment solutions to its clients through Barclays Bank PLC and its subsidiary companies.

Barclays Bank PLC is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and the Prudential Regulation Authority (Financial Services Register No. 122702) and is a member of the London Stock Exchange and NEX. Registered in England. Registered No. 1026167. Registered Office: 1 Churchill Place, London E14 5HP.

Barclays Bank PLC, Jersey Branch is regulated by the Jersey Financial Services Commission. Barclays Bank PLC, Jersey Branch is regulated by the Guernsey Financial Services Commission under the Protection of Investors (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law 1987, as amended. Barclays Bank PLC, Jersey Branch has its principal business address in Jersey at 13 Library Place, St Helier, Jersey JE4 8NE, Channel Islands.

Barclays Bank PLC, Isle of Man Branch is licensed by the Isle of Man Financial Services Authority. Barclays Bank PLC, Isle of Man Branch has its principal business address in the Isle of Man at Barclays House, Victoria Street, Douglas, Isle of Man, IM99 1AJ.

Barclays Bank PLC, Guernsey Branch is licensed by the Guernsey Financial Services Commission under the Banking Supervision (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law 1994, as amended, and the Protection of Investors (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law 1987, as amended. Barclays Bank PLC, Guernsey Branch has its principal place of business at Le Marchant House, St Peter Port, Guernsey, GY1 3BE.