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Registration for Performance Royalties: Copyright Owner

Digital Performance Royalties are different from royalties that you may receive for writing or publishing. Digital Performance Royalties are paid to featured artists (solo artists, official members of bands/ groups) and the copyright owners (individuals/companies who own the "masters" (master rights) to those performances- usually the record label). Digital royalties are also payable to musicians and back ground singers contracted for sessions through the AFM and AFTRA Intellectual Property Rights Distribution Fund (the "Fund"). SoundExchange does not pay these royalties. More information about the Fund can be found at www.raroyalties.org.

Your Digital Performance Royalty payment is based on the reports and payments SoundExchange receives from services that digitally transmit your sound recordings. Once the reports and corresponding payments are processed, royalties are distributed quarterly. To receive a payment processed by SoundExchange, your accumulated royalties must be \$10 or more for electronic transfer and \$100 or more for paper check.

***SOUND RECORDING COPYRIGHT OWNER NAME: _____**

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. **COMPLETE SECTION ONE (THIS IS YOUR PAYMENT INFORMATION-REQUIRED)**
2. **COMPLETE SECTION TWO TO SET UP YOUR ELECTRONIC PAYMENTS (REQUIRED)**
3. **ONLY COMPLETE SECTION THREE IF YOUR CONTACT INFORMATION IS DIFFERENT FROM THE PAYEE INFORMATION. IF IT IS THE SAME, SKIP THIS SECTION!**
4. **COMPLETE SECTION FOUR**
5. **COMPLETE SECTION FIVE (THIS IS YOUR AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE-REQUIRED)**
6. **COMPLETE SECTION SIX (THIS IS YOUR TAX INFORMATION-REQUIRED)**

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SECTION ONE: PAYEE INFORMATION (WHO RECEIVES PAYMENT?)

To whom should the royalty distribution be payable? This information should match your tax and identification information. SoundExchange does not issue third party payments. We only pay the actual performer/ copyright owner or the company owned by that performer/ copyright owner.

Payee Name/ Company:
Street Address:
City, State Zip:
Country:
Phone:
Fax:
E-mail:
Website:
TIN or SSN:
Birth Date:
Resident Country:
Relation to Performer:
How did you hear about SoundExchange? Circle: <u>Conference</u> <u>Referral</u> <u>TV</u> <u>Radio</u> <u>Print</u> <u>Internet</u> <u>Your Label</u> <u>Friend</u> Other: _____
<u>SoundExchange Employee Name:</u>

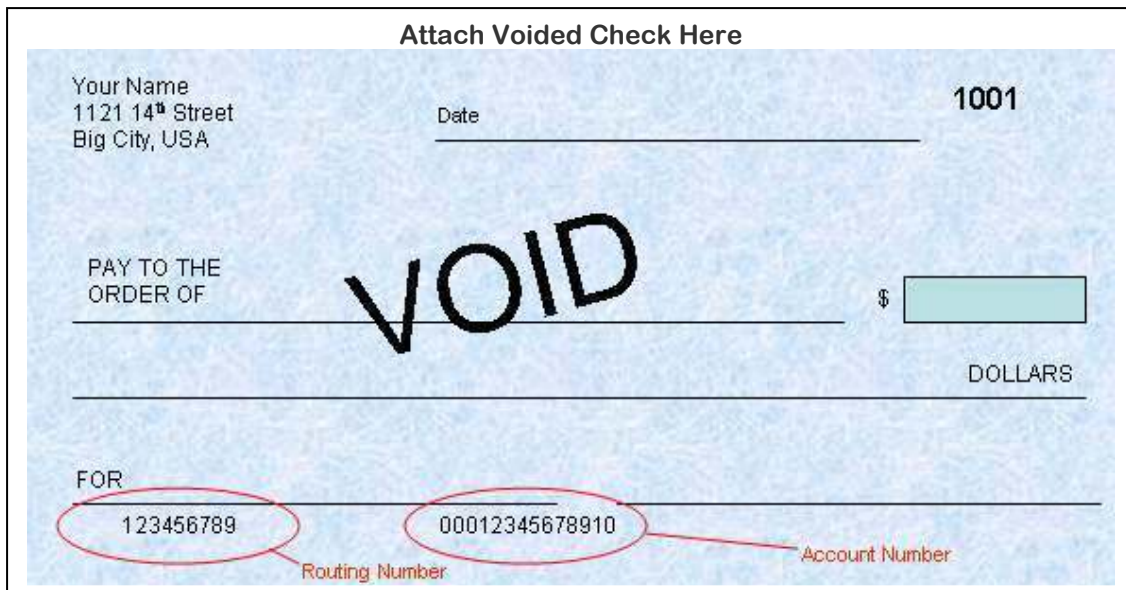
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SECTION TWO: ELECTRONIC PAYMENT INFORMATION

*In an effort to GO Green by 2010, all US registrants will be paid royalties via electronic transfer. Additionally, electronic statements will be sent via e-mail. If you live inside the USA, you will need to provide the following banking information for your checking or savings account. Note: To receive a payment processed by SoundExchange, your accumulated royalties must be \$10 or more for electronic transfer.

Name of Banking Institution:
Account Number:
Routing Number:
Best E-mail address to receive Electronic Statements and Correspondence:



*Those outside of the United States will receive checks via mail. At this time, SoundExchange does not transfer electronic funds outside of the US.

*Are any other Performance Rights Organizations collecting royalties for you outside of the USA? (This will not affect your royalty payments with SoundExchange) If so, please list them:

Questions? Call Customer Care at 202-524-7839 or visit www.soundexchange.com.

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SECTION THREE CONTACT INFORMATION (WHOM SHOULD WE CONTACT?)

***If this information is not different from the Payee Information- please skip this section.**

Is there a contact person (manager, attorney, agent, advisor, group member) who should be contacted by SoundExchange regarding questions concerning forms or payments? If so, please list their contact information below. If the contact information is the same as the Payee Information- please skip this section.

Contact Name:
Company:
Street Address:
City, State, Zip:
Relation to Performer:
Phone:
Additional Phone:
E-mail:
Website:
Style of Music (Genre):
Best time to contact:

Please do not staple.



SECTION FOUR: COPYRIGHT OWNERS/ LABEL

*Do you own the “masters” to performances? If yes, you are the Copyright Owner. Please list all labels that you own, the recording artists on those labels and the date your ownership began:

Label	Artists	Date: Label Ownership

*Please list any artists that are on any of the above labels who own their own “masters:”

Artist	Label	E-mail

*Do you share ownership of these copyrights (share ownership of the masters)? If yes, list the other copyright owners and the distribution of royalties. If you are unsure of the royalty % but believe it is probably an equal split, just place a check in the “Equal%” column for each member. We want to distribute royalties to these copyright owners, so please provide as much contact information as possible. If you need more space, make a copy of this page and submit.

Name	Phone	E-mail	Royalty %	Equal%

Please do not staple.



SECTION FIVE: YOUR IDENTIFICATION AND SIGNATURE (Important!)

*Please send a copy of ONE form of Identification (listed below) *and* the applicable W8 or W9 **for the person receiving payment**. We will not process your registration without receiving a legible copy of one of these forms of identification:

1. Valid Passport
2. Valid Drivers License
3. Valid State Issued Identification
4. Notarized Statement Affirming Identity
5. **If the recipient of payment is a company, then please submit a W8 or W9 only**

***Please complete:**

Printed Name of Person completing this form:
I am legally authorized to complete this form. Signature->
Relation/Title:
Telephone:
E-mail:
Company:
Printed Name of Artist, Group Member or Copyright Owner:
Signature of Artist, Group Member or Copyright Owner:
Date:



SECTION SIX: Tax Information (Important!)

Please complete the proper tax information form and return with this packet. Failure to fill out the tax information form will result in full withholding of 28% US and 30% foreign. *The W9 is for residents of the United States. *The W8 is for non residents of the United States and must be updated every 3 years. Complete appropriate attached tax form. Copies of forms can be downloaded at www.soundexchange.com.



***MAIL or FAX or SCAN AND EMAIL THIS COMPLETED PACKET TO:**

SoundExchange
1121 Fourteenth Street, NW Suite 700
Washington, DC 20005
Fax: 202-640-5859
E-Mail: account_services@soundexchange.com (PDF format please)

You will receive an e-mail confirmation upon the receipt of your documents.

Questions? Call Customer Care at 202-524-7839 or visit www.soundexchange.com.

Certificate of Foreign Status of Beneficial Owner for United States Tax Withholding

▶ Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code. ▶ See separate instructions.
▶ Give this form to the withholding agent or payer. Do not send to the IRS.

Do not use this form for:

- A U.S. citizen or other U.S. person, including a resident alien individual W-9
- A person claiming that income is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States W-8ECI
- A foreign partnership, a foreign simple trust, or a foreign grantor trust (see instructions for exceptions) W-8ECI or W-8IMY
- A foreign government, international organization, foreign central bank of issue, foreign tax-exempt organization, foreign private foundation, or government of a U.S. possession that received effectively connected income or that is claiming the applicability of section(s) 115(2), 501(c), 892, 895, or 1443(b) (see instructions) W-8ECI or W-8EXP

Instead, use Form:

Note: These entities should use Form W-8BEN if they are claiming treaty benefits or are providing the form only to claim they are a foreign person exempt from backup withholding.

- A person acting as an intermediary W-8IMY

Note: See instructions for additional exceptions.

Part I Identification of Beneficial Owner (See instructions.)

1 Name of individual or organization that is the beneficial owner		2 Country of incorporation or organization
3 Type of beneficial owner: <input type="checkbox"/> Individual <input type="checkbox"/> Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> Disregarded entity <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Simple trust <input type="checkbox"/> Grantor trust <input type="checkbox"/> Complex trust <input type="checkbox"/> Estate <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> International organization <input type="checkbox"/> Central bank of issue <input type="checkbox"/> Tax-exempt organization <input type="checkbox"/> Private foundation		
4 Permanent residence address (street, apt. or suite no., or rural route). Do not use a P.O. box or in-care-of address.		
City or town, state or province. Include postal code where appropriate.		Country (do not abbreviate)
5 Mailing address (if different from above)		
City or town, state or province. Include postal code where appropriate.		Country (do not abbreviate)
6 U.S. taxpayer identification number, if required (see instructions) <input type="checkbox"/> SSN or ITIN <input type="checkbox"/> EIN		7 Foreign tax identifying number, if any (optional)
8 Reference number(s) (see instructions)		

Part II Claim of Tax Treaty Benefits (if applicable)

9 I certify that (check all that apply):

a The beneficial owner is a resident of _____ within the meaning of the income tax treaty between the United States and that country.

b If required, the U.S. taxpayer identification number is stated on line 6 (see instructions).

c The beneficial owner is not an individual, derives the item (or items) of income for which the treaty benefits are claimed, and, if applicable, meets the requirements of the treaty provision dealing with limitation on benefits (see instructions).

d The beneficial owner is not an individual, is claiming treaty benefits for dividends received from a foreign corporation or interest from a U.S. trade or business of a foreign corporation, and meets qualified resident status (see instructions).

e The beneficial owner is related to the person obligated to pay the income within the meaning of section 267(b) or 707(b), and will file Form 8833 if the amount subject to withholding received during a calendar year exceeds, in the aggregate, \$500,000.

10 Special rates and conditions (if applicable—see instructions): The beneficial owner is claiming the provisions of Article _____ of the treaty identified on line 9a above to claim a _____ % rate of withholding on (specify type of income): _____
 Explain the reasons the beneficial owner meets the terms of the treaty article: _____

Part III Notional Principal Contracts

11 I have provided or will provide a statement that identifies those notional principal contracts from which the income is **not** effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States. I agree to update this statement as required.

Part IV Certification

Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined the information on this form and to the best of my knowledge and belief it is true, correct, and complete. I further certify under penalties of perjury that:

- I am the beneficial owner (or am authorized to sign for the beneficial owner) of all the income to which this form relates,
- The beneficial owner is not a U.S. person,
- The income to which this form relates is (a) not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States, (b) effectively connected but is not subject to tax under an income tax treaty, or (c) the partner's share of a partnership's effectively connected income, **and**
- For broker transactions or barter exchanges, the beneficial owner is an exempt foreign person as defined in the instructions.

Furthermore, I authorize this form to be provided to any withholding agent that has control, receipt, or custody of the income of which I am the beneficial owner or any withholding agent that can disburse or make payments of the income of which I am the beneficial owner.

Sign Here ▶

Signature of beneficial owner (or individual authorized to sign for beneficial owner) Date (MM-DD-YYYY) Capacity in which acting



Instructions for Form W-8BEN

(Rev. February 2006)

Certificate of Foreign Status of Beneficial Owner for United States Tax Withholding

General Instructions

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

For definitions of terms used throughout these instructions, see *Definitions* on pages 3 and 4.

Purpose of form. Foreign persons are subject to U.S. tax at a 30% rate on income they receive from U.S. sources that consists of:

- Interest (including certain original issue discount (OID));
- Dividends;
- Rents;
- Royalties;
- Premiums;
- Annuities;
- Compensation for, or in expectation of, services performed;
- Substitute payments in a securities lending transaction; or
- Other fixed or determinable annual or periodical gains, profits, or income.

This tax is imposed on the gross amount paid and is generally collected by withholding under section 1441 or 1442 on that amount. A payment is considered to have been made whether it is made directly to the beneficial owner or to another person, such as an intermediary, agent, or partnership, for the benefit of the beneficial owner.

In addition, section 1446 requires a partnership conducting a trade or business in the United States to withhold tax on a foreign partner's distributive share of the partnership's effectively connected taxable income. Generally, a foreign person that is a partner in a partnership that submits a Form W-8 for purposes of section 1441 or 1442 will satisfy the documentation requirements under section 1446 as well. However, in some cases the documentation requirements of sections 1441 and 1442 do not match the documentation requirements of section 1446. See Regulations sections 1.1446-1 through 1.1446-6. Further, the owner of a disregarded entity, rather than the disregarded entity itself, shall submit the appropriate Form W-8 for purposes of section 1446.

If you receive certain types of income, you must provide Form W-8BEN to:

- Establish that you are not a U.S. person;
- Claim that you are the beneficial owner of the income for which Form W-8BEN is being provided or a partner in a partnership subject to section 1446; and

- If applicable, claim a reduced rate of, or exemption from, withholding as a resident of a foreign country with which the United States has an income tax treaty.

You may also be required to submit Form W-8BEN to claim an exception from domestic information reporting and backup withholding for certain types of income that are not subject to foreign-person withholding. Such income includes:

- Broker proceeds.
- Short-term (183 days or less) original issue discount (OID).
- Bank deposit interest.
- Foreign source interest, dividends, rents, or royalties.
- Proceeds from a wager placed by a nonresident alien individual in the games of blackjack, baccarat, craps, roulette, or big-6 wheel.

You may also use Form W-8BEN to certify that income from a notional principal contract is not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States.

A withholding agent or payer of the income may rely on a properly completed Form W-8BEN to treat a payment associated with the Form W-8BEN as a payment to a foreign person who beneficially owns the amounts paid. If applicable, the withholding agent may rely on the Form W-8BEN to apply a reduced rate of withholding at source.

Provide Form W-8BEN to the withholding agent or payer before income is paid or credited to you. Failure to provide a Form W-8BEN when requested may lead to withholding at a 30% rate (foreign-person withholding) or the backup withholding rate.

Additional information. For additional information and instructions for the withholding agent, see the Instructions for the Requester of Forms W-8BEN, W-8ECI, W-8EXP, and W-8IMY.

Who must file. You must give Form W-8BEN to the withholding agent or payer if you are a foreign person and you are the beneficial owner of an amount subject to withholding. Submit Form W-8BEN when requested by the withholding agent or payer whether or not you are claiming a reduced rate of, or exemption from, withholding.

Do not use Form W-8BEN if:

- You are a U.S. citizen (even if you reside outside the United States) or other U.S. person (including a resident alien individual). Instead, use Form W-9, Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification.
- You are a disregarded entity with a single owner that is a U.S. person and you are not a hybrid entity claiming treaty benefits. Instead, provide Form W-9.

- You are a nonresident alien individual who claims exemption from withholding on compensation for independent or dependent personal services performed in the United States. Instead, provide Form 8233, Exemption from Withholding on Compensation for Independent (and Certain Dependent) Personal Services of a Nonresident Alien Individual, or Form W-4, Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate.
- You are receiving income that is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States, unless it is allocable to you through a partnership. Instead, provide Form W-8ECI, Certificate of Foreign Person's Claim That Income Is Effectively Connected With the Conduct of a Trade or Business in the United States. If any of the income for which you have provided a Form W-8BEN becomes effectively connected, this is a change in circumstances and Form W-8BEN is no longer valid. You must file Form W-8ECI. See *Change in circumstances* on this page.
- You are filing for a foreign government, international organization, foreign central bank of issue, foreign tax-exempt organization, foreign private foundation, or government of a U.S. possession claiming the applicability of section 115(2), 501(c), 892, 895, or 1443(b). Instead, provide Form W-8EXP, Certificate of Foreign Government or Other Foreign Organization for United States Tax Withholding. However, you should use Form W-8BEN if you are claiming treaty benefits or are providing the form only to claim you are a foreign person exempt from backup withholding. You should use Form W-8ECI if you received effectively connected income (for example, income from commercial activities).
- You are a foreign flow-through entity, other than a hybrid entity, claiming treaty benefits. Instead, provide Form W-8IMY, Certificate of Foreign Intermediary, Foreign Flow-Through Entity, or Certain U.S. Branches for United States Tax Withholding. However, if you are a partner, beneficiary, or owner of a flow-through entity and you are not yourself a flow-through entity, you may be required to furnish a Form W-8BEN to the flow-through entity.
- You are a disregarded entity for purposes of section 1446. Instead, the owner of the entity must submit the form.
- You are a reverse hybrid entity transmitting beneficial owner documentation provided by your interest holders to claim treaty benefits on their behalf. Instead, provide Form W-8IMY.
- You are a withholding foreign partnership or a withholding foreign trust within the meaning of sections 1441 and 1442 and the accompanying regulations. A withholding foreign partnership or a withholding foreign trust is a foreign partnership or trust that has entered into a withholding agreement with the IRS under which it agrees to assume primary withholding responsibility for each partner's, beneficiary's, or owner's distributive share of income subject to withholding that is paid to the partnership or trust. Instead, provide Form W-8IMY.
- You are acting as an intermediary (that is, acting not for your own account, but for the account of others as an agent, nominee, or custodian). Instead, provide Form W-8IMY.
- You are a foreign partnership or foreign grantor trust for purposes of section 1446. Instead, provide Form

W-8IMY and accompanying documentation. See Regulations sections 1.1446-1 through 1.1446-6.

Giving Form W-8BEN to the withholding agent. Do not send Form W-8BEN to the IRS. Instead, give it to the person who is requesting it from you. Generally, this will be the person from whom you receive the payment, who credits your account, or a partnership that allocates income to you. Give Form W-8BEN to the person requesting it before the payment is made to you, credited to your account or allocated. If you do not provide this form, the withholding agent may have to withhold at the 30% rate, backup withholding rate, or the rate applicable under section 1446. If you receive more than one type of income from a single withholding agent for which you claim different benefits, the withholding agent may, at its option, require you to submit a Form W-8BEN for each different type of income. Generally, a separate Form W-8BEN must be given to each withholding agent.

Note. If you own the income or account jointly with one or more other persons, the income or account will be treated by the withholding agent as owned by a foreign person if Forms W-8BEN are provided by all of the owners. If the withholding agent receives a Form W-9 from any of the joint owners, the payment must be treated as made to a U.S. person.

Change in circumstances. If a change in circumstances makes any information on the Form W-8BEN you have submitted incorrect, you must notify the withholding agent or payer within 30 days of the change in circumstances and you must file a new Form W-8BEN or other appropriate form.

If you use Form W-8BEN to certify that you are a foreign person, a change of address to an address in the United States is a change in circumstances. Generally, a change of address within the same foreign country or to another foreign country is not a change in circumstances. However, if you use Form W-8BEN to claim treaty benefits, a move to the United States or outside the country where you have been claiming treaty benefits is a change in circumstances. In that case, you must notify the withholding agent or payer within 30 days of the move.

If you become a U.S. citizen or resident alien after you submit Form W-8BEN, you are no longer subject to the 30% withholding rate or the withholding tax on a foreign partner's share of effectively connected income. You must notify the withholding agent or payer within 30 days of becoming a U.S. citizen or resident alien. You may be required to provide a Form W-9. For more information, see Form W-9 and instructions.

Expiration of Form W-8BEN. Generally, a Form W-8BEN provided without a U.S. taxpayer identification number (TIN) will remain in effect for a period starting on the date the form is signed and ending on the last day of the third succeeding calendar year, unless a change in circumstances makes any information on the form incorrect. For example, a Form W-8BEN signed on September 30, 2005, remains valid through December 31, 2008. A Form W-8BEN furnished with a U.S. TIN will remain in effect until a change in circumstances makes any information on the form incorrect, provided that the withholding agent reports on Form 1042-S at least one payment annually to the beneficial owner who provided the Form W-8BEN. See the instructions for line 6

beginning on page 4 for circumstances under which you must provide a U.S. TIN.

Definitions

Beneficial owner. For payments other than those for which a reduced rate of withholding is claimed under an income tax treaty, the beneficial owner of income is generally the person who is required under U.S. tax principles to include the income in gross income on a tax return. A person is not a beneficial owner of income, however, to the extent that person is receiving the income as a nominee, agent, or custodian, or to the extent the person is a conduit whose participation in a transaction is disregarded. In the case of amounts paid that do not constitute income, beneficial ownership is determined as if the payment were income.

Foreign partnerships, foreign simple trusts, and foreign grantor trusts are not the beneficial owners of income paid to the partnership or trust. The beneficial owners of income paid to a foreign partnership are generally the partners in the partnership, provided that the partner is not itself a partnership, foreign simple or grantor trust, nominee or other agent. The beneficial owners of income paid to a foreign simple trust (that is, a foreign trust that is described in section 651(a)) are generally the beneficiaries of the trust, if the beneficiary is not a foreign partnership, foreign simple or grantor trust, nominee or other agent. The beneficial owners of a foreign grantor trust (that is, a foreign trust to the extent that all or a portion of the income of the trust is treated as owned by the grantor or another person under sections 671 through 679) are the persons treated as the owners of the trust. The beneficial owners of income paid to a foreign complex trust (that is, a foreign trust that is not a foreign simple trust or foreign grantor trust) is the trust itself.

For purposes of section 1446, the same beneficial owner rules apply, except that under section 1446 a foreign simple trust rather than the beneficiary provides the form to the partnership.

The beneficial owner of income paid to a foreign estate is the estate itself.

Note. A payment to a U.S. partnership, U.S. trust, or U.S. estate is treated as a payment to a U.S. payee that is not subject to 30% withholding. A U.S. partnership, trust, or estate should provide the withholding agent with a Form W-9. For purposes of section 1446, a U.S. grantor trust or disregarded entity shall not provide the withholding agent a Form W-9 in its own right. Rather, the grantor or other owner shall provide the withholding agent the appropriate form.

Foreign person. A foreign person includes a nonresident alien individual, a foreign corporation, a foreign partnership, a foreign trust, a foreign estate, and any other person that is not a U.S. person. It also includes a foreign branch or office of a U.S. financial institution or U.S. clearing organization if the foreign branch is a qualified intermediary. Generally, a payment to a U.S. branch of a foreign person is a payment to a foreign person.

Nonresident alien individual. Any individual who is not a citizen or resident alien of the United States is a nonresident alien individual. An alien individual meeting either the “green card test” or the “substantial presence

test” for the calendar year is a resident alien. Any person not meeting either test is a nonresident alien individual. Additionally, an alien individual who is a resident of a foreign country under the residence article of an income tax treaty, or an alien individual who is a bona fide resident of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or American Samoa is a nonresident alien individual. See Pub. 519, U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens, for more information on resident and nonresident alien status.



Even though a nonresident alien individual married to a U.S. citizen or resident alien may choose to be treated as a resident alien for certain purposes (for example, filing a joint income tax return), such individual is still treated as a nonresident alien for withholding tax purposes on all income except wages.

Flow-through entity. A flow-through entity is a foreign partnership (other than a withholding foreign partnership), a foreign simple or foreign grantor trust (other than a withholding foreign trust), or, for payments for which a reduced rate of withholding is claimed under an income tax treaty, any entity to the extent the entity is considered to be fiscally transparent (see below) with respect to the payment by an interest holder’s jurisdiction.

For purposes of section 1446, a foreign partnership or foreign grantor trust must submit Form W-8IMY to establish the partnership or grantor trust as a look through entity. The Form W-8IMY may be accompanied by this form or another version of Form W-8 or Form W-9 to establish the foreign or domestic status of a partner or grantor or other owner. See Regulations section 1.1446-1.

Hybrid entity. A hybrid entity is any person (other than an individual) that is treated as fiscally transparent (see below) in the United States but is not treated as fiscally transparent by a country with which the United States has an income tax treaty. Hybrid entity status is relevant for claiming treaty benefits. See the instructions for line 9c on page 5.

Reverse hybrid entity. A reverse hybrid entity is any person (other than an individual) that is not fiscally transparent under U.S. tax law principles but that is fiscally transparent under the laws of a jurisdiction with which the United States has an income tax treaty. See the instructions for line 9c on page 5.

Fiscally transparent entity. An entity is treated as fiscally transparent with respect to an item of income for which treaty benefits are claimed to the extent that the interest holders in the entity must, on a current basis, take into account separately their shares of an item of income paid to the entity, whether or not distributed, and must determine the character of the items of income as if they were realized directly from the sources from which realized by the entity. For example, partnerships, common trust funds, and simple trusts or grantor trusts are generally considered to be fiscally transparent with respect to items of income received by them.

Disregarded entity. A business entity that has a single owner and is not a corporation under Regulations section 301.7701-2(b) is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner.

A disregarded entity shall not submit this form to a partnership for purposes of section 1446. Instead, the owner of such entity shall provide appropriate documentation. See Regulations section 1.1446-1.

Amounts subject to withholding. Generally, an amount subject to withholding is an amount from sources within the United States that is fixed or determinable annual or periodical (FDAP) income. FDAP income is all income included in gross income, including interest (as well as OID), dividends, rents, royalties, and compensation. FDAP income does not include most gains from the sale of property (including market discount and option premiums).

For purposes of section 1446, the amount subject to withholding is the foreign partner's share of the partnership's effectively connected taxable income.

Withholding agent. Any person, U.S. or foreign, that has control, receipt, or custody of an amount subject to withholding or who can disburse or make payments of an amount subject to withholding is a withholding agent. The withholding agent may be an individual, corporation, partnership, trust, association, or any other entity, including (but not limited to) any foreign intermediary, foreign partnership, and U.S. branches of certain foreign banks and insurance companies. Generally, the person who pays (or causes to be paid) the amount subject to withholding to the foreign person (or to its agent) must withhold.

For purposes of section 1446, the withholding agent is the partnership conducting the trade or business in the United States. For a publicly traded partnership, the withholding agent may be the partnership, a nominee holding an interest on behalf of a foreign person, or both. See Regulations sections 1.1446-1 through 1.1446-6.

Specific Instructions



A hybrid entity should give Form W-8BEN to a withholding agent only for income for which it is claiming a reduced rate of withholding under an income tax treaty. A reverse hybrid entity should give Form W-8BEN to a withholding agent only for income for which no treaty benefit is being claimed.

Part I

Line 1. Enter your name. If you are a disregarded entity with a single owner who is a foreign person and you are not claiming treaty benefits as a hybrid entity, this form should be completed and signed by your foreign single owner. If the account to which a payment is made or credited is in the name of the disregarded entity, the foreign single owner should inform the withholding agent of this fact. This may be done by including the name and account number of the disregarded entity on line 8 (reference number) of the form. However, if you are a disregarded entity that is claiming treaty benefits as a hybrid entity, this form should be completed and signed by you.

Line 2. If you are a corporation, enter the country of incorporation. If you are another type of entity, enter the country under whose laws you are created, organized, or

governed. If you are an individual, enter N/A (for "not applicable").

Line 3. Check the one box that applies. By checking a box, you are representing that you qualify for this classification. You must check the box that represents your classification (for example, corporation, partnership, trust, estate, etc.) under U.S. tax principles. Do not check the box that describes your status under the law of the treaty country. If you are a partnership or disregarded entity receiving a payment for which treaty benefits are being claimed, you must check the "Partnership" or "Disregarded entity" box. If you are a sole proprietor, check the "Individual" box, not the "Disregarded entity" box.



Only entities that are tax-exempt under section 501 should check the "Tax-exempt organization" box. Such organizations should use Form W-8BEN only if they are claiming a reduced rate of withholding under an income tax treaty or some code exception other than section 501. Use Form W-8EXP if you are claiming an exemption from withholding under section 501.

Line 4. Your permanent residence address is the address in the country where you claim to be a resident for purposes of that country's income tax. If you are giving Form W-8BEN to claim a reduced rate of withholding under an income tax treaty, you must determine your residency in the manner required by the treaty. Do not show the address of a financial institution, a post office box, or an address used solely for mailing purposes. If you are an individual who does not have a tax residence in any country, your permanent residence is where you normally reside. If you are not an individual and you do not have a tax residence in any country, the permanent residence address is where you maintain your principal office.

Line 5. Enter your mailing address only if it is different from the address you show on line 4.

Line 6. If you are an individual, you are generally required to enter your social security number (SSN). To apply for an SSN, get Form SS-5 from a Social Security Administration (SSA) office or, if in the United States, you may call the SSA at 1-800-772-1213. Fill in Form SS-5 and return it to the SSA.

If you do not have an SSN and are not eligible to get one, you must get an individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN). To apply for an ITIN, file Form W-7 with the IRS. It usually takes 4-6 weeks to get an ITIN.



An ITIN is for tax use only. It does not entitle you to social security benefits or change your employment or immigration status under U.S. law.

If you are not an individual or you are an individual who is an employer or you are engaged in a U.S. trade or business as a sole proprietor, you must enter an employer identification number (EIN). If you do not have an EIN, you should apply for one on Form SS-4, Application for Employer Identification Number. If you are a disregarded entity claiming treaty benefits as a hybrid entity, enter your EIN.

A partner in a partnership conducting a trade or business in the United States will likely be allocated effectively connected taxable income. The partner is

required to file a U.S. federal income tax return and must have a U.S. taxpayer identification number (TIN).

You must provide a U.S. TIN if you are:

- Claiming an exemption from withholding under section 871(f) for certain annuities received under qualified plans,
- A foreign grantor trust with 5 or fewer grantors,
- Claiming benefits under an income tax treaty, or
- Submitting the form to a partnership that conducts a trade or business in the United States.

However, a U.S. TIN is not required to be shown in order to claim treaty benefits on the following items of income:

- Dividends and interest from stocks and debt obligations that are actively traded;
- Dividends from any redeemable security issued by an investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (mutual fund);
- Dividends, interest, or royalties from units of beneficial interest in a unit investment trust that are (or were upon issuance) publicly offered and are registered with the SEC under the Securities Act of 1933; and
- Income related to loans of any of the above securities.



You may want to obtain and provide a U.S. TIN on Form W-8BEN even though it is not required. A Form W-8BEN containing a U.S. TIN remains valid for as long as your status and the information relevant to the certifications you make on the form remain unchanged provided at least one payment is reported to you annually on Form 1042-S.

Line 7. If your country of residence for tax purposes has issued you a tax identifying number, enter it here. For example, if you are a resident of Canada, enter your Social Insurance Number.

Line 8. This line may be used by the filer of Form W-8BEN or by the withholding agent to whom it is provided to include any referencing information that is useful to the withholding agent in carrying out its obligations. For example, withholding agents who are required to associate the Form W-8BEN with a particular Form W-8IMY may want to use line 8 for a referencing number or code that will make the association clear. A beneficial owner may use line 8 to include the number of the account for which he or she is providing the form. A foreign single owner of a disregarded entity may use line 8 to inform the withholding agent that the account to which a payment is made or credited is in the name of the disregarded entity (see instructions for line 1 on page 4).

Part II

Line 9a. Enter the country where you claim to be a resident for income tax treaty purposes. For treaty purposes, a person is a resident of a treaty country if the person is a resident of that country under the terms of the treaty.

Line 9b. If you are claiming benefits under an income tax treaty, you must have a U.S. TIN unless one of the exceptions listed in the line 6 instructions above applies.

Line 9c. An entity (but not an individual) that is claiming a reduced rate of withholding under an income tax treaty must represent that it:

- Derives the item of income for which the treaty benefit is claimed, and

- Meets the limitation on benefits provisions contained in the treaty, if any.

An item of income may be derived by either the entity receiving the item of income or by the interest holders in the entity or, in certain circumstances, both. An item of income paid to an entity is considered to be derived by the entity only if the entity is not fiscally transparent under the laws of the entity's jurisdiction with respect to the item of income. An item of income paid to an entity shall be considered to be derived by the interest holder in the entity only if:

- The interest holder is not fiscally transparent in its jurisdiction with respect to the item of income, and
- The entity is considered to be fiscally transparent under the laws of the interest holder's jurisdiction with respect to the item of income. An item of income paid directly to a type of entity specifically identified in a treaty as a resident of a treaty jurisdiction is treated as derived by a resident of that treaty jurisdiction.

If an entity is claiming treaty benefits on its own behalf, it should complete Form W-8BEN. If an interest holder in an entity that is considered fiscally transparent in the interest holder's jurisdiction is claiming a treaty benefit, the interest holder should complete Form W-8BEN on its own behalf and the fiscally transparent entity should associate the interest holder's Form W-8BEN with a Form W-8IMY completed by the entity.



An income tax treaty may not apply to reduce the amount of any tax on an item of income received by an entity that is treated as a domestic corporation for U.S. tax purposes. Therefore, neither the domestic corporation nor its shareholders are entitled to the benefits of a reduction of U.S. income tax on an item of income received from U.S. sources by the corporation.

To determine whether an entity meets the limitation on benefits provisions of a treaty, you must consult the specific provisions or articles under the treaties. Income tax treaties are available on the IRS website at www.irs.gov.



If you are an entity that derives the income as a resident of a treaty country, you may check this box if the applicable income tax treaty does not contain a "limitation on benefits" provision.

Line 9d. If you are a foreign corporation claiming treaty benefits under an income tax treaty that entered into force before January 1, 1987 (and has not been renegotiated) on (a) U.S. source dividends paid to you by another foreign corporation or (b) U.S. source interest paid to you by a U.S. trade or business of another foreign corporation, you must generally be a "qualified resident" of a treaty country. See section 884 for the definition of interest paid by a U.S. trade or business of a foreign corporation ("branch interest") and other applicable rules.

In general, a foreign corporation is a qualified resident of a country if any of the following apply.

- It meets a 50% ownership and base erosion test.
- It is primarily and regularly traded on an established securities market in its country of residence or the United States.
- It carries on an active trade or business in its country of residence.
- It gets a ruling from the IRS that it is a qualified resident.

See Regulations section 1.884-5 for the requirements that must be met to satisfy each of these tests.



If you are claiming treaty benefits under an income tax treaty entered into force after December 31, 1986, do not check box 9d. Instead, check box 9c.

Line 9e. Check this box if you are related to the withholding agent within the meaning of section 267(b) or 707(b) and the aggregate amount subject to withholding received during the calendar year will exceed \$500,000. Additionally, you must file Form 8833, Treaty-Based Return Position Disclosure Under Section 6114 or 7701(b).

Line 10

Line 10 must be used only if you are claiming treaty benefits that require that you meet conditions not covered by the representations you make in lines 9a through 9e. However, this line should always be completed by foreign students and researchers claiming treaty benefits. See *Scholarship and fellowship grants* below for more information.

The following are additional examples of persons who should complete this line.

- Exempt organizations claiming treaty benefits under the exempt organization articles of the treaties with Canada, Mexico, Germany, and the Netherlands.
- Foreign corporations that are claiming a preferential rate applicable to dividends based on ownership of a specific percentage of stock.
- Persons claiming treaty benefits on royalties if the treaty contains different withholding rates for different types of royalties.

This line is generally not applicable to claiming treaty benefits under an interest or dividends (other than dividends subject to a preferential rate based on ownership) article of a treaty.

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 recipient has otherwise become a U.S. resident alien for tax purposes. The individual must use Form W-9 to claim the tax treaty benefit. See the instructions for Form W-9 for more information. Also see *Nonresident alien student or researcher who becomes a resident alien* later for an example.

Scholarship and fellowship grants. A nonresident alien student (including a trainee or business apprentice) or researcher who receives noncompensatory scholarship or fellowship income may use Form W-8BEN to claim benefits under a tax treaty that apply to reduce or eliminate U.S. tax on such income. No Form W-8BEN is required unless a treaty benefit is being claimed. A nonresident alien student or researcher who receives compensatory scholarship or fellowship income must use Form 8233 to claim any benefits of a tax treaty that apply to that income. The student or researcher must use Form W-4 for any part of such income for which he or she is not claiming a tax treaty withholding exemption. Do not use Form W-8BEN for compensatory scholarship or

fellowship income. See *Compensation for Dependent Personal Services* in the Instructions for Form 8233.



If you are a nonresident alien individual who received noncompensatory scholarship or fellowship income and personal services income (including compensatory scholarship or fellowship income) from the same withholding agent, you may use Form 8233 to claim a tax treaty withholding exemption for part or all of both types of income.

Completing lines 4 and 9a. Most tax treaties that contain an article exempting scholarship or fellowship grant income from taxation require that the recipient be a resident of the other treaty country at the time of, or immediately prior to, entry into the United States. Thus, a student or researcher may claim the exemption even if he or she no longer has a permanent address in the other treaty country after entry into the United States. If this is the case, you may provide a U.S. address on line 4 and still be eligible for the exemption if all other conditions required by the tax treaty are met. You must also identify on line 9a the tax treaty country of which you were a resident at the time of, or immediately prior to, your entry into the United States.

Completing line 10. You must complete line 10 if you are a student or researcher claiming an exemption from taxation on your scholarship or fellowship grant income under a tax treaty.

Nonresident alien student or researcher who becomes a resident alien.

You must use Form W-9 to claim an exception to a saving clause. See *Nonresident alien who becomes a resident alien* on this page for a general explanation of saving clauses and exceptions to them.

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 complete Form W-9.

Part III

If you check this box, you must provide the withholding agent with the required statement for income from a notional principal contract that is to be treated as income not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States. You should update this statement as often as necessary. A new Form W-8BEN is not required for each update provided the form otherwise remains valid.

Part IV

Form W-8BEN must be signed and dated by the beneficial owner of the income, or, if the beneficial owner is not an individual, by an authorized representative or

officer of the beneficial owner. If Form W-8BEN is completed by an agent acting under a duly authorized power of attorney, the form must be accompanied by the power of attorney in proper form or a copy thereof specifically authorizing the agent to represent the principal in making, executing, and presenting the form. Form 2848, Power of Attorney and Declaration of Representative, may be used for this purpose. The agent, as well as the beneficial owner, may incur liability for the penalties provided for an erroneous, false, or fraudulent form.

Broker transactions or barter exchanges. Income from transactions with a broker or a barter exchange is subject to reporting rules and backup withholding unless Form W-8BEN or a substitute form is filed to notify the broker or barter exchange that you are an exempt foreign person.

You are an exempt foreign person for a calendar year in which:

- You are a nonresident alien individual or a foreign corporation, partnership, estate, or trust;
- You are an individual who has not been, and does not plan to be, present in the United States for a total of 183 days or more during the calendar year; and
- You are neither engaged, nor plan to be engaged during the year, in a U.S. trade or business that has effectively connected gains from transactions with a broker or barter exchange.

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice. We ask for the information on this form to carry out the Internal Revenue laws of the United States. You are required to provide the

information. We need it to ensure that you are complying with these laws and to allow us to figure and collect the right amount of tax.

You are not required to provide the information requested on a form that is subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act unless the form displays a valid OMB control number. Books or records relating to a form or its instructions must be retained as long as their contents may become material in the administration of any Internal Revenue law. Generally, tax returns and return information are confidential, as required by section 6103.

The time needed to complete and file this form will vary depending on individual circumstances. The estimated average time is: **Recordkeeping**, 5 hr., 58 min.; **Learning about the law or the form**, 3 hr., 46 min.; **Preparing and sending the form to IRS**, 4 hr., 2 min.

If you have comments concerning the accuracy of these time estimates or suggestions for making this form simpler, we would be happy to hear from you. You can email us at [*taxforms@irs.gov](mailto:taxforms@irs.gov). Please put "Forms Comment" on the subject line. Or you can write to Internal Revenue Service, Tax Products Coordinating Committee, SE:W:CAR:MP:T:T:SP, 1111 Constitution Ave. NW, IR-6406, Washington, DC 20224. Do not send Form W-8BEN to this office. Instead, give it to your withholding agent.



SOUNDEXCHANGE SOUND RECORDING COPYRIGHT OWNER MEMBERSHIP AGREEMENT

Any Copyright Owner who registers with SoundExchange is entitled to receive Digital Performance Royalties through SoundExchange. However, becoming a SoundExchange Member has added advantages, including providing Members a centralized method for obtaining sound recording performance royalties from outside the United States.

By signing below, you agree to the terms and conditions of this SoundExchange Sound Recording Copyright Owner Membership Agreement (the "Agreement"), as provided herein and as it may be amended from time to time. You additionally agree to the attached SoundExchange Policies & Procedures ("Policies & Procedures").

By becoming a SoundExchange Member you will be authorizing SoundExchange to nonexclusively license your recordings to services both inside the United States and in territories you specify outside the United States, collect royalties on your behalf both within the United States and from foreign territories, except those you identify on Addendum A, attached hereto, and will also authorize SoundExchange to represent your interests in litigations, rate adjustment proceedings and rulemakings before, among others, the United States Copyright Office and the Copyright Royalty Judges (the "CRJs"). The CRJs oversees, among other things, the establishment of rates, terms and notice and recordkeeping requirements under the statutory licenses set forth in Sections 112(e) and 114 of the Copyright Act.

1. U.S. Statutory Activity.

a. Licensing. SoundExchange Copyright Owner Member ("Member") grants SoundExchange the non-exclusive right to license: (i) the public performance of sound recordings owned (or controlled) by Member by means of digital audio transmissions subject to statutory licensing under Section 114 of the U.S. Copyright Act; and (ii) the making of phonorecords of sound recordings owned (or controlled) by Member subject to statutory licensing under Section 112(e) of the U.S. Copyright Act. Member shall not similarly authorize any other person or entity to undertake such activities in the U.S. on a collective basis for Member and other copyright owners of sound recordings.

b. Royalty Collection & Distribution. Member designates SoundExchange as its nonexclusive agent for the term of the Agreement to collect public performance and ephemeral royalties for the transmission and reproduction of sound recordings payable under 17 U.S.C. §§ 112(e) and 114 and any applicable implementing regulations (hereafter "Statutory Royalties"). Member authorizes SoundExchange to distribute Statutory Royalties pursuant to 17 U.S.C. §§ 112(e) and 114 and any applicable implementing regulations, or in such manner as authorized by the Board of Directors of SoundExchange (hereafter the "SoundExchange Board"). Member shall not similarly authorize any other person or entity, to undertake such activities in the U.S. on a collective basis for Member and other copyright owners of sound recordings. Subject to the payment thresholds specified in the Policies & Procedures, SoundExchange shall distribute U.S. Statutory Royalties on at least an annual basis.

2. Non-U.S. Activity.

a. Licensing. Except with respect to the territories listed for exclusion in the attached Addendum A, Member grants SoundExchange the right to license, outside the U.S.: (i) the public performance or communication of sound recordings owned (or controlled) by Member; and (ii) the reproduction of sound recordings owned (or controlled) by Member solely for the purposes of facilitating public performances or communications outside the U.S. This Agreement supersedes, cancels and/or revokes any other prior mandate or agreement with any other collecting society or other organization for the collection of Member's sound recording performance royalties throughout the world except those territories listed for exclusion in the attached Addendum A.

b. Royalty Collection & Distribution. Except with respect to the territories listed for exclusion in the attached Addendum A, Member designates SoundExchange as its agent, throughout the world and for the term of this Agreement, to collect sound recording performance or communication royalties (hereafter "Non-U.S. Royalties") payable to Member by any performing rights organization authorized to collect and distribute royalties for the public performance or communication of sound recordings outside the United States. Non-U.S. Royalties are typically allocated to Members by the collecting society from which SoundExchange receives such royalties. SoundExchange shall distribute Non-U.S. Statutory Royalties according to any applicable governing law or contract or, in the absence thereof, in such manner and at such times as authorized by the SoundExchange Board.

3. Deductions. Member authorizes SoundExchange to deduct from any of SoundExchange's receipts, prior to the distribution of royalties, any costs that have been authorized by the SoundExchange Board, and which are not otherwise provided for under 17 U.S.C. § 114(g)(3) and any implementing regulations.

4. Undistributable Royalties. If SoundExchange is unable to distribute Member's share of any royalties (e.g., because the Member does not provide necessary information or SoundExchange is unable to locate Member at the time a distribution is to be made), then SoundExchange shall retain the Member's royalties, and solicit such information or make efforts to locate Member in accordance with SoundExchange policies, as modified from time to time, for a period of three (3) years, which period SoundExchange may extend in its sole discretion, from the date the royalties shall have become payable to SoundExchange from a licensee. At the end of such period, all right, title and interest to such royalties shall fully and absolutely vest in SoundExchange, which may use the undistributable royalties to offset costs of the types deductible under Section 3, and Member shall have no further right, title, interest or claim to such royalties. In no event shall SoundExchange claim undistributable royalties earlier than permitted under applicable regulations. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Non-U.S. Royalties may be returnable to the applicable foreign performing (or communication) rights organization in accordance with SoundExchange's agreement with such organization.

5. Authority to Negotiate and Represent in Governmental Proceedings & Audits. Member authorizes SoundExchange to represent it in connection with rate setting proceedings under the U.S. Copyright Act and other related proceedings, administrative actions, hearings, litigation, and appeals. Member further authorizes SoundExchange to settle audit claims limited to underpayment of royalties identified by the auditor retained by SoundExchange and brought against services pursuant to applicable U.S. regulations provided such audits settlements are approved by the SoundExchange Board or an appropriate committee thereof. Amounts recovered from audited services shall be distributed equally to SoundExchange Registrants and Members alike in accordance with SoundExchange's distribution policy as specified in the Policies and Procedures. Member shall not similarly authorize any other person or entity to undertake such activities on a collective basis for Member and other owners of copyrights in sound recordings.

6. Enforcement. Member authorizes SoundExchange to enforce nonexclusively the rights of public performance, communication, and reproduction, granted under Sections 1 and 2 of this Agreement with respect to the sound recordings owned (or controlled) by Member. With Member's consent, Member authorizes SoundExchange in SoundExchange's sole judgment: (i) to commence and prosecute litigation, in the name of SoundExchange, Member, or others in whose name the sound recordings owned (or controlled) by Member may be held; (ii) to collect and receive damages arising from infringement of the foregoing rights; (iii) to join Member or others in whose names sound recordings owned (or controlled) by Member may be held as parties plaintiff or defendant in any litigation involving such rights; or (iv) to release, compromise, or refer to arbitration any claims or actions involving infringement of such rights, in the same manner and to the same extent as the Member could. With Member's consent, Member hereby makes, constitutes and appoints SoundExchange or its successor as Member's true and lawful attorney, irrevocably during the term of the Agreement, to do all acts, take all proceedings, and execute, acknowledge and deliver any and all instruments, papers, documents, process and pleadings that may be necessary, proper or expedient to restrain infringements and recover damages relating to the infringement or other violation of such rights and to discontinue, compromise or refer to arbitration any such proceedings or actions, or to make any other disposition of the differences in relation thereto, in the name of SoundExchange or its successor, or in the name of Member or otherwise. Amounts recovered from services shall be distributed equally to SoundExchange Registrants and Members alike in accordance with SoundExchange's distribution policy as specified in the Policies and Procedures..

7. **CONSENT TO USE OF NAME, TRADEMARK, AND LOGO. MEMBER (DOES / DOES NOT) (CIRCLE ONE) AUTHORIZE THE INCLUSION OF ITS NAME, TRADEMARK, AND LOGO IN PUBLICLY DISTRIBUTED MATERIALS RELATING TO MEMBER'S ASSOCIATION WITH SOUNDEXCHANGE. IF MEMBER DOES NOT CIRCLE ONE OF THE OPTIONS ABOVE, SOUNDEXCHANGE WILL TREAT MEMBER AS NOT HAVING AUTHORIZED THE USE OF ITS NAME, TRADEMARK, AND LOGO.**

8. Term and Termination. This Agreement shall commence as of the Effective Date and continue for a period ending on December 31st of the year following the Effective Date. The Agreement shall be automatically renewed for subsequent one (1) year periods unless terminated by Member or SoundExchange with sixty (60) prior written notice to the other party. Member acknowledges that if it terminates this Agreement, SoundExchange may, by virtue of its designation by the CRJs as agent to collect and distribute U.S. Statutory Royalties for all copyright owners and

performers, continue to distribute U.S. Statutory Royalties to Member or Member's designated payee. However, should Member terminate this Agreement, SoundExchange shall cease collecting and distributing Member's Non-U.S. Royalties for the period beginning after the first distribution of such Non-U.S. Royalties that follows Featured Artist Member's Termination.

9. Representations, Warranties, & Indemnification.

a. SoundExchange. SoundExchange represents and warrants that it has all necessary rights and authority to enter into this Agreement.

b. Member.

i. Member represents and warrants that: (A) it has all necessary rights and authority to enter into this Agreement; (B) has not entered into any agreements inconsistent with this Agreement; (C) has and will continue to provide true and accurate information concerning its entitlement to royalties including, but not limited to, contact information, tax identification, and repertory information.

ii. Member represents that it has read SoundExchange's attached Policies & Procedures and agrees to be bound by them, as now in effect, and as they may be amended.

iii. Member represents and warrants that it shall provide to SoundExchange true, accurate, timely and up-to-date information concerning the Member's entitlement to royalties, including without limitation, complete information regarding the name and address to which Member's payments should be sent and Member's tax identification and repertory information.

c. Indemnification. Member shall defend, indemnify and hold harmless SoundExchange and its directors, officers, employees, agents, representatives, successor and assigns, from and against all third-party claims, liabilities, suits, losses, damages and expenses, including, without limitation, costs and reasonable outside counsel fees ("Claims"), to the extent relating to or resulting from: (i) distributions made by SoundExchange in reliance on any information provided by Member including in any SoundExchange Registration From or Featured Artist or Copyright Owner Membership Agreement; and (ii) Member's breach or alleged breach of any representation, warranty, or covenant set forth in any SoundExchange Registration From or Featured Artist or Copyright Owner Membership Agreement.

10. Changes to Terms. In order to maintain flexibility in administering this Agreement, SoundExchange may change the terms of this Agreement from time to time in its sole discretion. Such changes shall be effective immediately and Member shall be deemed to have notice of such changes when they are made available on the SoundExchange web site. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if Member does not wish to accept any changes, Member shall have the right to terminate its membership by providing SoundExchange written notice within thirty (30) days of notice of any changes to this Agreement.

11. Dispute Resolution. Any dispute between SoundExchange and Member as to payment of royalties shall be treated in accordance with Royalty Claims Committee procedures specified in the Policies & Procedures.

12. Miscellaneous.

a. Notice to SoundExchange. All communications to SoundExchange by Members shall be in writing and deemed received (a) when delivered in person; (b) upon confirmed delivery by a recognized and reputable overnight delivery services (e.g., FedEx, UPS, DHL); (c) by email to info@soundexchange.com; or (d) five (5) days after being deposited in U.S. mails, postage prepaid, certified or registered mail, addressed to SoundExchange at the following address:

SoundExchange, Inc.
Account Services
1121 14th St. N.W., Suite 700
Washington, DC 20005
Facsimile: 202-640-5859

b. Choice of Law; Jurisdiction; Severability. This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the federal laws of the United States; provided that to the extent not covered by the federal laws of the United States, the law of the District of Columbia shall apply without regard to its conflict of laws principles. Subject to Sections 11 and 12(c), with respect to any non-arbitrable matter, including but not limited to arbitrability, SoundExchange and Member hereby irrevocably consent to the exclusive jurisdiction in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia or the District of Columbia Superior Court. For the purposes of construing this Agreement, SoundExchange and Member shall each be considered the party drafting this Agreement. Should any provision of this Agreement be rendered or declared invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity shall not invalidate any other provisions of this Agreement and such provisions shall remain in effect.

c. **ARBITRATION.** SUBJECT TO SECTION 11, ANY CONTROVERSY OR CLAIM ARISING OUT OF OR RELATING TO THIS AGREEMENT, OR THE BREACH THEREOF, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT, OR OTHERWISE, SHALL BE SETTLED IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BY ARBITRATION ADMINISTERED BY THE AMERICAN ARBITRATION ASSOCIATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH ITS COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION RULES, AND JUDGMENT ON THE AWARD RENDERED BY THE ARBITRATOR(S) MAY BE ENTERED IN ANY COURT HAVING JURISDICTION THEREOF. THE ARBITRATION WILL BE LIMITED SOLELY TO THE DISPUTE OR CONTROVERSY BETWEEN MEMBER AND SOUNDEXCHANGE. NEITHER MEMBER NOR SOUNDEXCHANGE SHALL BE ENTITLED TO JOIN OR CONSOLIDATE CLAIMS BY OR AGAINST OTHER PERSONS, OR ARBITRATE ANY CLAIM AS A REPRESENTATIVE OR CLASS ACTION OR IN A PRIVATE ATTORNEY GENERAL CAPACITY. THE INDIVIDUAL (NON-CLASS) NATURE OF THIS DISPUTE PROVISION GOES TO THE ESSENCE OF THE PARTIES' ARBITRATION AGREEMENT, AND IF FOUND UNENFORCEABLE, THIS ENTIRE SECTION 13(c) SHALL NOT BE ENFORCED.

ACCEPTED AND AGREED

NAME OF SOUND RECORDING COPYRIGHT OWNER

By: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

ADDENDUM A
EXCLUDED TERRITORIES

Please place a check mark next to the Territories where you DO NOT want SoundExchange to collect royalties on your behalf.

ALL TERRITORIES (EXCEPT U.S.)

Australia

Austria

Brazil

Canada

Denmark

France

Germany

Greece

Ireland

Italy

Japan

Mexico

The Netherlands

New Zealand

Norway

Portugal

Spain

Sweden

United Kingdom

Other
