

NOTES

- 1** This is a form authorised by Revenue. It may be subject to inspection by Revenue. It is an offence under Irish law to make a false declaration.
- 2** This declaration must be signed by policyholders who are neither resident nor ordinarily resident in Ireland or by personal representatives signing on behalf of deceased persons. Where the policyholder is a company, the declaration must be signed by the company secretary or other such authorised officer. It may also be signed by a person who holds power of attorney from the policyholder. A copy of the power of attorney should be furnished with this declaration.
- 3** Once completed, please arrange for this form to be sent directly to **Utmost PanEurope dac, Ashford House, Tara Street, Dublin 2, D02 VX67, Ireland**. The form can also be emailed to: info@utmostwealthsolutions.ie

PRIVACY STATEMENT

Our Privacy Statement explains when and why we collect personal information about our customers, how we use it, the conditions under which we may share it with others and how we keep it secure. It also explains how long we keep customer information for, how a customer can obtain details of the information we keep and the choices customers have about how we use that information. You can find a copy at www.utmostwealth.com/privacy-statement or you can request a copy from our Customer Service Team.

NOTES ON RESIDENCE / ORDINARY RESIDENCE

RESIDENCE - INDIVIDUAL

An individual will be regarded as being resident in Ireland for a tax year if s/he:

- 1) spends 183 days or more in the State in that tax year; or
- 2) has a combined presence of 280 days in the State, taking into account the number of days spent in the State in that tax year together with the number of days spent in the State in the preceding year.

Presence in a tax year by an individual of not more than 30 days in the State will not be reckoned for the purpose of applying the two-year test. Up to 31 December 2008, presence in the State for a day means the personal presence of an individual at the end of the day (midnight). **From 1 January 2009, presence in the State for a day means the personal presence of an individual at any time during the day.**

ORDINARY RESIDENCE -INDIVIDUAL

The term "ordinary residence" as distinct from "residence" relates to a person's normal pattern of life and denotes residence in a place with some degree of continuity. An individual who has been resident in the State for three consecutive tax years becomes ordinarily resident with effect from the commencement of the fourth tax year.

An individual who has been ordinarily resident in the State ceases to be ordinarily resident at the end of the third consecutive tax year in which s/he is not resident. Thus, an individual who is resident and ordinarily resident in the State in 2004 and departs from the State in that year will remain ordinarily resident up to the end of the tax year in 2007.

RESIDENCE - COMPANY

Prior to Finance Act 2014, company residence was determined with regard to the long established common law rules based on central management and control. These rules were significantly revised in Finance Act 2014 to provide that a company incorporated in the State will be regarded as resident for tax purposes in the State, unless it is treated as resident in a treaty partner country by virtue of a double taxation treaty. While the common law rule based on central management and control remains in place, it is subject to the statutory rule for determining company residence based on incorporation in the State set out in the revised section 23A TCA 1997.

The new incorporation rule for determining the tax residence of a company incorporated in the State will apply to companies incorporated on or after 1 January 2015. For companies incorporated in the State before this date, a transition period will apply until 31 December 2020.