

Dividends not collected within 10 years will be retained by us, increasing our legal reserve, and the right to collect such dividends will expire.

Under Peruvian law, each company may make formal cash distributions only out of net distributable income (calculated on an individual, unconsolidated basis and demonstrated by a statement of financial position at any given time). We, however, may pay provisional dividends. Payment of provisional dividends will be approved on the basis of consolidated financial statements which show the existence of net distributable income obtained during the current fiscal year. If, following such an interim provisional payment, we suffer a loss or if we finish the fiscal year with a net income that is lower than the amount of provisional dividends paid during such fiscal year, we could legally require all shareholders (including holders of ADRs) to return such payment to us with interest. However, it has been and continues to be our policy not to require shareholders to return such payment of provisional dividends, but rather to cover such contingency through a “dividends paid in advance” account to be offset by future net distributable income.

Non-controlling Shareholders

Law No. 28370, published on October 30, 2004, included in the Peruvian Companies Law certain provisions for the protection of non-controlling shareholders of public companies that are *sociedades anónimas abiertas*, such as us, and that were formerly contained in Law No. 26985, which had been abrogated. Legislative Decree No. 1061, effective since June 29, 2008, Law No. 29782, effective since July 29, 2011, and most recently Law No. 30050, effective since June 27, 2013, have abrogated or amended certain of these provisions. Pursuant to Article 262-A of the Peruvian Companies Law, we will furnish on our website and on the SMV’s website, upon the earlier to occur of (1) sixty days after the Annual Mandatory Meeting, or (2) the expiration of the three-month period after the end of the prior fiscal year in which such Annual Mandatory Meeting is required to be held, the information regarding total number and value of any shares not claimed by shareholders, the name of such shareholders, the share quote in the securities market for such shares, the total amount of uncollected dividends, the name of shareholders having uncollected dividends and where shares and dividends pending claim are available for the non-controlling shareholders. Article 262-B describes the procedure to request share certificates and/or dividends, that the holder of the shares can instruct us to deposit the dividends in a specific bank account, and that delivery of such share certificates and/or dividends is to be made within 30 days from the request. Article 262-F describes the procedure for handling any claim that the non-controlling shareholders may file, such claims to be resolved by the SMV. SMV may apply warnings and fines between approximately US\$ 1,300 and US\$ 32,500 in case the Company fails to comply such provisions for the protection of minority shareholders.

C. Material Contracts

Not Applicable.

D. Exchange Controls

Since August 1990, there have been no exchange controls in Peru and all foreign exchange transactions are based on free market exchange rates. Before August 1990, the Peruvian foreign exchange market consisted of several alternative exchange rates. Additionally, during the 1990s, the Peruvian currency has experienced a significant number of large devaluations, and Peru has consequently adopted and operated under various exchange rate control practices and exchange rate determination policies, ranging from strict control over exchange rates to market determination of rates. Current Peruvian regulations on foreign investment allow the foreign holders of equity shares of Peruvian companies to receive and repatriate 100% of the cash dividends distributed by such companies. Such investors are allowed to purchase foreign exchange at free market currency rates through any member of the Peruvian banking system and transfer such foreign currency outside Peru without restriction.

E. Taxation

The following summarizes the material Peruvian and U.S. federal income tax consequences under present law of the purchase, ownership and disposition of ADSs or Common Shares. The discussion is not a full description of all tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to purchase ADSs or Common Shares. In particular, this discussion deals only with holders that hold ADSs or Common Shares as capital assets and that have the U.S. Dollar as their functional currency. The summary does not address the tax treatment of certain investors that may be subject to special tax rules, such as partnerships and other entities classified as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes, banks, dealers and traders in securities or foreign currencies, insurance companies, tax-exempt entities, persons that will hold ADSs or Common Shares as a position in a “straddle” or “conversion transaction” for tax purposes, holders who actually or constructively own 10% or more of our shares by either vote or value, certain taxpayers who file applicable financial statements required to recognize income no later than when the associated revenue is reflected on such financial statements and holders who acquired our ADSs or Common Shares pursuant to the exercise of any employee stock option or otherwise as compensation. This discussion does not address all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be applicable to a U.S. Holder (as defined below), including gift, estate, any U.S. state or local taxes, non-U.S. taxes, other than Peruvian taxes as provided below, the U.S. federal alternative minimum tax or the U.S. Medicare tax on net investment income. There is no tax treaty currently in effect between Peru and the U.S., except for a treaty to exchange tax information. The information to be exchanged is defined in such treaty as any data or declaration that may be relevant or essential to the administration and application of taxes. Accordingly, the discussions below of Peruvian and U.S. tax considerations are based on the domestic law of each of Peru and the U.S. which are subject to change and possibly with retroactive effect.

“U.S. Holder” means a beneficial owner of ADSs or Common Shares that is (i) a U.S. citizen or resident, (ii) a domestic corporation, (iii) a trust subject to the control of one or more U.S. persons (as described in Section 7701(a)(30)) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, “Code”) and the primary supervision of a U.S. court or that has validly elected to be treated as a U.S. person or (iv) an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source.

If a partnership or other entity taxable as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes holds ADSs or Common Shares, the tax treatment of a partner will generally depend on the status of the partner in such partnership and the activities of the partnership. Partners of partnerships holding ADSs or Common Shares should consult their tax advisors.

Peruvian Tax Considerations

Cash Dividends and Other Distributions

Cash dividends paid with respect to Common Shares and amounts distributed with respect to ADSs are subject to Peruvian withholding income tax, at a rate of 5% for dividends paid or to be paid beginning January 1, 2017, when the dividend originated from profits earned on or after January 1, 2017. If the dividend originated from profits earned between January 1, 2015 and December 31, 2016, the withholding income tax rate for the dividend is 6.8%. If the dividend originated from profits earned as of December 31, 2014, the withholding income tax rate for dividends is 4.1%. The dividends distribution is related to prior accumulated results. This regime is applicable on dividends that are paid to shareholders that are: (i) individuals, whether resident or nonresident in Peru or (ii) nonresident entities. As a general rule, the distribution of additional Common Shares representing profits, distribution of shares which differ from the distribution of earnings or profits, as well as the distribution of preemptive rights with respect to Common Shares, which are carried out as part of a pro rata distribution to all shareholders, will not be subject to Peruvian Income Tax or withholding taxes.

Capital Gains

Pursuant to Article 6 of the Income Tax Law (the “ITL”), individuals and entities resident in Peru are subject to Peruvian Income Tax on their worldwide income while non-resident individuals or entities are subject to Peruvian Income Tax on their Peruvian source income only.

Furthermore, the ITL states that income deriving from the disposal of securities issued by Peruvian entities is considered Peruvian source income subject to the Income Tax.

With respect to this matter, Article 2 of the ITL, as amended by Legislative Decree 945, defines: (i) capital gains as any revenue deriving from the disposal of capital goods; and (ii) capital goods as those whose purpose is not to be traded in the regular course of a business. Moreover, Article 2 of the ITL states that income deriving from the disposal of shares and similar securities is considered a capital gain.

Accordingly, capital gains deriving from the disposal of securities issued by legal entities incorporated in Peru are considered Peruvian source income subject to Peruvian Income Tax.

Currently, regardless of whether or not the transferor is domiciled in Peru, the ITL establishes that taxable income resulting from the disposal of securities is determined by the difference between the sale price of the securities and its tax basis. However, before December 31, 2009, capital gains resulting from the disposal of ADSs or Common Shares issued by legal entities incorporated in Peru were exempt from Peruvian Income Tax if: (i) in the case of non-regular individuals (i.e., individuals who do not frequently trade securities), the transaction was carried out before December 31, 2009; and (ii) in the case of shareholders other than individuals, the transaction was carried out on the Lima Stock Exchange (floor session) before December 31, 2009.

Effective January 1, 2010, the exemption was repealed and, as such, capital gains resulting from the disposal of ADSs or Common Shares issued by legal entities incorporated in Peru became subject to Peruvian Income Tax, or the "Income Tax." For non-resident entities or individuals, capital gains will be subject to an Income Tax rate of either 5% or 30%, depending where the transaction takes place. If the transaction is consummated within Peru, the Income Tax rate is 5%; if the transaction is consummated outside of Peru, capital gains are taxed at a rate of 30%.

The ITL Regulations have defined transactions consummated within Peru to mean that the securities at issue are transferred through the Lima Stock Exchange. In contrast, the transaction is considered to have been consummated abroad when (i) the securities at issue are not registered on the Lima Stock Exchange or (ii) registered securities are not transferred through the Lima Stock Exchange.

Before December 31, 2012, for nonresident individuals, the first five tax units (approximately US\$6,800) of capital gains deriving from the transfer of securities were exempted from the Income Tax. Effective January 1, 2013, this exemption was repealed. If the transferor is a resident entity, capital gains deriving from the disposal of securities will be treated as any other taxable income subject to the 30% corporate Income Tax rate.

Furthermore, before December 31, 2012, if the transferor was a resident individual, the first five tax units (approximately US\$6,800) of capital gains deriving from the transfer of securities were exempted from the Income Tax. Effective January 1, 2013, such exemption was repealed. Any capital gain earned by a resident individual is subject to the 5% annual Income Tax rate regardless of whether or not the transaction is carried out on the Lima Stock Exchange and regardless of how many transactions are carried out by such individual. In this case, the 5% Income Tax rate will be applicable over the annual net capital gain, which is calculated by deducting from the annual gross capital gain of the annual losses resulting from the disposal of shares during the same fiscal year.

Moreover, if the transferor, either a resident or nonresident individual or entity, acquired the ADSs or Common Shares that were exempt from the Income Tax before January 1, 2010, pursuant to a special provision of the ITL, the tax basis is the higher of: (i) the acquisition cost; (ii) the face or nominal value of the shares; or (iii) the stock market value at closing on December 31, 2009.

If the transferor, whether resident or nonresident in Peru, acquires the ADSs or Common Shares on or after January 1, 2010, the tax basis is: (i) for shares purchased by the transferor, the acquisition price paid for the shares; (ii) for shares received by the transferor as a result of a capital stock increase because of a capitalization of net profits, the face or nominal value of such shares; (iii) for other shares received free of any payment, the stock market value of such shares if listed on the Lima Stock Exchange or, if not, the face or nominal value of such shares; and (iv) for shares of the same type acquired at different opportunities and at different values, the tax basis will be the weighted average cost.

The aforementioned rules are also applicable to ADSs or Common Shares acquired before January 1, 2010 that were not exempt from the Income Tax as of December 31, 2009.

On December 31, 2010, Law No. 29645 was promulgated and took effect from January 1, 2011. This law states that in any transaction of Peruvian securities through the Lima Stock Exchange, CAVALI ICLV S.A. (the Peruvian clearing house) will act as withholding agent. As a result of this amendment, the nonresident will no longer have to self-assess and pay its Income Tax liability directly to the Peruvian Tax Administration.

Law No. 29645 has technically been in force since January 1, 2011. Implementing regulations were enacted in July 2011, and CAVALI ICLV S.A. began acting as a withholding agent on November 1, 2011. As a result, with regard to securities transferred through the Lima Stock Exchange by a nonresident transferor after November 1, 2011, such nonresident transferor is no longer obliged to self-assess and pay its Income Tax liability directly to Peruvian tax authorities within the first 12 working days following the month in which Peruvian source income was earned.

If the purchaser is resident in Peru and the sale is not performed through the Lima Stock Exchange, the purchaser will act as withholding agent, except in cases in which the transferor is a resident individual.

However, if the transferor is a resident entity, such transferor is solely responsible for its Peruvian Income Tax on capital gains resulting from the disposal of ADSs or Common Shares, regardless of whether such securities are listed on the Lima Stock Exchange or elsewhere.

On September 12, 2015 Law No. 30341 was published. This law entered into effect on January 1, 2016 and states that capital gains from the disposal of ADSs or Common Shares through December 31, 2018 issued by legal entities incorporated in Peru, executed through the Lima Stock Exchange, are exempt from Peruvian Income Tax if: (i) within a period of twelve (12) months the holder and its related parties do not transfer 10% or more of the issued shares of the legal entity in one or more transactions; and (ii) the Common Shares issued by such legal entity shall have been continuously traded in the stock market (the rules to determine if such shares are continuously traded are set forth in Law No. 30341, as amended). Law No. 30341 was amended by Legislative Decree No. 1262, published on December 10, 2016 and effective since January 1, 2017, which introduced minor amendments related to capital gains deriving from the disposal of ADSs and Common Shares and extended this income tax exemption through December 31, 2019. Law No. 30341 was amended for a second time by Urgent Decree No. 005-2019, published on October 24, 2019 and effective on January 1, 2020, which introduced minor amendments regarding to the rules to determine when shares are continuously traded; and extended this income tax exemption through December 31, 2022.

Exchange Transactions

No Peruvian estate or gift taxes are imposed on the gratuitous transfer of ADSs or Common Shares. No stamp, transfer or similar tax applies to any transfer of Common Shares, except for commissions payable by seller and buyer to the Lima Stock Exchange (0.15% of value sold), fees payable to the SMV (0.05% of value sold), brokers' fees (about 0.05% to 1% of value sold) and VAT (at the rate of 18%) on commissions and fees. Any investor who sells its Common Shares on the Lima Stock Exchange will incur these fees and taxes upon purchase and sale of the Common Shares.

Other Considerations

As explained in Item 10. Memorandum and Articles of Association - *Final Beneficial Owners*, on August 2, 2018, Legislative Decree No. 1372 was published. This law entered into effect on August 3, 2018 and its regulations were enacted by Supreme Decree No. 003-2019-EF, published on January 8, 2019. According to this law and its regulations, legal entities domiciled or established in Peru must report the identity of its ultimate beneficial owners, as a tool for law enforcement agencies to confront tax evasion, money laundering and terrorist financing. For this reporting obligation, legal entities includes any corporation, partnership or similar entity, trust, investment fund or joint venture. This obligation is also applicable to legal entities which are not domiciled in Peru but have a branch, subsidiary, joint venture or permanent establishment in Peru or, in the case of trusts, which have a grantor, settlor, beneficiaries or trustees domiciled in Peru. Ultimate beneficial owner is defined as the individual that effectively owns or controls a legal entity. For this purpose, ownership is when at least 10% of the capital of the legal entity is directly or indirectly under the ownership of an individual and its related parties. On September 25, 2019, the Tax Authority issued Superintendence Resolution No. 185-2019/SUNAT, establishing rules for this mandatory report and, for the legal entities that qualify as principal taxpayers as of November 30, 2019, the first deadline for filing this mandatory report was established within the first half of December 2019. The first deadline to present the affidavit with information regarding the final beneficiaries as of November 30, 2019 was set in the first half of December 2019.

Peruvian law was amended with the objective to grant greater guarantees to the taxpayers through application of the general anti-evasive rule (Rule XVI of the Preliminary Title in the Tax Code) and with the objective of providing more tools to the Tax Administration for effective implementation of the rule.

U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations

Assuming the obligations contemplated by the Amended and Restated Deposit Agreement are being performed in accordance with its terms, holders of ADSs (or ADRs evidencing ADSs) generally will be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as the beneficial owners of the Common Shares represented by those ADSs. U.S. Holders should be aware that the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") has expressed concerns that parties to whom ADSs are pre-released before common shares are delivered to the depository, or intermediaries in the chain of ownership between holders of ADSs and the issuer of the security underlying the ADSs, may be taking actions that are inconsistent with the claiming of foreign tax credits by holders of ADSs. Accordingly, the creditability of any Peruvian taxes could be affected by actions taken by such parties or intermediaries.

Cash Dividends and Other Distributions

In general, distributions with respect to the ADSs or Common Shares will, to the extent made from our current or accumulated earnings and profits, as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles, constitute dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If a distribution exceeds the amount of our current and accumulated earnings and profits, as so determined under U.S. federal income tax principles, the excess will be treated first as a non-taxable return of capital to the extent of the U.S. Holder's tax basis in the ADSs or Common Shares, and thereafter as capital gain. We do not intend to maintain calculations of our earnings and profits under U.S. federal income tax principles and, unless and until such calculations are made, U.S. Holders should assume all distributions are made out of earnings and profits and constitute dividend income. As used below, the term "dividend" means a distribution that constitutes a dividend for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Cash dividends paid with respect to Common Shares or Common Shares represented by ADSs generally are includible in the gross income of a U.S. Holder as ordinary income. Dividends generally are treated as foreign source income. Dividends paid to a U.S. Holder that is a domestic corporation are not eligible for the dividends received deduction available to such corporations. Under current law, a reduced U.S. tax rate is imposed on the dividend income of an individual U.S. Holder with respect to dividends paid by a domestic corporation or “qualified foreign corporation” if certain holding period requirements are met. A qualified foreign corporation generally includes a foreign corporation that is not a passive foreign investment company (“PFIC”) (as discussed below) and either (i) its shares are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States or (ii) it is eligible for benefits under a comprehensive U.S. income tax treaty. Clause (i) should apply with respect to the ADSs as long as the ADSs are traded on the New York Stock Exchange. As a result, we believe that we should be treated as a qualified foreign corporation and, therefore, dividends paid to an individual U.S. Holder with respect to ADSs for which the minimum holding period requirement is met should be taxed at a reduced rate. In the case of our Common Shares held directly by U.S. Holders and not underlying an ADS, it is not clear whether dividends paid with respect to such shares will represent “qualified dividend income.” U.S. Holders holding our Common Shares directly and not through an ADS are urged to consult their own independent tax advisors.

Dividends paid in Soles are includible in a U.S. dollar amount based on the exchange rate in effect on the date of receipt (which, in the case of ADSs, will be the date of receipt by the Depositary) whether or not the payment is converted into U.S. dollars at that time. Any gain or loss recognized upon a subsequent sale or conversion or other taxable disposition of the Soles for a different amount of U.S. dollars will be U.S. source ordinary income or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Distributions to U.S. Holders of additional Common Shares or preemptive rights with respect to Common Shares that are made as part of a pro rata distribution to all of our shareholders generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax but in other circumstances may constitute a taxable dividend.

A U.S. Holder will generally be entitled to claim a U.S. foreign tax credit in respect of any Peruvian taxes imposed on dividends received on our Common Shares or Common Shares represented by ADSs, subject to generally applicable limitations and restrictions. In the case of U.S. individuals for whom the reduced rate of tax on dividends applies, such limitations and restrictions will appropriately take into account the rate differential under rules similar to section 904(b)(2)(B) of the Code. U.S. Holders who do not elect to claim a credit for foreign taxes may instead claim a deduction in respect of such Peruvian taxes. Dividends received with respect to our Common Shares or Common Shares represented by ADSs will be treated as foreign source income for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and will be “passive category income” for purposes of calculating foreign tax credits in most cases, subject to various limitations. The rules governing foreign tax credits are complex and U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisors regarding their application to the particular circumstances of such holder.

A non-U.S. Holder generally is not subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax on dividends paid with respect to Common Shares or Common Shares represented by ADSs, unless such income is effectively connected with the conduct by the non-U.S. Holder of a trade or business within the United States.

Capital Gains

U.S. Holders will recognize taxable gain or loss on the sale or other taxable disposition of ADSs or Common Shares (or preemptive rights with respect to such shares) held by the U.S. Holder or by the Depositary in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale or other taxable disposition and the U.S. Holder’s adjusted tax basis in the ADSs or Common Shares. Generally, such gain or loss will be a long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. Holder’s holding period for such Common Shares or ADSs exceeds one year. Long-term capital gain for an individual U.S. Holder is generally subject to a reduced rate of U.S. federal income tax. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations under the Code. Any gain recognized by a U.S. Holder generally will be treated as U.S. source income for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes. Consequently, in the case of a sale or other taxable disposition of Common Shares or ADSs in a transaction subject to Peruvian tax, the U.S. Holder may not be able to claim a U.S. foreign tax credit for any Peruvian tax imposed on the gain unless it has sufficient foreign source income from other sources against which it can apply the credit.

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, U.S. Holders will not recognize gain or loss on deposits or withdrawals of Common Shares in exchange for ADSs or on the exercise of preemptive rights.

A non-U.S. Holder of ADSs or Common Shares will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax on gain from the sale or other disposition of ADSs or Common Shares unless (i) such gain is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States or (ii) the non-U.S. Holder is an individual who is present in the United States for at least 183 days during the taxable year of the disposition and certain other conditions are met.

Passive Foreign Investment Company

Based on our audited financial statements as well as relevant market and shareholder data, we believe that we were not a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes with respect to our 2019 taxable year. In addition, based on our audited or projected financial statements and current expectations regarding the value and nature of our assets, the sources and nature of our income, and relevant market and shareholder data, we do not anticipate becoming a PFIC for our 2020 taxable year. However, because this determination is based on our income, assets and the nature of our business, as well as the income, assets and business of entities in which we hold at least a 25% interest, from time to time, involves the application of complex tax rules, including the application of proposed United States Treasury Regulations, on which we are entitled to rely until they are finalized, and since our view is not binding on the courts or the IRS, no assurances can be provided that we will not be considered a PFIC for the current, or any past or future tax year. The potential application of the PFIC rules is further discussed below.

A foreign corporation is a PFIC in any taxable year in which, after taking into account the income and assets of certain subsidiaries pursuant to the applicable look-through rules, either (i) at least 75% of its gross income is passive income or (ii) at least 50% of the average value of its assets is attributable to assets that produce passive income or are held for the production of passive income. Passive income generally includes interest, dividends, rents, royalties and certain gains (including certain commodityrelated gains), but active business gains from the sale of commodities is not considered “passive income” for purposes of determining whether a company is a PFIC. Our PFIC status for any taxable year is likely to depend upon the extent to which our gross profit from our mining activities is considered active business gains.

If we were a PFIC in any year during which a U.S. Holder owned ADSs or Common Shares, we would not be treated as a “qualified foreign corporation” for purposes of qualifying dividends paid to a U.S. Holder for the reduced U.S. tax rate noted above. A U.S. Holder would also be subject to additional taxes on any excess distributions received from us and any gain realized from the sale or other disposition of ADSs or Common Shares (regardless of whether we continued to be a PFIC) unless such U.S. Holder makes an election to be taxed currently on its pro rata portion of our income, whether or not such income is distributed in the form of dividends, or otherwise makes a “mark-to-market” election with respect to the ADSs or Common Shares as permitted by the Code. A U.S. Holder has an excess distribution to the extent that distributions on ADSs or Common Shares during a taxable year exceed 125% of the average amount received during the three preceding taxable years (or, if shorter, the U.S. Holder’s holding period for the ADSs or Common Shares). To compute the tax on an excess distribution or any gain, (i) the excess distribution or the gain is allocated ratably over the U.S. Holder’s holding period for the ADSs or Common Shares, (ii) the amount allocated to the current taxable year is taxed as ordinary income and (iii) the amount allocated to other taxable years is taxed at the highest applicable marginal rate in effect for each year and an interest charge is imposed to recover the deemed benefit from the deferred payment of the tax attributable to each year.

If we were a PFIC, U.S. Holders of interests in a holder of ADSs or Common Shares may be treated as indirect holders of their proportionate share of the ADSs or Common Shares and may be taxed on their proportionate share of any excess distribution or gain attributable to the ADSs or Common Shares. An indirect holder also must treat an appropriate portion of its gain on the sale or taxable disposition of its interest in the actual holder as gain on the sale or taxable disposition of the ADSs or Common Shares.

U.S. Holders are urged to consult their own independent tax advisors regarding the potential application of the PFIC rules and related reporting requirements to the Common Shares or ADSs and the availability and advisability of making an election to avoid the adverse tax consequences of the PFIC rules should we be considered a PFIC for any taxable year.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Dividends in respect of the ADSs or Common Shares and the proceeds from the sale, exchange, redemption or other disposition of the ADSs or Common Shares may be reported to the IRS and a backup withholding tax may apply to such amounts unless the holder (i) is a corporation (which may be required to establish its exemption by certifying its status on IRS Form W-9), (ii) in the case of a U.S. Holder other than a corporation, provides an accurate taxpayer identification number in the manner required by applicable law, (iii) in the case of a non-U.S. Holder, provides a properly executed IRS Form W-8BEN or W-8BEN-E or other applicable Form W-8, or (iv) otherwise establishes a basis for exemption. The amount of any backup withholding from a payment to a U.S. Holder generally may be allowed as a credit against the U.S. Holder’s U.S. federal income tax liability.