



RETAILER APPLICATION AND AGREEMENT

Master Distributor/ISO Name: PERFECT MOBILE

Store Type (select one):

☐ Wireless ☐ Convenience/Grocery/Check Cashing ☐ Travel ☐ Grab and Go BYOD ☐ National Retail

Name of Business: _____

DBA Name: _____

Contact Name: _____

Address 1: _____ **Address 2:** _____

City: _____ **State:** _____ **Zip:** _____

Office Phone: _____ **Cell:** _____ **Fax:** _____

Email: _____ **Website:** _____

Sales Tax ID: _____ **Fed Tax ID:** _____

Daily Credit Limit: _____ **Terms:** Billing done via ACH daily

Wallet Deposit: \$ _____ (will be ACH'd upon Application Approval)

Owner Name: _____

Owner Driver License # _____ **Owner Social Security #** _____

Address 1: _____ **Address 2:** _____

City: _____ **State:** _____ **Zip:** _____

Under penalty of perjury, I swear that the information on this form is true and correct.

Authorized Signature: _____
(Owner, Partner or Corporate Officer)

Print Name: _____

Title: _____ **Date:** _____

This Retailer Application and Agreement (the “Agreement”) is entered into as of this _____ day of _____, 20____ (Effective Date), by and between Global Service Solutions, Inc. (“GSS”) with its principal place of business located at 7076 Peachtree Industrial Blvd, Norcross GA 30071, and _____ with its principal place of business located at _____ (“Retailer”).

1. **Retailer Services.** GSS directly, or through an affiliate, shall make available to Retailer during the Term of this Agreement, web based reporting. Access to web site provided by GSS or an affiliated party.

2. **Term.** Retailer hereby subscribes to GSS’s Retailer services for the Term of this Agreement. Unless otherwise documented, the Term of this Agreement shall be for twelve (12) months from the effective date. This Agreement shall be automatically extended for successive periods twelve (12) months upon the same terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement unless Retailer provides written notice of election not to extend the Agreement at least (30) days prior to the expiration of the initial term or any annual extension period. At any time during the term of this Agreement, GSS may, upon 2 days advance notice to the Retailer, change the price of any Prepaid Products supplied to the Retailer by or any affiliated entity. Such price change shall be effective upon the later of two days after the date of the notice or the date specified in the notice.

3. **Prepaid Products.** GSS shall supply to Retailer prepaid telecommunications and other prepaid products in an electronic format which shall be delivered via the GSS online Portal as listed in Annexure A. Upon sale by the Retailer to a retail consumer, the electronically delivered prepaid telecommunications or other prepaid products shall be downloaded from GSS’s or its affiliates server and printed out on appropriate media for delivery to the retail customer and Retailer’s account shall be charged for such products.

4. **Appointment.** GSS hereby appoints Retailer the non-exclusive right to act as GSS’s authorized reseller for its Prepaid Products. Retailer agrees to accept such appointment on the terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement.

5. **Sales Taxes.** Retailer shall collect and remit to the appropriate authority all sales or use tax imposed in the jurisdiction in which the Retailer is located on the retail sale of the Prepaid Products.

6. **Default.** Upon the occurrence of an event of monetary default, the party not in default shall have the right to terminate this Agreement immediately upon written notice to the other party. Upon the occurrence of an event of non-monetary default, the party not in default shall have the right to terminate this Agreement upon written notice to the other party and the failure of the other party to cure such default within thirty (30) days of receiving such written notice. As used herein, the term “event of default” shall mean (a) the failure to pay any sums owing to the other party when due; (b) the failure by a party to observe or perform in any material respect, any of the covenants or agreements contained in this Agreement; or (c) a party’s insolvency, assignment for the benefit of creditors, appointment or sufferance of appointment of a trustee, a receiver or similar officer, or commencement of a proceeding seeking reorganization, rehabilitation, liquidation or similar relief under the bankruptcy, insolvency or similar debtor-relief statutes.

7. **Termination.** GSS may terminate this Agreement immediately or suspend performance hereunder upon the occurrence of an event of default or in the event any ACH debit “bounces” or in the event GSS determines it is necessary in order to protect GSS’s business or good name or if required at the request of any Prepaid Carrier or GSS Supplier. Upon termination, Retailer shall return to GSS all Equipment and supplies, return all Point of Presence Materials, and pay all sums due under this Agreement.

8. **Compliance.** Retailer shall comply with all applicable and governing local, state or federal laws, rules and regulations governing the sale of the Prepaid Products or use of the Retailer Services.

9. **Limited Warranty.** GSS shall provide to Retailer such warranties as are provided to GSS by the service provider of the Prepaid Products purchased by Retailer hereunder. The manufacturer’s or service provider’s warranties passed on to Retailer hereunder shall be the exclusive warranties provided to Retailer hereunder. **NO OTHER WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY OF RETAILERABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE IS MADE; AND SUCH WARRANTIES ARE HEREBY EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMED.**

10. **Limits on Liability.** Retailer’s sole and exclusive remedy relating to purchases under this Agreement shall be the remedy afforded by the service provider to Retailer and/or Retailer’s customers. In no event shall GSS be liable under this Agreement for lost profits, revenues, or other incidental, special, or consequential damages. In no event shall damages awarded against GSS exceed the purchase price paid for the Prepaid Products or Retailer Services for which any claim may arise.

11. **Notice.** Whenever in this Agreement notice is required or desired to be given, it shall be given in writing and personally delivered or mailed by U.S. Mail, Certified or Registered, Return Receipt Requested. If such notice is given by Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested, then notice shall be deemed to be given on the day mailed and shall be deemed received and effective on the third (3rd) day after the date of the postmark of the mailed notice or the date posted and marked upon the receipt at the time such notice is presented to a facility of the United States Postal Service for depositing and mailing.

12. **Assignment.** Retailer shall not assign this agreement without GSS’s express written consent that may be given or withheld in GSS’s sole and absolute discretion. Any purported assignment in violation of this provision shall be void and shall be deemed an early termination of this Agreement. This Agreement shall be freely assignable by GSS and Retailer agrees to be bound unto the assignee provided it assumes GSS’s obligations hereunder.

13. **Entire Agreement.** This Agreement supersedes all other agreements between the parties pertaining to the contemplated transaction and constitutes the entire agreement of the parties regarding such matters and there are no other oral or written statements and promises upon which any party hereto is relying, other than what is set forth herein in writing or referred to herein.

14. **Modifications or Amendment.** This Agreement may only be modified or amended if done so in writing and signed by all parties hereto. In the event one of the parties hereto does not execute a proposed amendment or modification it shall not be binding upon him.

15. **Governing Law.** This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the internal laws of the State of Georgia without reference to principles of choice of law, conflict of laws or comity. Any suit, action or other legal proceeding arising out of this Agreement shall be brought in the courts of the State of Georgia. The parties to this Agreement hereby consent to the jurisdiction of such

court in any such suit, action or proceeding, and waive any objection which any party may have to the laying of the venue of any such suit, action or proceeding in DeKalb County. Except that, in the event that any suit, or legal proceeding arising out of the Agreement is based on a claim over which exclusive jurisdiction is vested in the Courts of the United States, such suit, action or legal proceeding shall be brought in the Courts of the United States, such suit, action or legal proceeding shall be brought in the Courts of the United States for the State of Georgia and venue shall lay only in the United States District Court for Georgia.

16. **Non-Waiver.** The failure of either party to this Agreement to object to or to take any affirmative action with respect to any conduct of the other which is in violation, breach, or default of the terms hereof, shall not be construed as a waiver thereof, nor of any future breach or subsequent violation, breach or default.

17. **Attorney's Fees.** In the event that any suit is filed because of a dispute or disagreement under this Agreement, the prevailing party shall be entitled to reasonable attorney's fees, costs and disbursements incurred in such suit or action from the other party.

18. **Captions.** The titles, captions or headings utilized in this Agreement are added as a matter of convenience only, and shall not be considered a material part hereof, and shall in no way effect the construction of any provision hereof.

19. **Counterparts.** This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts and each counterpart shall be deemed to be an original document for all purposes.

20. **Severability.** In the event any clause or provision of this Agreement is held to be illegal, invalid or unenforceable under present or future laws effective during the term hereof, then and in that event, it is the intention of the parties here-to that the remainder of this Agreement shall not be affected thereby; and it is also the intention of the parties hereto that in lieu of each clause or provision of this Agreement that is held to be illegal, invalid or unenforceable, there shall be added as a part of this Agreement a legal, valid and enforceable clause or provision as similar in terms of such illegal, invalid or unenforceable clause or provision as may be possible.

Your signature acknowledges that you are authorized to execute this agreement and are an authorized signatory and have read and understand all information contained herein, the terms and conditions and any addenda, amendments, or attachments all of which are incorporated into this agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this Agreement to be duly executed by their respective offices being hereunto duly authorized.

Authorized Signature: _____
(Owner, Partner or Corporate Officer)

Print Name: _____

Title: _____ **Date:** _____

Annexure A

Company will make certain payments to Retailer for each AT&T subscriber activated on the AT&T prepaid plans by Retailer as listed below (“Spiff Payments”). Retailer will earn Spiff Payments for the following plans listed below. A Spiff Payment will be paid by Company to Retailer for each AT&T prepaid subscriber activated on AT&T prepaid plans listed below for each of the first three (3) months that the subscriber pays the monthly service fee for such plan. Company will pay Retailer an instant Spiff Payment for Month 1 Spiff at the time of Activation and processing of an applicable AT&T Prepaid Rate Plan as illustrated in the table below. Company will pay Retailer an instant Spiff for Month 2 and Month 3 Spiff Payments at the time of recharging by end user of an applicable AT&T Prepaid Rate Plan as illustrated in the table below.

Perfect Mobile Dealer – Global Service Solutions AT&T SIM Program Commission Schedule						
AT&T Rate Plan	Month 1 Spiff	Month 2 Spiff	Month 3 Spiff	Total	Airtime %	SIM Cost
\$300.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	14.00%	\$2.50
\$75.00	\$25.00	\$23.00	\$14.00	\$62.00	14.00%	\$2.50
\$65.00	\$31.00	\$12.00	\$8.00	\$51.00	14.00%	\$2.50
\$50.00	\$23.00	\$7.00	\$5.00	\$35.00	14.00%	\$2.50
\$35.00	\$15.00	\$6.00	\$3.00	\$24.00	14.00%	\$2.50
\$30.00	\$9.00	\$7.00	\$3.00	\$19.00	14.00%	\$2.50
\$25 Data	\$6.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.00	14.00%	\$2.50
\$50 Data	\$6.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.00	14.00%	\$2.50
\$75 Data	\$6.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.00	14.00%	\$2.50

ACH & BANKING INFORMATION:

Bank Name _____ Bank Phone _____

Bank Contact Name _____ Address _____

Account Name _____ Account Number _____

Routing Number _____

Retailer Banking Information and ACH Authorization (Must include voided BUSINESS check): This agreement is between Global Service Solutions, Inc (“Company”) and “Retailer” listed above. To accommodate electronic access for settlement, the Client does hereby authorize and instruct Company to access Client’s designated depository account and to initiate credit and/or debit entries by bank wire, payment order or Automated Clearing House (“ACH”) transfer and to authorize the banking institution (“Depository”) named below to block or to initiate, if necessary, reversing entries and adjustments for any original entries made to the depository account indicated below and to authorize Depository to provide such access and to credit and/or debit or to block the same to such account. This authorization is without respect to the source of any funds in the depository account. In order to insure that transactions are properly handled, a specimen voided check is attached.

1. Attach a copy of a voided check. Write VOID across your check.

2. Attach a copy of the business owner’s Driver’s License

3. Attach Your Reseller Certificate

I, the undersigned, accept responsibility for security and accountability of all products sold. I authorize Global Service Solutions, or any affiliate working on the behalf of this company to withdraw funds out of the above account each day for the previous day’s sales. Reporting of sales will be made available via the Retailer portal. A deposit may be required if deemed necessary by Company.

Your signature acknowledges that you are authorized to execute this agreement and are an authorized signatory on the attached business check.

Authorized Signature: _____
(Owner, Partner or Corporate Officer)

Print Name: _____

Title: _____ **Date:** _____

UNIFORM SALES & USE TAX EXEMPTION/RESALE CERTIFICATE — MULTIJURISDICTION

The below-listed states have indicated that this certificate is acceptable as a resale/exemption certificate for sales and use tax, subject to the notes on pages 2—4. The issuer and the recipient have the responsibility to determine the proper use of this certificate under applicable laws in each state, as these may change from time to time.

Issued to Seller: Global Service Solutions, Inc.

Address: 7076 Peachtree Industrial Blvd, Norcross GA 30071

I certify that:

Name of Firm (Buyer): _____

Address: _____

is engaged as a registered

☐ Wholesaler

☐ Retailer

☐ Manufacturer

☐ Seller (California)

☐ Lessor (see notes on pages 2—4)

☐ Other (Specify) _____

and is registered with the below-listed states and cities within which your firm would deliver purchases to us and that any such purchases are for wholesale, resale, or ingredients or components of a new product or service¹ to be resold, leased, or rented in the normal course of business. We are in the business of wholesaling, retailing, manufacturing, leasing (renting) selling (California) the following:

Description of Business: _____

General description of tangible property or taxable services to be purchased from the Seller: _____

Mobile Phones, Wireless PINs, Long Distance Phone Cards, SIM Cards

State	State Registration, Seller's Permit, or ID Number of Purchaser	State	State Registration, Seller's Permit, or ID Number of Purchaser
AL ¹		MO ¹⁶	
AR		NE ¹⁷	
AZ ²		NV	
CA ³		NJ	
CO ⁴		NM ^{4,18}	
CT ⁵		NC ¹⁹	
DC ⁶		ND	
FL ⁷		OH ²⁰	
GA ⁸		OK ²¹	
HI ^{4,9}		PA ²²	
ID		RI ²³	
IL ^{4,10}		SC	
IA		SD ²⁴	
KS		TN	
KY ¹¹		TX ²⁵	
ME ¹²		UT	
MD ¹³		VT	
MI ¹⁴		WA ²⁶	
MN ¹⁵		WI ²⁷	

I further certify that if any property or service so purchased tax free is used or consumed as to make it subject to a Sales or Use Tax we will pay the tax due directly to the proper taxing authority when state law so provides or inform the Seller for added tax billing. This certificate shall be a part of each order that we may hereafter give to you, unless otherwise specified, and shall be valid until canceled by us in writing or revoked by thee city or state.

Under penalties of perjury, I swear or affirm that the information on this form is true and correct as to every material matter.

Authorized Signature: _____

(Owner, Partner, or Corporate Officer, or other authorized signer)

Title: _____

Date: _____

INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING UNIFORM SALES & USE TAX EXEMPTION CERTIFICATE

To Seller's Customers:

In order to comply with most state and local sales tax law requirements, the Seller must have in its files a properly executed exemption certificate from all of its customers (Buyers) who claim a sales/use tax exemption. If the Seller does not have this certificate, it is obliged to collect the tax for the state in which the property or service is delivered.

If the Buyer is entitled to a sales tax exemption, the Buyer should complete the certificate and send it to the Seller at its earliest convenience. If the Buyer purchases tax free for a reason for which this form does not provide, the Buyer should send the Seller its special certificate or statement.

Caution to Seller:

In order for the certificate to be accepted in good faith by the Seller, Seller must exercise care that the property or service being sold is of a type normally sold wholesale, resold, leased, rented, or incorporated as an ingredient or component of a product manufactured by Buyer and then resold in the usual course of its business. A Seller failing to exercise care could be held liable for the sales tax due in some states or cities. Misuse of this certificate by Seller, lessee, or the representative thereof may be punishable by fine, imprisonment, or loss of right to issue a certificate in some states or cities.

Notes: _____

1. Alabama: Each retailer shall be responsible for determining the validity of a purchaser's claim for exemption.
2. Arizona: This certificate may be used only when making purchases of tangible personal property for resale in the ordinary course of business, and not for any other statutory deduction or exemption. It is valid as a resale certificate only if it contains the purchaser's name, address, signature, and Arizona transaction privilege tax (or other state sales tax) license number, as required by Arizona Revised Statutes § 42-5022, *Burden of proving sales not at retail*.
3. California:
 - a) This certificate is not valid as an exemption certificate. Its use is limited to use as a resale certificate subject to the provisions of Title 18, California Code of Regulations, Section 1668 (Sales and Use Tax Regulation 1668, Resale Certificate).
 - b) By use of this certificate, the purchaser certifies that the property is purchased for resale in the regular course of business in the form of tangible personal property, which includes property incorporated as an ingredient or component of an item manufactured for resale in the regular course of business.
 - c) When the applicable tax would be sales tax, it is the Seller who owes that tax unless the Seller takes a timely and valid resale certificate in good faith.
 - d) A valid resale certificate is effective until the issuer revokes the certificate.
4. Colorado, Hawaii, Illinois, and New Mexico: these states do not permit the use of this certificate to claim a resale exemption for the purchase of a taxable service for resale.
5. Connecticut: This certificate is not valid as an exemption certificate. Its use is limited to use as a resale certificate subject to Conn. Gen. State §§12-410(5) and 12-411(14) and regulations and administrative pronouncements pertaining to resale certificates.
6. District of Columbia: This certificate is not valid as an exemption certificate. It is not valid as a resale certificate unless it contains the purchaser's D.C. sales and use tax registration number.
7. Florida: The Department of Revenue no longer accepts out-of-state sales tax exemption certificates.
8. Georgia: The purchaser's state-of-registration number will be accepted in lieu of Georgia's registration number when the purchaser is located outside Georgia, does not have nexus with Georgia, and the tangible personal property is delivered by drop shipment to the purchaser's customer located in Georgia.

9. Hawaii: allows this certificate to be used by the seller to claim a lower general excise tax rate or no general excise tax, rather than the buyer claiming an exemption. The no tax situation occurs when the purchaser of imported goods certifies to the seller, who originally imported the goods into Hawaii, that the purchaser will resell the imported goods at wholesale. If the lower rate or no-tax does not in fact apply to the sale, the purchaser is liable to pay the seller the additional tax imposed. See Hawaii Dept. of Taxation Tax Information Release No. 93-5, November 10, 1993, and Tax Information Release No. 98-8, October 30, 1998..
10. Illinois: Use of this certificate in Illinois is subject to the provisions of 86 Ill. Adm. Code Ch.I, Sec. 130.1405. Illinois does not have an exemption for sales of property for subsequent lease or rental, nor does the use of this certificate for claiming resale purchases of services have any application in Illinois.

The registration number to be supplied next to Illinois on page 1 of this certificate must be the Illinois registration or resale number; no other state's registration number is acceptable.

"Good faith" is not the standard of care to be exercised by a retailer in Illinois. A retailer in Illinois is not required to determine whether the purchaser actually intends to resell the item. Instead, a retailer must confirm that the purchaser has a valid registration or resale number at the time of purchase. If a purchaser fails to provide a certificate of resale at the time of sale in Illinois, the seller must charge the purchaser tax.

While there is no statutory requirement that blanket certificates of resale be renewed at certain intervals, blanket certificates should be updated periodically, and no less frequently than every three years.

11. Kentucky:
 - a) Kentucky does not permit the use of this certificate to claim a resale exclusion for the purchase of a taxable service.
 - b) This certificate is not valid as an exemption certificate. Its use is limited to use as a resale certificate subject to the provisions of Kentucky Revised Statute 139.270 (Good Faith).
 - c) The use of this certificate by the purchaser constitutes the issuance of a blanket certificate in accordance with Kentucky Administrative Regulation 103 KAR 31:111.
12. Maine: This state does not have an exemption for sales of property for subsequent lease or rental.
13. Maryland: This certificate is not valid as an exemption certificate. However, vendors may accept resale certificates that bear the exemption number issued to a religious organization. Exemption certifications issued to religious organizations consist of 8 digits, the first two of which are always "29". Maryland registration, exemption, and direct pay numbers may be verified on the website of the Comptroller of the Treasury at www.marylandtaxes.com.
14. Michigan: This certificate is effective for a period of four years unless a lesser period is mutually agreed to and stated on this certificate. It covers all exempt transfers when accepted by the seller in "good faith" as defined by Michigan statute.
15. Minnesota:
 - a) Minnesota does not allow a resale certificate for purchases of taxable services for resale in most situations.
 - b) Minnesota allows an exemption for items used only once during production and not used again.
16. Missouri:
 - a) Purchasers who improperly purchase property or services sales-tax free using this certificate may be required to pay the tax, interest, additions to tax, or penalty.
 - b) Even if property is delivered outside Missouri, facts and circumstances may subject it to Missouri tax, contrary to the second sentence of the first paragraph of the above instructions.
17. Nebraska: A blanket certificate is valid for 3 years from the date of issuance.
18. New Mexico: For transactions occurring on or after July 1, 1998, New Mexico will accept this certificate in lieu of a New Mexico nontaxable transaction certificate and as evidence of the deductibility of a sale of tangible personal property provided:
 - a) this certificate was not issued by the State of New Mexico;
 - b) the buyer is not required to be registered in New Mexico; and
 - c) the buyer is purchasing tangible personal property for resale or incorporation as an ingredient or component of a manufactured product.
19. North Carolina: This certificate is not valid as an exemption certificate if signed by a person such as a contractor who intends to use the property. Its use is subject to G.S. 105-164.28 and any administrative rules or directives pertaining to resale certificates.

20. Ohio: a) The buyer must specify which one of the reasons for exemption on the certificate applies. This may be done by circling or underlining the appropriate reason or writing it on the form above the state registration section. Failure to specify the exemption reason will, on audit, result in disallowance of the certificate.
- b) In order to be valid, the buyer must sign and deliver the certificate to the seller before or during the period for filing the return.
21. Oklahoma: Oklahoma would allow this certificate in lieu of a copy of the purchaser's sales tax permit as one of the elements of "properly completed documents" which is one of the three requirements which must be met prior to the vendor being relieved of liability. The other two requirements are that the vendor must have the certificate in his possession at the time the sale is made and must accept the documentation in good faith. The specific documentation required under OAC 710-:65-7-6 is:
- a) Sales tax permit information may consist of:
- (i) A copy of the purchaser's sales tax permit; or
 - (ii) In lieu of a copy of the permit, obtain the following:
 - * Sales tax permit number; and
 - * The name and address of the purchaser;
- b) A statement that the purchaser is engaged in the business of reselling the articles purchased;
- c) A statement that the articles purchased are purchased for resale;
- d) The signature of the purchaser or a person authorized to legally bind the purchaser; and
- e) Certification on the face of the invoice, bill, or sales slip, or on separate letter, that said purchaser is engaged in reselling the articles purchased.
- Absent strict compliance with these requirements, Oklahoma holds a seller liable for sales tax due on sales where the claimed exemption is found to be invalid, for whatever reason, unless the Tax Commission determines that purchaser should be pursued for collection of the tax resulting from improper presentation of a certificate.
22. Pennsylvania: This certificate is not valid as an exemption certificate. It is valid as a resale certificate only if it contains the purchaser's Pennsylvania Sales and Use Tax eight-digit license number, subject to the provisions of 61 PA Code §32.3.
23. Rhode Island: Rhode Island allows this certificate to be used to claim a resale exemption only when the item will be resold in the same form. It does not permit this certificate to be used to claim any other type of exemption.
24. South Dakota: Services which are purchased by a service provider and delivered to a current customer in conjunction with the services contracted to be provided to the customer are claimed to be for resale. Receipts from the sale of a service for resale by the purchaser are not subject to sales tax if the purchaser furnishes a resale certificate which the seller accepts in good faith. In order for the transaction to be a sale for resale, the following conditions must be present:
- (a) The service is purchased for or on behalf of a current customer;
 - (b) The purchaser of the service does not use the service in any manner; and
 - (c) The service is delivered or resold to the customer without any alteration or change.
25. Texas: Items purchased for resale must be for resale within the geographical limits of the United States, its territories, and possessions.
26. Washington: a) Blanket resale certificates must be renewed at intervals not to exceed four years;
- b) This certificate may be used to document exempt sales of "chemicals to be used in processing an article to be produced for sale."
 - c) Buyer acknowledges that the misuse of the tax due, in addition to the tax, interest, and any other penalties imposed by law.
27. Wisconsin: Wisconsin allows this certificate to be used to claim a resale exemption only. It does not permit this certificate to be used to claim any other type of exemption.

Frequently Asked Questions Uniform Sales and Use Tax Certificate – Multijurisdictional

- **To whom do I give this certificate?**
- **Can I Register for multiple states simultaneously?**
- **I have received this certificate from my customer. What do I do with it?**
- **Am I the Buyer or the Seller?**
- **What is the purpose of this certificate?**
- **How do I fill out the certificate?**
- **What information goes on the line next to each state abbreviation?**
- **What if I don't have an ID number for any (or some) state(s)?**
- **Who should use this certificate?**
- **Can I use this certificate?**
- **Which states accept the certificate?**
- **I am based in, buying from, or selling into Maine. Can I use this certificate?**
- **I am a drop shipper. Can I use this certificate?**
- **Do I have to fill this certificate out for every purchase?**
- **Can this certificate be used as a blanket certificate?**
- **Who determines whether this certificate will be accepted?**
- **I have been asked to accept this certificate. How do I know whether I should accept it?**
- **Is there a more recent version of this certificate?**
- **To whom should I talk to for more information?**

To whom do I give this certificate?

If you are purchasing goods for resale, you will give this certificate to your vendor, so that your vendor will not charge you sales tax.

If you are selling goods for resale, and you have received this certificate from your buyer, you will keep the certificate on file.

Can I Register for multiple states simultaneously?

Click on the link for more information: www.sstregister.org

I have received this certificate from my customer. What do I do with it?

Once you have examined the certificate and you have accepted it in good faith, you will keep it on file as prescribed by applicable state laws. The relevant state will generally be the state where you are located, or the state where the sales transaction took place.

Am I the Buyer or the Seller?

If you are purchasing goods for resale, you are the Buyer. If you are selling goods to a buyer who is purchasing them for resale, you are the Seller.

What is the purpose of this certificate?

This certificate is to be used as supporting documentation that the Seller should not collect sales tax because the good or service sold, or the Buyer, is exempt from the tax.

How do I fill out the certificate?

The individual filling out the certificate is referred to as the Buyer. The first two lines, “Issued to Seller” and “Address”, should be filled in with the name and address of the Seller. The rest of the information refers to the Buyer (name and address of Buyer, business engaged in, description of business, property or services to be purchased). The line next to each state abbreviation should be filled out with the relevant state ID number.

What information goes on the line next to each state abbreviation?

The line next to each state abbreviation should be filled in with the relevant state ID number. This will be an identification number issued by the state (see next FAQ for an exception). For example, on the line next to AL, provide the ID number issued by Alabama.) The relevant ID number may be given various names in the various states. Some of the terms for this ID number are State Registration, Seller’s Permit, or ID Number. Regardless of the name, this will be a number that has been issued by the state to the Buyer (see next FAQ for an exception). This number is generally associated with the reseller’s authority to collect and remit sales tax.

What if I don’t have an ID number for any (or some) state(s)?

The states vary in their rules regarding requirements for a reseller exemption. Some states require that the reseller (Buyer) be registered to collect sales tax in the state where the reseller makes its purchase. Other states will accept the certificate if an ID number is provided for some other state (e.g., the home state of the Buyer). You should check with the relevant state to determine whether you meet the requirements of that state.

Who should use this certificate?

A Buyer who is a reseller of tangible property or taxable services from a Seller located in one of the states listed may be able to use this certificate for sales tax exemption. States vary in their policies for use of this certificate. Questions regarding your specific eligibility to use this certificate should be addressed to the revenue department of the relevant state.

Can I use this certificate?

The states vary in their rules for use of this certificate. You should check with the relevant state to determine whether you can use this certificate. The relevant state may be the state where the Seller is located, where the transaction takes place, or where the Buyer is located. The footnotes to the certificate provide some guidance; however, the Multistate Tax Commission cannot guarantee that any state will accept this certificate. States may change their policies without informing the Multistate Tax Commission.

Which states accept the certificate?

States listed on the certificate accepted this certificate as of July, 2000. States may change their policies for acceptance of the certificate without notifying the Multistate Tax Commission. You may check with the relevant state to determine the current status of the state’s acceptance policy. See next FAQ.

I am based in, buying from, or selling into Maine. Can I use this certificate?

Please contact Maine Revenue Services. See www.maine.gov/revenue/salesuse/GIB94.pdf (External pdf)

I am a drop shipper. Can I use this certificate?

If you are the Buyer and your Seller ships directly to your customers, you may be able to use this certificate because you are a reseller. However, your Seller may be unwilling to accept this certificate if you are not registered to collect sales tax in the state(s) where your customers are located.

If you are the Seller, and you have nexus with the state(s) into which you are shipping to your Buyer’s customers, you may be required by that state(s) to remit sales tax on those sales if your Buyer is not registered to collect sales tax.

Do I have to fill this certificate out for every purchase?

In many cases, this certificate can be used as a blanket certificate, so that you will only need to fill it out once for each of your Sellers. Some states require periodic replacement with a fresh certificate (see notes on certificate). To make filling out the certificate easier, you should fill out your information and all information that does not change, then make photocopies, and then fill out the information that is specific to the transaction.

Can this certificate be used as a blanket certificate?

In many states this certificate can be used as a blanket certificate. You should verify this with the applicable state. A blanket certificate is one that can be kept on file for multiple transactions between a specific Buyer and specific Seller.

Who determines whether this certificate will be accepted?

The Seller will determine whether it will accept the certificate from the Buyer generally according to a good faith standard. The applicable state will determine whether a certificate is acceptable for the purpose of demonstrating that sales tax was properly exempted. The applicable state will generally be the state where the Seller is located or the state where the sales transaction took place, or where the Buyer is located. The Multistate Tax Commission does not determine whether this certificate will be accepted either by the Seller or the applicable state.

I have been asked to accept this certificate. How do I know whether I should accept it?

You should contact your state revenue department if you are not familiar with the policies regarding acceptance of resale exemption certificates.

In order for the certificate to be accepted in good faith by the Seller, Seller must exercise care that the property or service being sold is of a type normally sold wholesale, resold, leased, rented or incorporated as an ingredient or component of a product manufactured by Buyer and then resold in the usual course of its business. A Seller failing to exercise care could be held liable for the sales tax due in some states.

Is there a more recent version of this certificate?

No. The most recent version is posted on our website. You may have seen a version that has been modified in an unauthorized manner. You should not use any version other than the one available on our website.

Whom should I talk to for more information?

For information regarding whether the certificate will be accepted in the applicable state, you should talk to the revenue department of that state. The Multistate Tax Commission's [Member States](#) webpage has links to revenue department websites. For other questions that have not been addressed by these FAQs, you may contact [Elliott Dubin](#) at the Multistate Tax Commission, 202-650-0300

Form **W-9**
(Rev. December 2014)
Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification

**Give Form to the
requester. Do not
send to the IRS.**

Print or type
See Specific Instructions on page 2.

1	Name (as shown on your income tax return). Name is required on this line; do not leave this line blank.	
2	Business name/disregarded entity name, if different from above	
3	Check appropriate box for federal tax classification; check only one of the following seven boxes: <input type="checkbox"/> Individual/sole proprietor or single-member LLC <input type="checkbox"/> Limited liability company. Enter the tax classification (C=C corporation, S=S corporation, P=partnership) ▶ _____ Note. For a single-member LLC that is disregarded, do not check LLC; check the appropriate box in the line above for the tax classification of the single-member owner. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (see instructions) ▶ _____ <input type="checkbox"/> C Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> S Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Trust/estate	4 Exemptions (codes apply only to certain entities, not individuals; see instructions on page 3): Exempt payee code (if any) _____ Exemption from FATCA reporting code (if any) _____ <i>(Applies to accounts maintained outside the U.S.)</i>
5	Address (number, street, and apt. or suite no.)	Requester's name and address (optional)
6	City, state, and ZIP code	
7	List account number(s) here (optional)	

Part I Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

Enter your TIN in the appropriate box. The TIN provided must match the name given on line 1 to avoid backup withholding. For individuals, this is generally your social security number (SSN). However, for a resident alien, sole proprietor, or disregarded entity, see the Part I instructions on page 3. For other entities, it is your employer identification number (EIN). If you do not have a number, see *How to get a TIN* on page 3.

Note. If the account is in more than one name, see the instructions for line 1 and the chart on page 4 for guidelines on whose number to enter.

Social security number										
			-				-			
or										
Employer identification number										
			-							

Part II Certification

Under penalties of perjury, I certify that:

- The number shown on this form is my correct taxpayer identification number (or I am waiting for a number to be issued to me); and
- I am not subject to backup withholding because: (a) I am exempt from backup withholding, or (b) I have not been notified by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) that I am subject to backup withholding as a result of a failure to report all interest or dividends, or (c) the IRS has notified me that I am no longer subject to backup withholding; and
- I am a U.S. citizen or other U.S. person (defined below); and
- The FATCA code(s) entered on this form (if any) indicating that I am exempt from FATCA reporting is correct.

Certification instructions. You must cross out item 2 above if you have been notified by the IRS that you are currently subject to backup withholding because you have failed to report all interest and dividends on your tax return. For real estate transactions, item 2 does not apply. For mortgage interest paid, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, contributions to an individual retirement arrangement (IRA), and generally, payments other than interest and dividends, you are not required to sign the certification, but you must provide your correct TIN. See the instructions on page 3.

Sign Here	Signature of U.S. person ▶ _____	Date ▶ _____
------------------	----------------------------------	--------------

General Instructions

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

Future developments. Information about developments affecting Form W-9 (such as legislation enacted after we release it) is at www.irs.gov/fw9.

Purpose of Form

An individual or entity (Form W-9 requester) who is required to file an information return with the IRS must obtain your correct taxpayer identification number (TIN) which may be your social security number (SSN), individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN), adoption taxpayer identification number (ATIN), or employer identification number (EIN), to report on an information return the amount paid to you, or other amount reportable on an information return. Examples of information returns include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Form 1099-INT (interest earned or paid)
- Form 1099-DIV (dividends, including those from stocks or mutual funds)
- Form 1099-MISC (various types of income, prizes, awards, or gross proceeds)
- Form 1099-B (stock or mutual fund sales and certain other transactions by brokers)
- Form 1099-S (proceeds from real estate transactions)
- Form 1099-K (merchant card and third party network transactions)

- Form 1098 (home mortgage interest), 1098-E (student loan interest), 1098-T (tuition)
- Form 1099-C (canceled debt)
- Form 1099-A (acquisition or abandonment of secured property)

Use Form W-9 only if you are a U.S. person (including a resident alien), to provide your correct TIN.

If you do not return Form W-9 to the requester with a TIN, you might be subject to backup withholding. See What is backup withholding? on page 2.

By signing the filled-out form, you:

- Certify that the TIN you are giving is correct (or you are waiting for a number to be issued),
- Certify that you are not subject to backup withholding, or
- Claim exemption from backup withholding if you are a U.S. exempt payee. If applicable, you are also certifying that as a U.S. person, your allocable share of any partnership income from a U.S. trade or business is not subject to the withholding tax on foreign partners' share of effectively connected income, and
- Certify that FATCA code(s) entered on this form (if any) indicating that you are exempt from the FATCA reporting, is correct. See *What is FATCA reporting?* on page 2 for further information.

Note. If you are a U.S. person and a requester gives you a form other than Form W-9 to request your TIN, you must use the requester's form if it is substantially similar to this Form W-9.

Definition of a U.S. person. For federal tax purposes, you are considered a U.S. person if you are:

- An individual who is a U.S. citizen or U.S. resident alien;
- A partnership, corporation, company, or association created or organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States;
- An estate (other than a foreign estate); or
- A domestic trust (as defined in Regulations section 301.7701-7).

Special rules for partnerships. Partnerships that conduct a trade or business in the United States are generally required to pay a withholding tax under section 1446 on any foreign partners' share of effectively connected taxable income from such business. Further, in certain cases where a Form W-9 has not been received, the rules under section 1446 require a partnership to presume that a partner is a foreign person, and pay the section 1446 withholding tax. Therefore, if you are a U.S. person that is a partner in a partnership conducting a trade or business in the United States, provide Form W-9 to the partnership to establish your U.S. status and avoid section 1446 withholding on your share of partnership income.

In the cases below, the following person must give Form W-9 to the partnership for purposes of establishing its U.S. status and avoiding withholding on its allocable share of net income from the partnership conducting a trade or business in the United States:

- In the case of a disregarded entity with a U.S. owner, the U.S. owner of the disregarded entity and not the entity;
- In the case of a grantor trust with a U.S. grantor or other U.S. owner, generally, the U.S. grantor or other U.S. owner of the grantor trust and not the trust; and
- In the case of a U.S. trust (other than a grantor trust), the U.S. trust (other than a grantor trust) and not the beneficiaries of the trust.

Foreign person. If you are a foreign person or the U.S. branch of a foreign bank that has elected to be treated as a U.S. person, do not use Form W-9. Instead, use the appropriate Form W-8 or Form 8233 (see Publication 515, Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Entities).

Nonresident alien who becomes a resident alien. Generally, only a nonresident alien individual may use the terms of a tax treaty to reduce or eliminate U.S. tax on certain types of income. However, most tax treaties contain a provision known as a "saving clause." Exceptions specified in the saving clause may permit an exemption from tax to continue for certain types of income even after the payee has otherwise become a U.S. resident alien for tax purposes.

If you are a U.S. resident alien who is relying on an exception contained in the saving clause of a tax treaty to claim an exemption from U.S. tax on certain types of income, you must attach a statement to Form W-9 that specifies the following five items:

1. The treaty country. Generally, this must be the same treaty under which you claimed exemption from tax as a nonresident alien.
2. The treaty article addressing the income.
3. The article number (or location) in the tax treaty that contains the saving clause and its exceptions.
4. The type and amount of income that qualifies for the exemption from tax.
5. Sufficient facts to justify the exemption from tax under the terms of the treaty article.

Example. Article 20 of the U.S.-China income tax treaty allows an exemption from tax for scholarship income received by a Chinese student temporarily present in the United States. Under U.S. law, this student will become a resident alien for tax purposes if his or her stay in the United States exceeds 5 calendar years. However, paragraph 2 of the first Protocol to the U.S.-China treaty (dated April 30, 1984) allows the provisions of Article 20 to continue to apply even after the Chinese student becomes a resident alien of the United States. A Chinese student who qualifies for this exception (under paragraph 2 of the first protocol) and is relying on this exception to claim an exemption from tax on his or her scholarship or fellowship income would attach to Form W-9 a statement that includes the information described above to support that exemption.

If you are a nonresident alien or a foreign entity, give the requester the appropriate completed Form W-8 or Form 8233.

Backup Withholding

What is backup withholding? Persons making certain payments to you must under certain conditions withhold and pay to the IRS 28% of such payments. This is called "backup withholding." Payments that may be subject to backup withholding include interest, tax-exempt interest, dividends, broker and barter exchange transactions, rents, royalties, nonemployee pay, payments made in settlement of payment card and third party network transactions, and certain payments from fishing boat operators. Real estate transactions are not subject to backup withholding.

You will not be subject to backup withholding on payments you receive if you give the requester your correct TIN, make the proper certifications, and report all your taxable interest and dividends on your tax return.

Payments you receive will be subject to backup withholding if:

1. You do not furnish your TIN to the requester,
2. You do not certify your TIN when required (see the Part II instructions on page 3 for details),

3. The IRS tells the requester that you furnished an incorrect TIN,

4. The IRS tells you that you are subject to backup withholding because you did not report all your interest and dividends on your tax return (for reportable interest and dividends only), or

5. You do not certify to the requester that you are not subject to backup withholding under 4 above (for reportable interest and dividend accounts opened after 1983 only).

Certain payees and payments are exempt from backup withholding. See *Exempt payee code* on page 3 and the separate Instructions for the Requester of Form W-9 for more information.

Also see *Special rules for partnerships* above.

What is FATCA reporting?

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) requires a participating foreign financial institution to report all United States account holders that are specified United States persons. Certain payees are exempt from FATCA reporting. See *Exemption from FATCA reporting code* on page 3 and the Instructions for the Requester of Form W-9 for more information.

Updating Your Information

You must provide updated information to any person to whom you claimed to be an exempt payee if you are no longer an exempt payee and anticipate receiving reportable payments in the future from this person. For example, you may need to provide updated information if you are a C corporation that elects to be an S corporation, or if you no longer are tax exempt. In addition, you must furnish a new Form W-9 if the name or TIN changes for the account; for example, if the grantor of a grantor trust dies.

Penalties

Failure to furnish TIN. If you fail to furnish your correct TIN to a requester, you are subject to a penalty of \$50 for each such failure unless your failure is due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect.

Civil penalty for false information with respect to withholding. If you make a false statement with no reasonable basis that results in no backup withholding, you are subject to a \$500 penalty.

Criminal penalty for falsifying information. Willfully falsifying certifications or affirmations may subject you to criminal penalties including fines and/or imprisonment.

Misuse of TINs. If the requester discloses or uses TINs in violation of federal law, the requester may be subject to civil and criminal penalties.

Specific Instructions

Line 1

You must enter one of the following on this line; **do not** leave this line blank. The name should match the name on your tax return.

If this Form W-9 is for a joint account, list first, and then circle, the name of the person or entity whose number you entered in Part I of Form W-9.

a. **Individual.** Generally, enter the name shown on your tax return. If you have changed your last name without informing the Social Security Administration (SSA) of the name change, enter your first name, the last name as shown on your social security card, and your new last name.

Note. ITIN applicant: Enter your individual name as it was entered on your Form W-7 application, line 1a. This should also be the same as the name you entered on the Form 1040/1040A/1040EZ you filed with your application.

b. **Sole proprietor or single-member LLC.** Enter your individual name as shown on your 1040/1040A/1040EZ on line 1. You may enter your business, trade, or "doing business as" (DBA) name on line 2.

c. **Partnership, LLC that is not a single-member LLC, C Corporation, or S Corporation.** Enter the entity's name as shown on the entity's tax return on line 1 and any business, trade, or DBA name on line 2.

d. **Other entities.** Enter your name as shown on required U.S. federal tax documents on line 1. This name should match the name shown on the charter or other legal document creating the entity. You may enter any business, trade, or DBA name on line 2.

e. **Disregarded entity.** For U.S. federal tax purposes, an entity that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner is treated as a "disregarded entity." See Regulations section 301.7701-2(c)(2)(iii). Enter the owner's name on line 1. The name of the entity entered on line 1 should never be a disregarded entity. The name on line 1 should be the name shown on the income tax return on which the income should be reported. For example, if a foreign LLC that is treated as a disregarded entity for U.S. federal tax purposes has a single owner that is a U.S. person, the U.S. owner's name is required to be provided on line 1. If the direct owner of the entity is also a disregarded entity, enter the first owner that is not disregarded for federal tax purposes. Enter the disregarded entity's name on line 2, "Business name/disregarded entity name." If the owner of the disregarded entity is a foreign person, the owner must complete an appropriate Form W-8 instead of a Form W-9. This is the case even if the foreign person has a U.S. TIN.

Line 2

If you have a business name, trade name, DBA name, or disregarded entity name, you may enter it on line 2.

Line 3

Check the appropriate box in line 3 for the U.S. federal tax classification of the person whose name is entered on line 1. Check only one box in line 3.

Limited Liability Company (LLC). If the name on line 1 is an LLC treated as a partnership for U.S. federal tax purposes, check the “Limited Liability Company” box and enter “P” in the space provided. If the LLC has filed Form 8832 or 2553 to be taxed as a corporation, check the “Limited Liability Company” box and in the space provided enter “C” for C corporation or “S” for S corporation. If it is a single-member LLC that is a disregarded entity, do not check the “Limited Liability Company” box; instead check the first box in line 3 “Individual/sole proprietor or single-member LLC.”

Line 4, Exemptions

If you are exempt from backup withholding and/or FATCA reporting, enter in the appropriate space in line 4 any code(s) that may apply to you.

Exempt payee code.

- Generally, individuals (including sole proprietors) are not exempt from backup withholding.
- Except as provided below, corporations are exempt from backup withholding for certain payments, including interest and dividends.
- Corporations are not exempt from backup withholding for payments made in settlement of payment card or third party network transactions.
- Corporations are not exempt from backup withholding with respect to attorneys' fees or gross proceeds paid to attorneys, and corporations that provide medical or health care services are not exempt with respect to payments reportable on Form 1099-MISC.

The following codes identify payees that are exempt from backup withholding. Enter the appropriate code in the space in line 4.

- 1—An organization exempt from tax under section 501(a), any IRA, or a custodial account under section 403(b)(7) if the account satisfies the requirements of section 401(f)(2)
- 2—The United States or any of its agencies or instrumentalities
- 3—A state, the District of Columbia, a U.S. commonwealth or possession, or any of their political subdivisions or instrumentalities
- 4—A foreign government or any of its political subdivisions, agencies, or instrumentalities
- 5—A corporation
- 6—A dealer in securities or commodities required to register in the United States, the District of Columbia, or a U.S. commonwealth or possession
- 7—A futures commission merchant registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission
- 8—A real estate investment trust
- 9—An entity registered at all times during the tax year under the Investment Company Act of 1940
- 10—A common trust fund operated by a bank under section 584(a)
- 11—A financial institution
- 12—A middleman known in the investment community as a nominee or custodian
- 13—A trust exempt from tax under section 664 or described in section 4947

The following chart shows types of payments that may be exempt from backup withholding. The chart applies to the exempt payees listed above, 1 through 13.

IF the payment is for . . .	THEN the payment is exempt for . . .
Interest and dividend payments	All exempt payees except for 7
Broker transactions	Exempt payees 1 through 4 and 6 through 11 and all C corporations. S corporations must not enter an exempt payee code because they are exempt only for sales of noncovered securities acquired prior to 2012.
Barter exchange transactions and patronage dividends	Exempt payees 1 through 4
Payments over \$600 required to be reported and direct sales over \$5,000 ¹	Generally, exempt payees 1 through 5 ²
Payments made in settlement of payment card or third party network transactions	Exempt payees 1 through 4

¹ See Form 1099-MISC, Miscellaneous Income, and its instructions.

² However, the following payments made to a corporation and reportable on Form 1099-MISC are not exempt from backup withholding: medical and health care payments, attorneys' fees, gross proceeds paid to an attorney reportable under section 6045(f), and payments for services paid by a federal executive agency.

Exemption from FATCA reporting code. The following codes identify payees that are exempt from reporting under FATCA. These codes apply to persons submitting this form for accounts maintained outside of the United States by certain foreign financial institutions. Therefore, if you are only submitting this form for an account you hold in the United States, you may leave this field blank. Consult with the person requesting this form if you are uncertain if the financial institution is subject to these requirements. A requester may indicate that a code is not required by providing you with a Form W-9 with “Not Applicable” (or any similar indication) written or printed on the line for a FATCA exemption code.

- A—An organization exempt from tax under section 501(a) or any individual retirement plan as defined in section 7701(a)(37)
- B—The United States or any of its agencies or instrumentalities
- C—A state, the District of Columbia, a U.S. commonwealth or possession, or any of their political subdivisions or instrumentalities
- D—A corporation the stock of which is regularly traded on one or more established securities markets, as described in Regulations section 1.1472-1(c)(1)(i)
- E—A corporation that is a member of the same expanded affiliated group as a corporation described in Regulations section 1.1472-1(c)(1)(i)
- F—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
- G—A real estate investment trust
- H—A regulated investment company as defined in section 851 or an entity registered at all times during the tax year under the Investment Company Act of 1940
- I—A common trust fund as defined in section 584(a)
- J—A bank as defined in section 581
- K—A broker
- L—A trust exempt from tax under section 664 or described in section 4947(a)(1)
- M—A tax exempt trust under a section 403(b) plan or section 457(g) plan

Note. You may wish to consult with the financial institution requesting this form to determine whether the FATCA code and/or exempt payee code should be completed.

Line 5

Enter your address (number, street, and apartment or suite number). This is where the requester of this Form W-9 will mail your information returns.

Line 6

Enter your city, state, and ZIP code.

Part I. Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

Enter your TIN in the appropriate box. If you are a resident alien and you do not have and are not eligible to get an SSN, your TIN is your IRS individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN). Enter it in the social security number box. If you do not have an ITIN, see *How to get a TIN* below.

If you are a sole proprietor and you have an EIN, you may enter either your SSN or EIN. However, the IRS prefers that you use your SSN.

If you are a single-member LLC that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner (see *Limited Liability Company (LLC)* on this page), enter the owner's SSN (or EIN, if the owner has one). Do not enter the disregarded entity's EIN. If the LLC is classified as a corporation or partnership, enter the entity's EIN.

Note. See the chart on page 4 for further clarification of name and TIN combinations.

How to get a TIN. If you do not have a TIN, apply for one immediately. To apply for an SSN, get Form SS-5, Application for a Social Security Card, from your local SSA office or get this form online at www.ssa.gov. You may also get this form by calling 1-800-772-1213. Use Form W-7, Application for IRS Individual Taxpayer Identification Number, to apply for an ITIN, or Form SS-4, Application for Employer Identification Number, to apply for an EIN. You can apply for an EIN online by accessing the IRS website at www.irs.gov/businesses and clicking on Employer Identification Number (EIN) under Starting a Business. You can get Forms W-7 and SS-4 from the IRS by visiting IRS.gov or by calling 1-800-TAX-FORM (1-800-829-3676).

If you are asked to complete Form W-9 but do not have a TIN, apply for a TIN and write “Applied For” in the space for the TIN, sign and date the form, and give it to the requester. For interest and dividend payments, and certain payments made with respect to readily tradable instruments, generally you will have 60 days to get a TIN and give it to the requester before you are subject to backup withholding on payments. The 60-day rule does not apply to other types of payments. You will be subject to backup withholding on all such payments until you provide your TIN to the requester.

Note. Entering “Applied For” means that you have already applied for a TIN or that you intend to apply for one soon.

Caution: A disregarded U.S. entity that has a foreign owner must use the appropriate Form W-8.

Part II. Certification

To establish to the withholding agent that you are a U.S. person, or resident alien, sign Form W-9. You may be requested to sign by the withholding agent even if items 1, 4, or 5 below indicate otherwise.

For a joint account, only the person whose TIN is shown in Part I should sign (when required). In the case of a disregarded entity, the person identified on line 1 must sign. Exempt payees, see *Exempt payee code* earlier.

Signature requirements. Complete the certification as indicated in items 1 through 5 below.

1. Interest, dividend, and barter exchange accounts opened before 1984 and broker accounts considered active during 1983. You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification.

2. Interest, dividend, broker, and barter exchange accounts opened after 1983 and broker accounts considered inactive during 1983. You must sign the certification or backup withholding will apply. If you are subject to backup withholding and you are merely providing your correct TIN to the requester, you must cross out item 2 in the certification before signing the form.

3. Real estate transactions. You must sign the certification. You may cross out item 2 of the certification.

4. Other payments. You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification unless you have been notified that you have previously given an incorrect TIN. "Other payments" include payments made in the course of the requester's trade or business for rents, royalties, goods (other than bills for merchandise), medical and health care services (including payments to corporations), payments to a nonemployee for services, payments made in settlement of payment card and third party network transactions, payments to certain fishing boat crew members and fishermen, and gross proceeds paid to attorneys (including payments to corporations).

5. Mortgage interest paid by you, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, qualified tuition program payments (under section 529), IRA, Coverdell ESA, Archer MSA or HSA contributions or distributions, and pension distributions. You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification.

What Name and Number To Give the Requester

For this type of account:	Give name and SSN of:
1. Individual	The individual
2. Two or more individuals (joint account)	The actual owner of the account or, if combined funds, the first individual on the account ¹
3. Custodian account of a minor (Uniform Gift to Minors Act)	The minor ²
4. a. The usual revocable savings trust (grantor is also trustee) b. So-called trust account that is not a legal or valid trust under state law	The grantor-trustee ¹ The actual owner ¹
5. Sole proprietorship or disregarded entity owned by an individual	The owner ³
6. Grantor trust filing under Optional Form 1099 Filing Method 1 (see Regulations section 1.671-4(b)(2)(i)(A))	The grantor ⁴
For this type of account:	Give name and EIN of:
7. Disregarded entity not owned by an individual	The owner
8. A valid trust, estate, or pension trust	Legal entity ⁴
9. Corporation or LLC electing corporate status on Form 8832 or Form 2553	The corporation
10. Association, club, religious, charitable, educational, or other tax-exempt organization	The organization
11. Partnership or multi-member LLC	The partnership
12. A broker or registered nominee	The broker or nominee
13. Account with the Department of Agriculture in the name of a public entity (such as a state or local government, school district, or prison) that receives agricultural program payments	The public entity
14. Grantor trust filing under the Form 1041 Filing Method or the Optional Form 1099 Filing Method 2 (see Regulations section 1.671-4(b)(2)(i)(B))	The trust

¹ List first and circle the name of the person whose number you furnish. If only one person on a joint account has an SSN, that person's number must be furnished.

² Circle the minor's name and furnish the minor's SSN.

³ You must show your individual name and you may also enter your business or DBA name on the "Business name/disregarded entity" name line. You may use either your SSN or EIN (if you have one), but the IRS encourages you to use your SSN.

⁴ List first and circle the name of the trust, estate, or pension trust. (Do not furnish the TIN of the personal representative or trustee unless the legal entity itself is not designated in the account title.) Also see *Special rules for partnerships* on page 2.

***Note.** Grantor also must provide a Form W-9 to trustee of trust.

Note. If no name is circled when more than one name is listed, the number will be considered to be that of the first name listed.

Secure Your Tax Records from Identity Theft

Identity theft occurs when someone uses your personal information such as your name, SSN, or other identifying information, without your permission, to commit fraud or other crimes. An identity thief may use your SSN to get a job or may file a tax return using your SSN to receive a refund.

To reduce your risk:

- Protect your SSN,
- Ensure your employer is protecting your SSN, and
- Be careful when choosing a tax preparer.

If your tax records are affected by identity theft and you receive a notice from the IRS, respond right away to the name and phone number printed on the IRS notice or letter.

If your tax records are not currently affected by identity theft but you think you are at risk due to a lost or stolen purse or wallet, questionable credit card activity or credit report, contact the IRS Identity Theft Hotline at 1-800-908-4490 or submit Form 14039.

For more information, see Publication 4535, Identity Theft Prevention and Victim Assistance.

Victims of identity theft who are experiencing economic harm or a system problem, or are seeking help in resolving tax problems that have not been resolved through normal channels, may be eligible for Taxpayer Advocate Service (TAS) assistance. You can reach TAS by calling the TAS toll-free case intake line at 1-877-777-4778 or TTY/TDD 1-800-829-4059.

Protect yourself from suspicious emails or phishing schemes. Phishing is the creation and use of email and websites designed to mimic legitimate business emails and websites. The most common act is sending an email to a user falsely claiming to be an established legitimate enterprise in an attempt to scam the user into surrendering private information that will be used for identity theft.

The IRS does not initiate contacts with taxpayers via emails. Also, the IRS does not request personal detailed information through email or ask taxpayers for the PIN numbers, passwords, or similar secret access information for their credit card, bank, or other financial accounts.

If you receive an unsolicited email claiming to be from the IRS, forward this message to phishing@irs.gov. You may also report misuse of the IRS name, logo, or other IRS property to the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA) at 1-800-366-4484. You can forward suspicious emails to the Federal Trade Commission at: spam@uce.gov or contact them at www.ftc.gov/idtheft or 1-877-IDTHEFT (1-877-438-4338).

Visit IRS.gov to learn more about identity theft and how to reduce your risk.

Privacy Act Notice

Section 6109 of the Internal Revenue Code requires you to provide your correct TIN to persons (including federal agencies) who are required to file information returns with the IRS to report interest, dividends, or certain other income paid to you; mortgage interest you paid; the acquisition or abandonment of secured property; the cancellation of debt; or contributions you made to an IRA, Archer MSA, or HSA. The person collecting this form uses the information on the form to file information returns with the IRS, reporting the above information. Routine uses of this information include giving it to the Department of Justice for civil and criminal litigation and to cities, states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. commonwealths and possessions for use in administering their laws. The information also may be disclosed to other countries under a treaty, to federal and state agencies to enforce civil and criminal laws, or to federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies to combat terrorism. You must provide your TIN whether or not you are required to file a tax return. Under section 3406, payers must generally withhold a percentage of taxable interest, dividend, and certain other payments to a payee who does not give a TIN to the payer. Certain penalties may also apply for providing false or fraudulent information.