

Tax information form

Why you need to complete this form

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) and Common Reporting Standard (CRS) are regulatory requirements that aim to deter tax evasion by US and other foreign taxpayers. The Australian and many other foreign Governments (through their tax offices) have an agreement which means we must ask you, and you must answer, these questions. Information we gather is reported to the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) and in turn to global tax authorities. For more information, visit ato.gov.au.

If you are unsure of any of the answers, please contact a legal or accounting professional.

Which sections of the form should you complete?

- Superannuation funds, testamentary trusts, registered charities – Section 1
- Individuals – Section 2
- Companies and other trusts – Section 3

What if more than one person is applying?

Each individual investor will need to complete a copy of this form.

HELP

Tell me about tax residence

You can be a resident of more than one country for tax purposes. Whether you are tax resident of a particular country for tax purposes is often based on the amount of time you spend in a country and the location of your residence and/or place of work. If you pay tax or have a tax liability somewhere, you are probably a tax resident there. Dual citizenship often brings dual tax residency. It depends on the country. For the US, tax residency can be as a result of citizenship or residency for tax purposes.

If you're unsure, ask someone who knows, usually your accountant.

Investor name

Account number

SECTION 1 SUPERANNUATION FUNDS AND OTHER SPECIAL TRUSTS

1. Are you a superannuation or other special type of trust?

- I am the trustee of a regulated superannuation fund, or this includes a self-managed superannuation fund
- I am a trustee of a testamentary trust, or
- I am a trustee of a registered charity

HELP

Regulated superannuation fund: means self-managed superannuation funds, APRA regulated superannuation funds, Australian Government or semi-government superannuation funds and pooled super trusts.

Testamentary trust: this is a trustee of a trust set up in a deceased's will.

Where to now?

- I ticked a box ► go to Section 4 Signatures
- I did not tick a box ► go to Section 2 if you are an individual, or Section 3 if you are a company or another type of trust

SECTION 2 INDIVIDUALS

Do not complete Section 2 if you are a non-superannuation trustee or you are a company ► complete Section 3 instead.

2. Are you a US resident for tax purposes?

- No ► go to question 3
- Yes – please tell us your TIN ► go to question 3

HELP

What is a TIN?

This is short for Taxpayer Identification Number, an identification number issued or used by tax authorities. In Australia, the equivalent is the tax file number (TFN). For the US, it could for example be a US Social Security Number, a US Individual Taxpayer Identification Number or a US Employer Identification Number. In other countries, it may have a different name.

3. Are you a resident of any other country for tax purposes?

Other than the US or Australia.

No ► go to Section 4 Signatures

Yes – please tell us which ones, using the following table. ► then go to Section 4 Signatures

HELP

No TIN? Reasons we accept are:

- #1 This country does not issue TINs
- #2 I have asked for a TIN, but have not yet been given one – you must tell us when received
- #3 The laws of this country do not require me to disclose my TIN
- #4 I have an exemption under the laws of this country from holding a TIN – write a code or give us details

	Country	TIN	No TIN? Which reason? See HELP box above
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			

SECTION 3 COMPANIES AND NON-SUPERANNUATION TRUSTS

4. Are you a US resident for tax purposes?

No ► go to question 5

Yes – please tell us your TIN ► then go to question 5

TIN

HELP

What is a TIN?

See HELP box on the previous page.

5. Are you a resident of any other country for tax purposes?

Other than the US or Australia.

No ► go to question 6

Yes – please tell us which ones, using the following table. ► then go to question 6

HELP

No TIN? Reasons we accept are:

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- #4 I have an exemption under the laws of this country from holding a TIN – write a code or give us details

	Country	TIN	No TIN? Which reason? See HELP box above
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			

6. Are you a 'financial institution'?

Be careful – financial Institution is broadly defined – see HELP box

- Not relevant - I wrote my TIN in question 4 ► go to question 7
- No ► go to question 7
- Yes – please tell us your GIIN – see HELP box

GIIN

Where to now?

- I ticked YES and completed my GIIN ► go to question 7
 - I ticked YES but did not write a GIIN – tell us below why you did not write a GIIN ► then go to question 7
- Excepted Financial Institution
- Deemed Compliant Financial Institution
- Exempt Beneficial Owner
- Non-participating Financial Institution
- Non-reporting IGA Financial Institution
- Sponsored financial institution – their GIIN is
- GIIN

7. Are you a public company listed on a stock exchange?

- No ► go to question 8
- Yes ► go to Section 4 Signatures

8. Are you 'active' or 'passive'?

- I am an 'active' non financial entity ► go to Section 4 Signatures
- I am a 'passive' non financial entity ► go to question 9

HELP

What is a GIIN?

This stands for Global Intermediary Identification Number. GIINs are 19 digits long, issued by US tax authorities (the IRS) to non US financial institutions and sponsoring entities for purposes of identifying their registration with the IRS under US tax laws (called FATCA).

HELP

What is a financial institution?

This includes:

- an investment entity - any entity that conducts certain activities or operations for or on behalf of a customer, including:
 - 'trading in money market instruments' and other relevant instruments
 - 'individual and collective portfolio management'
 - 'investing, administering, or managing funds or money on behalf of other persons'.

However, any trading, investing, administering or managing of financial assets on behalf of other persons must be done as a business. Note that financial assets does not include direct interests in real property.

An entity is also an investment entity if it is managed by another entity that is an investment entity.

An investment entity is generally only capable of including a trust if the trust's gross income is primarily attributable to investing, reinvesting, or trading in financial assets and the trust is managed by an entity that is a financial institution in its own right or otherwise is primarily conducting a business of trading, investing, managing or administering financial assets on behalf of other persons.

So, as general rules:

- managed investment schemes are investment entities
- trusts with professional corporate trustees (and often professional corporate investment managers) often are investment entities, such as unregistered (wholesale) managed investment schemes
- discretionary family trusts are not usually investment entities, even if they have someone managing the trust's assets for them.

The ATO gives some help in this, and it's worth seeking advice if you are unsure: ato.gov.au/General/International-tax-agreements/In-detail/International-arrangements/FATCA-detailed-guidance

- a depository institution
you accept deposits in the ordinary course of a banking or similar business e.g. a bank
- a custodial institution
a substantial portion of your business (20 per cent plus of gross income) is held in financial assets for the account of others e.g. a custodian
- certain prescribed entities
e.g. types of insurance companies that have cash value products or annuities.

HELP

What is 'active' and 'passive'?

- If you are answering this question, then relevant tax laws categorise you as a 'non-financial entity'.
- We require less information from active non-financial entities, and more information from passive non-financial entities.
- Please tell us if you are active or passive.
- You are active if you are not passive.
- Passive: because our income and assets are mostly passive. During the previous financial year, 50% or more of our gross income was passive income and 50% or more of our assets during that financial year were assets that produced or were held for the production of passive income. Passive assets are assets such as equities and debt securities that produce investment income such as dividends, interests, royalties and annuities.
- Passive: because we are not really a business. We are established and operated exclusively for: religious, charitable, scientific, artistic, cultural, athletic, or educational purposes; as a professional organisation, business league, chamber of commerce, labour organisation, agricultural or horticultural organisation, civic league; or as an organisation operated exclusively for the promotion of social welfare.
- Passive: because we are exempt from Australian income tax.
- Other categories of passive? They exist but are less common.

Get advice if you are unsure.

9. Do you have any 'controlling persons' who are resident of another country for tax purposes?

I am passive, and YES I do have controlling persons who are resident of another country for tax purposes
Complete the controlling persons details in the table below ► then go to Section 4 Signatures.
If there is not enough room in the table, please copy the page and attach it to your completed form.

I am passive, but NO I do not have controlling persons who are resident of another country for tax purposes
It would be unusual to think of no-one. Please read the HELP box. If you're sure ► go to Section 4 Signatures.

HELP

Controlling persons

- Controlling persons are the natural persons who:
 - are residents of another country for tax purposes, and
 - exercise practical control over you.
- When thinking about control, start by thinking about the people who have ownership interests:
 - if you are a company, think first about shareholders
 - if you are a discretionary trust, list the beneficiaries who were paid a distribution this financial year
 - if you are trustee of a deceased estate, the executor is usually the person in control
 - if you are another type of trust (perhaps a unitised investment trust), think first about the unit holders or beneficiaries, and also consider the role of any 'settlor'.
- For companies, use 25% as a touchstone – if a person holds 25% of more of the issued capital or voting rights, best to list them.
- For trusts (other than discretionary trusts), law requires that you list all beneficiaries, and also requires that you drill down through the chain of control or ownership to find the natural persons that ultimately control the trust.
- Where no natural persons exercise control through ownership, consider who might exercise control through other means – directors and perhaps senior managing officials.

Controlling person

Title Given names

Surname

Date of birth (DD/MM/YYYY)
 / /

City and country of birth

Residential address
 Number Street name

Suburb/City State

Post code/Zip Country

	Country of tax residence	TIN	No TIN? Which reason? See HELP at questions 3 or 5
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			

Controlling person

Title Given names

Surname

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2.			
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SECTION 4 SIGNATURES

Important information

Nothing in this form is advice (and any 'help' is general guidance only). Seek professional advice to be sure of your answers.

It is a condition of investing that you keep your details (including tax details) with us, up to date. We recommend that you review this tax information form at the end of the financial year and update your details if required. You must contact us when you learn new things about the matters in this form. Failing to update us can have tax and other consequences. You can update us by requesting and completing this form again and emailing, faxing or posting it to our Administrator.

By completing and signing this form:

- you represent having read and understood this form
- you represent this form is complete and accurate
- if you have applied for but not received your TIN or GIIN, you undertake to inform us within 30 days of receiving it
- you undertake that if information in this form changes, you will tell us within 30 days.

How to sign

Individual: sign in the left box, and have someone witness in the right box. If you are investing jointly, you need a separate form for each individual.

Company: two directors, or a director and a secretary sign, or if you are a sole director company, that sole director signs in the left box and a witness in the right box.

Signature

Please print full name

Date (DD/MM/YYYY)

Signature

Please print full name

Date (DD/MM/YYYY)