

Customer details		
Official name of entity	Business ID	
Registered address	Post code and town/city	
Address of the primary location, if other than registered $\operatorname{address}^*$	Post code and town/city	
Email address of contact person	Telephone number of contact person	
* The primary location refers to the address where most of the company's business is performed or led. tor example, where the senior management personnel are located.		

*' The primary location refers to the address where most of the company's business is performed or led, tor example, where the senior management personnel are located The primary location may also be the same place as the official address in the official company registers.

Background information

With this form, the obliged entities of Mandatum Group ("Mandatum") and Mutual Insurance Company Kaleva ("Kaleva") collect customer data as required by the legislation on the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing. Mandatum Life Service Oy (Business ID 2614680-9) acts as Kaleva's insurance agent. **We kindly ask you to carefully fill in this form.** Mandatum and Kaleva are obligated to identify their clients and to know their clients' backgrounds to a sufficient extent. The companies may use the requested information to prevent, detect and investigate money laundering and terrorist financing as well as to refer such cases for criminal investigation, and to meet the statutory obligations concerning the exchanging of tax information. What is stated later in this form regarding Mandatum, shall also apply, to the extent applicable, to Kaleva. Information on processing of personal data of Mandatum's and Kaleva's clients is provided in the Data Protection Notice on the companies' websites. The companies act as independent controllers in regard to their own customer registers. Read more about Customer Due Diligence (Know Your Customer) on https://www.mandatum.fi/en/customer-service/customer-due-diligence/ and on the processing of personal data on https://www.mandatum.fi/en/footer/privacy/, and regarding Kaleva on www.kalevavakuutus.fi/ehdot/henkilotietojen-kasittely (in Finnish).

1. Is your entity a financial institution?

Yes (answer section 1.1.)

No (skip to section 1.2.)

Financial institution refers to a custodian or depository institution, an investment entity or a specified insurance company.

1.1. The entity is a financial institution:

The entity's Global Intermediary Identification Number (GIIN): ____

If you are unable to provide the GIIN, state the reason why in section 5, "Additional information".

The GIIN is a Global Intermediary Identification Number granted by the United States' tax administration (the IRS) to foreign financial institutions. The GIIN indicates that the financial institution meets its FATCA obligations.

1.2. The entity is not a financial institution:

If the entity is not a financial institution, it is considered to be a Non-Financial Entity.*

 $\label{eq:provide your entity's status in accordance with the FATCA and CRS regulations:$

- Active Non-Financial Entity (entity whose income mainly comes from activities other than investments, e.g. trade and/or services).
- Passive Non-Financial Entity (entity whose income mainly comes from investments, e.g. entities that do not have significant active production of goods and/or services)

* for more detailed instructions, see the end of the form

2. In which country	y is your entity a tax resident?*	
Finland		
U.S.A.**		Taxpayer Identification Nr:
Other country	Taxation country:	Taxpayer Identification Nr:
	Taxation country:	Taxpayer Identification Nr:

* The entity's tax residency, i.e. where it is subject to unlimited tax liability, is usually determined according to the entity's place of establishment or place of organisation. The foreign Taxpayer Identification Number is required information if the entity is subject to taxation outside of Finland. If the entity does not have a Taxpayer Identification Number for the country in question, please state the reason why in section 6, "Additional information". Every country's national legislation lays down the conditions according to which entities are treated as subject to tax. Engaging in business through a fixed business location situated in another state may entail an obligation to pay taxes in that state.

** The tax liability can arise, for example, if the entity has an address or branch in the U.S.A. If the entity is subject to taxation in the U.S.A., the Taxpayer Identification Number must be included.



3. Foreign connections: cryptocurrencies and foreign activities This section can be left empty, if the entity is an authority, stock-exchange-listed company, bank, fund, insurance company, pension trust or personnel fund.			
3.1. Shall the entity be making	payments to contracts fro	om a crypto account?	
No			
Yes			
3.2. Shall the entity be making	payments to contracts fro	m a foreign account?	
No			
Yes, from which country/countries			
3.3. Shall the entity be making	withdrawals from contract	ts to a foreign account?	
No			
Yes, from which country/countries			
3.4. Does the entity have activitie	s in the following countries	:	
Afghanistan, Albania, Barbados, Belar Republic of Congo, Democratic People Jordan, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, I	us, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Car 's Republic of Korea, Gibral- tar Myanmar, Nicaragua, Nigeria, P	nbodia, Cameroon, Cayman Islands, Croatia, Democrati , Democratic Republic Of Congo, Haiti, Iran, Iraq, Jan akistan, Panama, Philippines, Russia, Senegal, Somalia anda, United Arab Emirates, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietr	naica, , South
Activities include for example producti	on, subsidiary, branch, sales, c	customers, import and export.	
Yes, in which country/countries and	l what kind of activities		
 4. Description of the ownership structure of the entity (only private limited liability companies): Submit information about the company's ownership structure or attach a description of the ownership structure, including holdings. For owning persons and entities, the persons or entities who own, either directly or indirectly, more than 25% of the company are submitted. If the ownership is diversified (i.e. no individual person or entity directly owns more than 25%), attach a description of the ownership structure. 			
	stration number [Business ID], if	submit the control structure instead of the ownership str the company is not Finnish), address and percentage of c	
Description of ownership structure	as an attachment (mandatory if t	the ownership or control of the beneficial owner is indire	∍ct)
Name of owning person	National identity number	Address (incl. country)	Holding (%)*
Name of owning entity	Business ID	Address (incl. country)	Holding (%)



5. Beneficial owners of the entity

(doesn't apply to stock-exchange-listed companies, municipalities, cities, municipal public utilities, universities, the evangelical lutheran and orthodox church) A beneficial owner/Beneficial owners must always be named for the entity (excl. stock-exchange-listed companies, municipalities,

cities, municipal public utilities, universities, the evangelical lutheran and orthodox church).

The beneficial owner is a natural person who has control in the entity. The person's control arises, e.g., if he/she owns or controls more than 25 per cent of the voting rights carried by the entity's shares or participations or has the right to appoint or dismiss a majority of the members of the entity's board of directors (or a comparable body). The beneficial owner can exercise control either directly or indirectly^{*} through one or more companies or entities.

Limited liability company (this also applies to limited liability companies that are owned by a listed company) If another company owns more than 25% of the company, the beneficial owner is the natural person who owns more than 50% of a company that belongs to the chain of ownership (indirect ownership). Indirect ownership may also arise if several companies together own more than 25% of the client company's shares (e.g. all companies own 10%) and the same natural person owns more than 50% of the shares of these companies.

If no individual natural person owns more than 25% directly or indirectly, the company itself shall stipulate who exercise control in the company. Generally, members of the board of directors, the managing director or other persons holding similar positions are considered the beneficial owners.

General partnership and limited partnership

In a general partnership, beneficial owners are considered to be the partners, and in a limited partnership, beneficial owners are the active partner(s).

Foundations

The beneficial owners of a foundation are the members of both the board of directors and the supervisory board. If a foundation does not have a supervisory board, the foundation's beneficial owners are considered to be the members of the board of directors.

Associations, religious communities, housing co-operatives and property companies

The members of the board of directors are considered to be the beneficial owners.

Other entities

The persons exercising control in the entity, for example the members of the board of directors are considered to be the beneficial owners. * for more detailed instructions, see the end of the form

Beneficial owners' details: (There are more fields at the end of the form)			
	Beneficial owner	Beneficial owner	Beneficial owner
Name			
Finnish personal identity code and date of birth*			
Country of birth			
Citizenship**			
Country of taxation***			
Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) ****			
Politically exposed person ^{*****}	No Yes	🗌 No 🔲 Yes	🗌 No 🗌 Yes
Holding of the company shares/ground for exercising control	Holding % or Managing Director Member of the Board Other	Holding % or Managing Director Member of the Board Other	Holding % or Managing Director Member of the Board Other

* If the beneficial owner does not have a Finnish personal identity code, date of birth must be specified, and a copy of this person's passport must be appended to the form. ** A person born in the United States is primarily a US tax resident. If you are not a US tax resident despite of United States being the beneficial owner's country of birth, provide this

information in section 6, "Additional information". A US citizen (also dual or triple citizenship) is a US tax resident despite of the place of residence. US tax residency can also arise from a residence permit, work permit (Green Card) or permanent place of residence.

*** Mandatum and Kaleva have an obligation to know where the entity's beneficial owners are tax resident. Tax residency is usually determined according to the person's main place of residence or similar residence.

**** Must be reported if both of the following conditions are met: in section 1.2, "Passive Non-Financial Entity (whose income mainly comes from investments)" was selected and the beneficial owner's country of taxation is other than Finland. In this case the foreign Tax Identification Number (TIN) is required information. More information is available at: www.vero.fi. **** Has the beneficial owner or his/her family member or close business associates held a prominent public function in the last years? If the answer is yes, provide more details about the matter in section 6, "Additional information" (Who holds or has held the prominent public function? Prominent public functions leading to politically exposed status?)



6. Additional informat	ion
Signature	
	We confirm that the information we have given is correct. We undertake to report without delay any changes that may occur in the information we have given.
Place and Date	Signature
	Name in block letters
	The undersigned is a person who has the right to sign on behalf of the company or is entitled to represent the company due to their position.
	filled in by Mandatum's contact person)
The entity has been id	
Extract from trade req	
Other register	
The private customer have been identified t	and the person acting on behalf of an institutional customer hrough:
Name and national identit	ty number:
Driving licence	A copy of the identification document or
□ Passport	☐ The grantor of the identification document
□ Identification card	
	and number
Return to	Attach a copy of a document proving the identity of the undersigned, such as passport, identification card or driving licence.
	Mandatum Life Insurance Company Limited, Asiakasposti/2011, Kalevantie 3, 20520 Turku
Mandatum´s and Kaleva's customer service	Phone number. +358 200 31190 (Inc/mnc)



Beneficial owners' details:			
	Beneficial owner	Beneficial owner	Beneficial owner
Name			
Finnish personal identity code and date of birth*			
Country of birth			
Citizenship ^{**}			
Country of taxation***			
Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)****			
Politically exposed person*****	□ No □ Yes	No Yes	No Yes
Holding of the company shares/ground for exercising control	Holding % or Managing Director Member of the Board Other	Holding % or Managing Director Member of the Board Other	Holding % or Managing Director Member of the Board Other

Beneficial owners' details:

	Beneficial owner	Beneficial owner	Beneficial owner
Name			
Finnish personal identity code and date of birth*			
Country of birth			
Citizenship ^{**}			
Country of taxation***			
Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)****			
Politically exposed person*****	No Yes	No Yes	No Yes
Holding of the company shares/ground for exercising control	Holding % or Managing Director Member of the Board Other	Holding % or Managing Director Member of the Board Other	Holding % or Managing Director Member of the Board Other

Beneficial owners' details:			
	Beneficial owner	Beneficial owner	Beneficial owner
Name			
Finnish personal identity code and date of birth*			
Country of birth			
Citizenship ^{**}			
Country of taxation***			
Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)****			
Politically exposed person*****	🗌 No 🔲 Yes	No Yes	🗌 No 🔲 Yes
Holding of the company shares/ground for exercising control	Holding % or Managing Director Member of the Board Other	Holding % or Managing Director Member of the Board Other	Holding % or Managing Director Member of the Board Other

* If the beneficial owner does not have a Finnish personal identity code, date of birth must be specified, and a copy of this person's passport must be appended to the form.
** A person born in the United States is primarily a US tax resident. If you are not a US tax resident despite of United States being the beneficial owner's country of birth, provide this information in section 6, "Additional information". A US citizen (also dual or triple citizenship) is a US tax resident despite of the place of residence. US tax residency can also arise from a residence permit, work permit (Green Card) or permanent place of residence.
*** Mandatum and Kaleva have an obligation to know where the entity's beneficial owners are tax resident. Tax residency is usually determined according to the person's main place of residence.

***** Must be reported if both of the following conditions are met: in section 1.2, "Passive Non-Financial Entity (whose income mainly comes from investments)" was selected and the beneficial owner's country of taxation is other than Finland. In this case the foreign Tax Identification Number (TIN) is required information. More information is available at: www.vero.fi. ***** Has the beneficial owner or his/her family member or close business associates held a prominent public function in the last years? If the answer is yes, provide more details about the matter in section 6, "Additional information" (Who holds or has held the prominent public function? Prominent public functions leading to politically exposed status?)

MANDATUM

Background information

Mandatum has a legal obligation to identify and know its customers. Mandatum must know, for example, the financial position, ownership structure and beneficial owners of its institutional customers. By providing us with the information we need, you are helping to fight crime and bearing your social responsibility. All of the information you provide will be kept confidential.

The obligation to identify customers is based on the Finnish Act on Detecting and Preventing Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing, and the Financial Supervisory Authority's regulations and guidelines. Mandatum is additionally obligated by international tax regulations (FATCA, CRS and DAC2) to identify customers whose country of taxation is other than Finland.

1. Financial institution

Financial institution refers to a custodian or depository institution, an investment entity or a specified insurance company. Financial institution also means an entity that practices (or another operator that governs that entity practices) one or more of the following activities in its business activities on behalf of a customer:

- securities trading or trading with other financial instruments;
- · individual or collective portfolio management; or
- · otherwise invests, administers or manages financial assets or other assets

2. Active non-financial entity

Entities classified as non-financial entities are those whose previous calendar year's (or similar reporting period's)

- gross earnings mainly consist of business, for example, trade and/or services, and less than half of the gross income consists of so-called passive income1, and
- assets are, for less than half, made up of assets that produce or which are intended to produce so-called passive income.

Active non-financial entities include:

- entities whose income mainly comes from activities other than investments (for more detailed description, see above)
- listed companies or their related entities2
- start-up companies for the first two years
- companies that are bankrupt
- holding companies or corporate financial centres whose operations mainly consist of managing the share capital (or part of it) of related entities or offering financing and hedging services to related entities that are not financial institutions
- non-profit organisations
- governmental organisations, international organisations and central banks
- labor unions and unemployment funds
- universities, universities of applied sciences and other equivalent educational institutions
- evangelical lutheran and orthodox church

2) A unit is considered a related entity of another unit if one of the units controls the other or if both units are under joint control.

Passive income can consist of dividends, interest, rental income and royalties, annuities, a life insurance death benefit, other insurance income, passive income from profit gained from the sale of assets, profit from the sale of raw materials and profit from the sale of currency and derivatives.

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3. Passive non-financial entity

Entities other than financial institutions or active non-financial entities are classified as passive non-financial entities. Most of the revenue from passive non-financial entities is generated from passive income, i.e. essentially from investments. Passive non-financial entities do not have any significant active production of goods and/or services.

4. Politically exposed person

Mandatum has a legal obligation to determine whether the customer's beneficial owner is or has been a politically exposed person or a family member or a close associate of a politically exposed person. Politically exposed person is a natural person who is or has been entrusted with a prominent public function in Finland or another state.

Prominent public functions are considered to be e.g.

- Heads of State or government, minister, member of parliament, member of the governing bodies of political parties
- A member of supreme courts, constitutional courts or other corresponding judicial bodies, a member of courts of auditors or of the highest decision-making bodies which audit the financial management of the State and are equivalent to national audit offices, member of the boards of directors of central banks
- An officer in the armed forces holding the rank of general or higher
- A member of the administrative, management or supervisory body of a wholly or majority-owned enterprise (excluding listed companies) or unincorporated state enterprise
- A director, deputy director or member of the board or an equivalent body of an international organisation or a national office of an international organisation.
- An ambassador or chargé d'affaires

 $More\,information\,on\,prominent\,public\,functions:\,on\,https://www.mandatum.fi/en/customer-service/customer-due-diligence/linear-service/customer-due-diligence/linear-service/customer-due-diligence/linear-service/customer-due-diligence/linear-service/customer-due-diligence/linear-service/customer-due-diligence/linear-service/customer-due-diligence/linear-service/customer-due-diligence/linear-service/customer-due-diligence/linear-service/customer-due-diligence/linear-service/customer-due-diligence/linear-service/customer-due-diligence/linear-service/customer-due-diligence/linear-service/customer-due-diligence/linear-service/customer-due-diligence/linear-service/customer-due-diligence/linear-service/linear-service/customer-due-diligence/linear-servic$

Family members of a politically exposed person include

- parents
- spouse, or any partner considered to be equivalent to the spouse
- children and their spouses or above mentioned partners

Close associates of a politically exposed person include

- natural persons who are known to have joint beneficial ownership of a corporate entity, trader
- natural persons who have sole beneficial ownership of a corporate entity, trader or legal arrangement which is known to have been set up for the benefit de facto of a politically exposed

MANDATUM

What is meant by beneficial owner?

A beneficial owner/Beneficial owners must always be named for the entity (excl. stock-exchange-listed companies, municipalities, cities, municipal public utilities, universities, the evangelical lutheran and orthodox church).

A beneficial owner is a person(s) who can influence the entity's decision-making, e.g., by virtue of a certain share owner-ship or control.

- a) The beneficial owner is always a natural person who has control in the entity. Control arises if the person owns or controls more than 25 per cent of the voting rights carried by the entity's shares (capital, participations or voting rights), or has the right, on the basis of his/her control, to appoint or dismiss a majority of the members of the entity's board of directors (or a comparable body).
- b) In a general partnership, beneficial owners are considered to be the partners, and in a limited partnership, beneficial owners are the active partner(s). In foundations, the beneficial owners are the members of the boards of directors and the members of the supervisory board. In associations, religious communities, housing co-operatives and housing and property companies, the members of the board of directors are considered to be the beneficial owners. If a beneficial owner cannot be named on the above-mentioned grounds, the beneficial owners will be considered to be the entity's board of directors or active partners, the managing director or a person in similar position, who shall be entitled to make decisions that are binding on the entity.
- c) The beneficial owner can exercise control either directly or through several companies or entities.

Example 1

Company A is a customer of Mandatum. Person 1 owns 26% of the company's shares. Person 1 is the beneficial owner, as he/she holds more than 25% of Company A's shares.

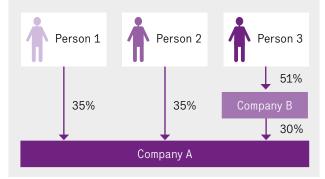
Person 1 is entered in the form as the **beneficial owner**.

Ť	Person 1
	26%
Сог	mpany A

Example 3

Company A is Mandatum's customer. Persons 1 and 2 each own 35% and Company B owns 30% of Company A's shares. Person 3 owns 51% of Company B's shares. Person 3 is thus also Company A's beneficial owner (cf. example 2).

Persons 1, 2 and 3 are entered in the form as the **beneficial owner**. In addition, the ownership structure must be described in the section **Description** of the ownership structure of the entity.



Example 2

Company A is Mandatum's customer. Company B owns 26% of Company A's shares and Person 1 owns 51% of Company B's shares. Person 1 is the beneficial owner, as with a majority holding (more than 50%) of Company B's shares, Person 1 indirectly also has control in Company A. Person 1 Person 1 is entered as the **beneficial owner**. 51% In addition, the ownership structure must be described Company B in the section **Description** of the ownership structure 26% of the entity. Company A

Example 4

Company A is Mandatum's customer. Company A is co-owned by Company B, C and D, each holding 10% of the shares. Person 1 owns 100% of Company B's, C's and D's shares. Person 1 is thus Company A's beneficial owner, as more than 25% ownership in three companies grants indirect control in Company A.

Person 1 is entered in the form as the **beneficial owner**. In addition, the ownership structure must be described in the section **Description of the ownership structure of the entity**.

