

Peters MacGregor Global Fund

CRS SELF CERTIFICATION – ENTITY & CONTROLLING PERSONS

Why are we asking you to complete this form?

To help protect the integrity of tax systems, governments around the world are introducing a new information gathering and reporting requirement for financial institutions. This is known as the Common Reporting Standard (CRS). The Taxation Administration Act 1953 (Cth) (TAA) imposes the CRS on Reporting Financial Institutions (RFIs).

To comply with the CRS, we need to be certain whether you are accountable to pay income tax in a jurisdiction other than Australia and therefore a foreign tax resident. If you are a foreign tax resident, we may need to give your information to the Australian Tax Office (ATO) to comply with these requirements.

Completing this form will ensure that we hold accurate and up to date information about your tax residency.

If your circumstances change and any of the information provided in this form becomes incorrect, please let us know immediately and provide an updated Self-Certification.

Who should complete the CRS Entity Self-Certification Form?

If you are investing as an entity (including all businesses, trusts and partnerships except sole traders), you should complete this form.

If you are a joint account holder, each individual will need to complete a self-certification form.

If you have already completed a self-certification form under the United States FATCA regime, you will still need to complete the self-certification form as this is a separate regulation.

If you are opening an account as an individual or sole trader, please request a 'individual tax residency self-certification'.

Please inform us the capacity in which you are signing in the Section 4 Declarations and Signature section.

As a RFI, we are not allowed to give tax advice. If you need assistance answering specific questions on this form, please contact your tax adviser.

Where to go for further information

You can also find out more about the specific rules imposed by the CRS on the OECD's Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) website: www.oecd.org/tax/automatic-exchange/

You can find a list of definitions in the Appendix.



CRS SELF CERTIFICATION – ENTITY

SECTION 1 – IDENTIFICATION OF ACCOUNT HOLDER

Legal Entity Name

Country in which Company was Incorporated

Registered Address

Street Address

Suburb

State

Postcode

Country

Principal Place of Business – leave blank if same as Registered Address

Street Address

Suburb

State

Postcode

Country

SECTION 2 – ENTITY'S CLASSIFICATION UNDER THE COMMON REPORTING STANDARD (CRS)

Please tick which best describes the applicable category (see annexure for detailed category information):

- Non-Reporting Financial Institution** – e.g. Self-managed superannuation fund. **Proceed to Section 4.**
- Financial Institution** – Custodial Institution
- Financial Institution** – Depository Institution
- Financial Institution** – Investment Entity located in a Non-Participating Jurisdiction and managed by another Financial Institution. **Please complete Controlling Persons Form – Section 1.**
- Financial Institution** – Investment Entity managed by another Financial Institution
- Financial Institution** – Specified Insurance Company

If you have ticked any of the above boxes, please provide the Account Holders Global Intermediary Identification Number (GIIN) obtained for FATCA purposes (if held):

Active NFE – Please state category of Active NFE:

Passive NFE – Please complete the Controlling Persons Form.

SECTION 3 – TAX RESIDENCY

Please complete the following table indicating:

- (i) Where the Account Holder is tax resident
- (ii) The Account Holder's TIN for each country indicated

If the Account Holder is not tax resident in any jurisdiction (eg. because it is fiscally transparent), please specify details on line 1 and provide its place of effective management or jurisdiction in which its principal office is located.

If the Account Holder is tax resident in more than three countries/jurisdictions, please use a separate sheet.

If a TIN is unavailable please provide the appropriate reason **A**, **B** or **C**:

- Reason A** The country where the Account Holder is resident does not issue a TIN
- Reason B** The Account Holder is otherwise unable to obtain a TIN or equivalent number (please explain why you are unable to obtain a TIN in the below table if you have selected this reason)
- Reason C** No TIN is required. (NB. Only select this reason if the law of this country of tax residency does not require the collection of a TIN.)

	Country of Tax Residence	TFN / TIN	If no TIN available enter Reason A, B or C
1			
2			
3			

I certify the tax residence countries provided represent all countries in which I am considered a tax resident.

Please explain in the following boxes why you are unable to obtain a TIN if you selected Reason B above.

1	
2	
3	

SECTION 4 – DECLARATION AND SIGNATURE

I understand that the information supplied by me is covered by the full provisions of the terms and conditions governing my/ the Account Holder's relationship with Peters MacGregor Capital Management setting out how Peters MacGregor Capital Management may use and share the information supplied by me.

I acknowledge and agree that information contained in this form and information regarding the Account Holder and/or the account(s) set out above may be reported to the tax authorities of the country in which the account is maintained and exchanged with tax authorities of another country or countries in which the Account Holder may be tax resident pursuant to intergovernmental agreements to exchange financial account information.

I undertake to advise Peters MacGregor Capital Management promptly of any change in circumstances which causes the information contained herein to become incorrect and to provide Peters MacGregor Capital Management with a suitably updated Certification within 30 days of such change of circumstances (including any changes to the information on controlling persons identified in the Controlling Persons Form).

I certify that I am the Account Holder (or am authorised to sign for the Account Holder) of all the accounts to which this form relates.

SECTION 4 – DECLARATION AND SIGNATURE (continued from previous page)

I declare that all statements made on this form/in this declaration are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, current and complete.

Full Name

Date (DD/MM/YYYY)

Signature

Note: if you are not the Account Holder please indicate the capacity in which you are signing the form.

Capacity

Please mail the completed form to Mainstream Fund Services Pty Ltd

Mainstream Fund Services Pty Ltd
GPO Box 4968
Sydney NSW 2001

APPENDIX – ENTITY & CONTROLLING PERSONS

‘Account Holder’

The “Account Holder” is the person listed or identified as the holder of a Financial Account by the Financial Institution that maintains the account. This is regardless of whether such person is a flow-through Entity. Thus, for example, if a trust or an estate is listed as the holder or owner of a Financial Account, the trust or estate is the Account Holder, rather than the trustee or the trust’s owners or beneficiaries. Similarly, if a partnership is listed as the holder or owner of a Financial Account, the partnership is the Account Holder, rather than the partners in the partnership. A person, other than a Financial Institution, holding a Financial Account for the benefit or account of another person as agent, custodian, nominee, signatory, investment advisor, or intermediary, is not treated as holding the account, and such other person is treated as holding the account.

‘Active NFE’

An NFE is an Active NFE if it meets any of the criteria listed below. In summary, those criteria refer to:

- active NFEs by reason of income and assets;
- publicly traded NFEs;
- Governmental Entities, International Organisations, Central Banks, or their wholly owned Entities;
- holding NFEs that are members of a nonfinancial group;
- start-up NFEs;
- NFEs that are liquidating or emerging from bankruptcy;
- treasury centres that are members of a nonfinancial group;
- or non-profit NFEs.

An entity will be classified as Active NFE if it meets any of the following criteria:

- a. less than 50% of the NFE’s gross income for the preceding calendar year or other appropriate reporting period is passive income and less than 50% of the assets held by the NFE during the preceding calendar year or other appropriate reporting period are assets that produce or are held for the production of passive income;
- b. the stock of the NFE is regularly traded on an established securities market or the NFE is a Related Entity of an Entity the stock of which is regularly traded on an established securities market;
- c. the NFE is a Governmental Entity, an International Organisation, a Central Bank, or an Entity wholly owned by one or more of the foregoing;
- d. substantially all of the activities of the NFE consist of holding (in whole or in part) the outstanding stock of, or providing financing and services to, one or more subsidiaries that engage in trades or businesses other than the business of a Financial Institution, except that an Entity does not qualify for this status if the Entity functions (or holds itself out) as an investment fund, such as a private equity fund, venture capital fund, leveraged buyout fund, or any investment vehicle whose purpose is to

acquire or fund companies and then hold interests in those companies as capital assets for investment purposes

- e. the NFE is not yet operating a business and has no prior operating history, (a “ start-up NFE”) but is investing capital into assets with the intent to operate a business other than that of a Financial Institution, provided that the NFE does not qualify for this exception after the date that is 24 months after the date of the initial organisation of the NFE;
- f. the NFE was not a Financial Institution in the past five years, and is in the process of liquidating its assets or is reorganising with the intent to continue or recommence operations in a business other than that of a Financial Institution;
- g. the NFE primarily engages in financing and hedging transactions with, or for, Related Entities that are not Financial Institutions, and does not provide financing or hedging services to any Entity that is not a Related Entity, provided that the group of any such Related Entities is primarily engaged in a business other than that of a Financial Institution; or h) the NFE meets all of the following requirements (a “non-profit NFE”) :
 - i. it is established and operated in its jurisdiction of residence exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, artistic, cultural, athletic, or educational purposes; or it is established and operated in its jurisdiction of residence and it is a professional organisation, business league, chamber of commerce, labour organisation, agricultural or horticultural organisation, civic league or an organisation operated exclusively for the promotion of social welfare;
 - ii. it is exempt from income tax in its jurisdiction of residence;
 - iii. it has no shareholders or members who have a proprietary or beneficial interest in its income or assets;
 - iv. the applicable laws of the NFE’s jurisdiction of residence or the NFE’s formation documents do not permit any income or assets of the NFE to be distributed to, or applied for the benefit of, a private person or non-charitable Entity other than pursuant to the conduct of the NFE’s charitable activities, or as payment of reasonable compensation for services rendered, or as payment representing the fair market value of property which the NFE has purchased; and
 - v. the applicable laws of the NFE’s jurisdiction of residence or the NFE’s formation documents require that, upon the NFE’s liquidation or dissolution, all of its assets be distributed to a Governmental Entity or other non-profit organisation, or escheat to the government of the NFE’s jurisdiction of residence or any political subdivision.

Note: Certain entities (such as U.S. Territory NFEs) may qualify for Active NFE status under FATCA but not Active NFE status under the CRS.

‘Controlling Persons’

“Controlling Persons” are the natural person(s) who exercise control over an entity. Where that entity is treated as a Passive Non-Financial Entity (“Passive NFE”) then a Financial Institution is required to determine whether or not these Controlling Persons are Reportable Persons. This definition corresponds to the term

“beneficial owner” described in Recommendation 10 and the Interpretative Note on Recommendation 10 of the Financial Action Task Force Recommendations (as adopted in February 2012).

In the case of a trust, the Controlling Person(s) are the settlor(s), the trustee(s), the protector(s) (if any), the beneficiary(ies) or class(es) of beneficiaries, or any other natural person(s) exercising ultimate effective control over the trust (including through a chain of control or ownership). Under the CRS the settlor(s), the trustee(s), the protector(s) (if any), and the beneficiary(ies) or class(es) of beneficiaries, are always treated as Controlling Persons of a trust, regardless of whether or not any of them exercises control over the activities of the trust.

Where the settlor(s) of a trust is an Entity then the CRS requires Financial Institutions to also identify the Controlling Persons of the settlor(s) and when required report them as Controlling Persons of the trust.

In the case of a legal arrangement other than a trust, “Controlling Person(s) means persons in equivalent or similar positions.

‘Custodial Institution’

The term “Custodial Institution” means any Entity that holds, as a substantial portion of its business, Financial Assets for the account of others. This is where the Entity’s gross income attributable to the holding of Financial Assets and related financial services equals or exceeds 20% of the Entity’s gross income during the shorter of:

- a. the three-year period that ends on 31 December (or the final day of a non-calendar year accounting period) prior to the year in which the determination is being made; or
- b. the period during which the Entity has been in existence.

‘Depository Institution’

The term “Depository Institution” means any Entity that accepts deposits in the ordinary course of a banking or similar business.

‘Entity’

The term “Entity” means a legal person or a legal arrangement, such as a corporation, organisation, partnership, trust or foundation. This term covers any person other than an individual (i.e. a natural person).

‘FATCA’

FATCA stands for the U.S. provisions commonly known as the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, which were enacted into U.S. law as part of the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment (HIRE) Act on March 18, 2010. FATCA creates a new information reporting and withholding regime for payments made to certain non-U.S. financial institutions and other non-U.S. entities.

‘Investment Entity’

The term “Investment Entity” includes two types of Entities:

- a. an Entity that primarily conducts as a business one or more of the following activities or operations for or on behalf of a customer:

- i. Trading in money market instruments (cheques, bills, certificates of deposit, derivatives, etc.); foreign exchange; exchange, interest rate and index instruments; transferable securities; or commodity futures trading;
- ii. Individual and collective portfolio management; or
- iii. Otherwise investing, administering, or managing Financial Assets or money on behalf of other persons.

Such activities or operations do not include rendering non-binding investment advice to a customer.

- b. “The second type of “Investment Entity” (“Investment Entity managed by another Financial Institution”) is any Entity the gross income of which is primarily attributable to investing, reinvesting, or trading in Financial Assets where the Entity is managed by another Entity that is a Depository Institution, a Custodial Institution, a Specified Insurance Company, or the first type of Investment Entity.

‘Investment Entity located in a Non-Participating Jurisdiction and managed by another Financial Institution’

The term “Investment Entity located in a Non-Participating Jurisdiction and managed by another Financial Institution” means any Entity the gross income of which is primarily attributable to investing, reinvesting, or trading in Financial Assets if the Entity is

- a. managed by a Financial Institution and
- b. not a Participating Jurisdiction Financial Institution.

‘Investment Entity managed by another Financial Institution’

“An Entity is “managed by” another Entity if the managing Entity performs, either directly or through another service provider on behalf of the managed Entity, any of the activities or operations described in clause a. above in the definition of ‘Investment Entity’.

An Entity only manages another Entity if it has discretionary authority to manage the other Entity’s assets (either in whole or part). Where an Entity is managed by a mix of Financial Institutions, NFEs or individuals, the Entity is considered to be managed by another Entity that is a Depository Institution, a Custodial Institution, a Specified Insurance Company, or the first type of Investment Entity, if any of the managing Entities is such another Entity.

‘NFE’

An “NFE” is any Entity that is not a Financial Institution.

‘Non-Reporting Financial Institution’

A Non-Reporting Financial Institution” means any Financial Institution that is:

- a. a Governmental Entity, International Organisation or Central Bank, other than with respect to a payment that is derived from an obligation held in connection with a commercial financial activity of a type engaged in by a Specified Insurance Company, Custodial Institution, or Depository Institution;
- b. a Broad Participation Retirement Fund; a Narrow Participation Retirement Fund; a Pension Fund of a

Governmental Entity, International Organisation or Central Bank; or a Qualified Credit Card Issuer;

c. an Exempt Collective Investment Vehicle; or

d. a Trustee-Documented Trust: a trust where the trustee of the trust is a Reporting Financial Institution and reports all information required to be reported with respect to all Reportable Accounts of the trust;

e. any other defined in a country's domestic law as a Non-Reporting Financial Institution

'Passive NFE'

Under the CRS a "Passive NFE" means any NFE that is not an Active NFE. An Investment Entity located in a Non-Participating Jurisdiction and managed by another Financial Institution is also treated as a Passive NFE for purposes of the CRS.

'Related Entity'

An Entity is a "Related Entity" of another Entity if either Entity controls the other Entity, or the two Entities are under common control. For this purpose control includes direct or indirect ownership of more than 50% of the vote and value in an Entity.

'Reportable Account'

The term "Reportable Account" means an account held by one or more Reportable Persons or by a Passive NFE with one or more Controlling Persons that is a Reportable Person.

'Reportable Jurisdiction'

A Reportable Jurisdiction is a jurisdiction with which an obligation to provide financial account information is in place and that is identified in a published list.

'Reportable Jurisdiction Person'

A Reportable Jurisdiction Person is an Entity that is tax resident in a Reportable Jurisdiction(s) under the tax laws of such jurisdiction(s) - by reference to local laws in the country where the Entity is established, incorporated or managed. An Entity such as a partnership, limited liability partnership or similar legal arrangement that has no residence for tax purposes shall be treated as resident in the jurisdiction in which its place of effective management is situated. As such if an Entity certifies that it has no residence for tax purposes it should complete the form stating the address of its principal office.

Dual resident Entities may rely on the tiebreaker rules contained in tax conventions (if applicable) to determine their residence for tax purposes.

'Reportable Person'

A "Reportable Person" is defined as a "Reportable Jurisdiction Person", other than:

a. a corporation the stock of which is regularly traded on one or more established securities markets;

b. any corporation that is a Related Entity of a corporation described in clause a.;

c. a Governmental Entity;

d. an International Organisation;

e. a Central Bank; or

f. a Financial Institution (except for an Investment Entity described in Sub Paragraph A(6) b) of the CRS that are not Participating Jurisdiction Financial Institutions. Instead, such Investment Entities are treated as Passive NFE's.)

'Resident for tax purposes'

Each jurisdiction has its own rules for defining tax residence, and jurisdictions have provided information on how to determine whether an entity is tax resident in the jurisdiction on the OECD automatic exchange of information portal. Generally, an Entity will be resident for tax purposes in a jurisdiction if, under the laws of that jurisdiction (including tax conventions), it pays or should be paying tax therein by reason of his domicile, residence, place of management or incorporation, or any other criterion of a similar nature, and not only from sources in that jurisdiction. Dual resident Entities may rely on the tiebreaker rules contained in tax conventions (if applicable) to solve cases of double residence for determining their residence for tax purposes. An Entity such as a partnership, limited liability partnership or similar legal arrangement that has no residence for tax purposes shall be treated as resident in the jurisdiction in which its place of effective management is situated. For additional information on tax residence, please talk to your tax adviser or see the OECD automatic exchange of information portal.

'Specified Insurance Company'

The term "Specified Insurance Company" means any Entity that is an insurance company (or the holding company of an insurance company) that issues, or is obligated to make payments with respect to, a Cash Value Insurance Contract or an Annuity Contract.

'TIN' (including "functional equivalent")

The term "TIN" means Taxpayer Identification Number or a functional equivalent in the absence of a TIN. A TIN is a unique combination of letters or numbers assigned by a jurisdiction to an individual or an Entity and used to identify the individual or Entity for the purposes of administering the tax laws of such jurisdiction. Further details of acceptable TINs can be found at the OECD automatic exchange of information portal.

Some jurisdictions do not issue a TIN. However, these jurisdictions often utilise some other high integrity number with an equivalent level of identification (a "functional equivalent"). Examples of that type of number include, for Entities, a Business/company registration code/number.

CRS SELF CERTIFICATION – CONTROLLING PERSONS

SECTION 1 – CONTROLLING PERSONS

Please provide the information requested below on the Account Holder’s controlling person(s) if you have indicated that the Account Holder is for CRS purposes a Passive NFE or an investment entity managed by a financial institution with a tax residence in a non-CRS jurisdiction.

Controlling Persons – the natural persons who exercise control over an Entity. In the case of a trust, the Controlling Person(s) are the settlor(s), the trustee(s), the protector(s) (if any), the beneficiary(ies) or class(es) of beneficiaries, or any other natural person(s) exercising ultimate effective control over the trust (including through a chain of control or ownership). Under the CRS the settlor(s), the trustee(s), the protector(s) (if any), and the beneficiary(ies) or class(es) of beneficiaries, are always treated as Controlling Persons of a trust, regardless of whether or not any of them exercises control over the activities of the trust.

Where the settlor(s) of a trust is an Entity then the CRS requires Financial Institutions to also identify the Controlling Persons of the settlor(s) and when required report them as Controlling Persons of the trust.

In the case of a legal arrangement other than a trust, ‘Controlling Person(s)’ means persons in equivalent or similar positions.

Controlling Person 1

Title	Given Name(s)	Surname
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Date of Birth (DD/MM/YYYY)	Country of Birth	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	

Residential Address

Street Address

Suburb	State	Postcode
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Country

Tax Residency

	Country of Tax Residence	Tax Identification Number
1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Controlling Person Type (see Appendix – Entity & Controlling Persons for details)

Controlling Person 2

Title	Given Name(s)	Surname
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Date of Birth (DD/MM/YYYY)	Country of Birth	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	

SECTION 1 – CONTROLLING PERSONS (continued from previous page)

Residential Address

Street Address

Suburb

State

Postcode

Country

Tax Residency

Country of Tax Residence

1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Controlling Person Type (see Appendix – Entity & Controlling Persons for details)

Controlling Person 3

Title

Given Name(s)

Surname

Date of Birth (DD/MM/YYYY)

Country of Birth

Residential Address

Street Address

Suburb

State

Postcode

Country

Tax Residency

Country of Tax Residence

Tax Identification Number

1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Controlling Person Type (see Appendix – Entity & Controlling Persons for details)

Note: If there are additional Controlling Persons, please complete multiple Controlling Persons Forms.

Please mail the completed form to Mainstream Fund Services Pty Ltd

Mainstream Fund Services Pty Ltd
 GPO Box 4968
 Sydney NSW 2001