Ninety One OEIC

Entity Tax Residency Self-Certification
For use by any investor which is not an individual

Ninety One

—
Previously Investec Asset Management

Please print clearly in BLOCK CAPITALS.

Tax regulations[1] require us to collect certain information about each investor's tax residency[2]. In certain circumstances (including if we do not receive a valid self-certification from you) we may be obliged to share information about your account(s) with Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC) who may in turn share the information with other relevant tax authorities. If you have any questions about your organisation's classifications in the form below, please contact your tax advisor. **Please see explanatory notes for key definitions.** Should any information provided change in the future, please ensure you advise us promptly.

1. Investor details

Full name of the registered holder

Registered address

Postcode

Account number (if an existing investor)

Account designation (if applicable)

Client ID number (if known)

Contact telephone number

Email address

You must complete this section

2A. Tax residency

If your organisation has more than one country of tax residency, please complete one self-certification form for each country.

i. Please state the country in which your organisation is resident for tax purposes

ii. Please provide us with your organisation's Tax Identification Number*

*For example, your corporation or income tax reference number.

You must complete this section

2B. Organisation's classification under FATCA[2]

Please tick only one box with reference to the tax residency stated in box 2A(i)

If your organisation is a Financial Institution[5] , please specify which type:

i. UK Financial Institution[5] or a Partner Jurisdiction Financial Institution[6] ☐

ii. Participating Foreign Financial Institution (in a non-IGA jurisdiction[7]) ☐

iii. Non-Participating Foreign Financial Institution[8] (in a non-IGA jurisdiction[7]) ☐

iv. Financial Institution resident in the USA or in a US Territory[9] ☐

v. Exempt Beneficial Owner[10] ☐

vi. Deemed Compliant Foreign Financial Institution[11] (besides those listed above) ☐

If your organisation is not a Financial Institution[5], please specify the entity's FATCA status below:

vii. Active Non-Financial Foreign Entity[12] ☐

viii. Passive Non-Financial Foreign Entity[13] (If you tick this box, you must also complete Section 2E for each of your Controlling Persons[4]) ☐

2C. Complete this only if your organisation is US tax resident (Section 2A(i))

Tick this box if your organisation is any of the following and therefore **not** a Specified US Person[16] ☐

- A regularly traded corporation on a recognised stock exchange
- Any corporation that is a member of the same expanded affiliated group as a regularly traded corporation on a recognised stock exchange
- A government entity
- Any bank as defined in section 581 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code
- A retirement plan under section 7701(a)(37), or exempt organization under section 501(a) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code
- OR any other exclusion listed in Explanatory Note 16.

You must complete this section

2D. Organisation's classification under the Common Reporting Standard (CRS)[2]

Please tick only one box in this section with reference to the tax residency stated in Section 2A(i)

i. Financial Institution[17] (this includes Non-Reporting Financial Institutions[18] such as a pension scheme, government entity, international organisation and other entities listed in Explanatory Note 18) ☐

ii. A professionally managed Investment Entity[23] **outside** of a CRS Participating Jurisdiction[24] (If you tick this box, you must also complete Section 2E for each of your Controlling Persons[4]) ☐

iii. Active Non-Financial Entity[20] which is regularly traded on an established securities market or affiliated thereto, a Governmental Entity or an International Organisation ☐

iv. Active Non-Financial Entity[20] (other than those listed in 2D(iii) above) ☐

v. Passive Non-Financial Entity[21] (If you tick this box, you must also complete Section 2E for each of your Controlling Persons[4]). ☐

2E. Self-certification for Controlling Persons[4]
Complete this only if you have either ticked box 2B(viii), 2D(ii) or 2D(v) above

Tax residency

Tax regulations[1] require us to collect information about each Controlling Person's[4] tax residency[a]. In certain circumstances we may be obliged to share information about your Controlling Persons[4] with HMRC who may in turn share the information with any or all participating tax jurisdictions[b].

If you are completing this section on behalf of your Controlling Persons[4] it is your responsibility to ensure they are aware that their information may be shared as described above.

Please indicate all countries in which your Controlling Persons[4] are resident for tax purposes and their associated Tax Identification Numbers in the table below. If you have any questions about tax residency[a], please contact your tax advisor.

All information is mandatory for Controlling Persons[4]

Full name of Controlling Person (CP)

Permanent residence address

	Postcode	Country
Date of birth DD / MM / YYYY	CP type[d]	
Country(ies) of tax residency	Tax identification number[c]	

Full name of Controlling Person (CP) x

Permanent residence address

	Postcode	Country
Date of birth DD / MM / YYYY	CP type[d]	
Country(ies) of tax residency	Tax identification number[c]	

Full name of Controlling Person (CP)

Permanent residence address

	Postcode	Country
Date of birth DD / MM / YYYY	CP type[d]	
Country(ies) of tax residency	Tax identification number[c]	

Full name of Controlling Person (CP)

Permanent residence address

	Postcode	Country
Date of birth DD / MM / YYYY	CP type[d]	
Country(ies) of tax residency	Tax identification number[c]	

3. Declaration

- I declare that the information provided on this form is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, accurate and complete.
- I agree to notify Ninety One Fund Managers UK Limited immediately in the event the information in the self-certification changes (including the Controlling Persons information).

Signature

	Date DD / MM / YYYY

Name (please print)

On behalf of (organisation name)

Position (in organisation)

4. Please send this form to:

Ninety One Fund Managers UK Limited

PO Box 9042,

Chelmsford,

CM99 2XL

United Kingdom

Telephone: +44 (0)20 3938 1900

Fax: +44 (0)870 889 0592

Email: enquiries@ninetyone.com

We recommend that you retain a copy of this form for your records.

Tax residency explanatory notes

The following explanatory notes are based on Tax Regulations as implemented in UK. If you have any questions about your organisation's classification, please contact your tax advisor.

Definitions common to FATCA and CRS

1. **Tax regulations**

   The term "tax regulations" refers to regulations created to enable automatic exchange of information and include Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA), and the OECD Common Reporting Standard (CRS) for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information[2].

2. **FATCA and CRS**

   FATCA: FATCA regulations in sections 1471 to 1474 of the US Internal Revenue Code and the Treasury regulations and official guidance issued thereunder, as amended from time to time. FATCA regulations have been adopted in the UK by The International Tax Compliance Regulations 2015.

   CRS: The OECD Common Reporting Standard (CRS) which has been adopted in the UK by The International Tax Compliance Regulations 2015.

3. **Non-profit organisation**

   An entity that meets ALL of the following criteria:

   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 country 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 entity's country of residence or the entity's formation documents do not permit any income or assets of the entity 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 entity's charitable activities, or as payment of reasonable compensation for services rendered, or as payment representing the fair market value of property which the entity has purchased; and

   v. The applicable laws of the entity's country of residence or the entity's formation documents require that, upon the entity'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 entity's country of residence or any political subdivision thereof.

4. **Controlling Persons**

   The term "Controlling Persons" means the natural persons who exercise control over an Entity. In the case of a trust, such term means the settlor, the trustees, the protector (if any), the beneficiaries or class of beneficiaries, and any other natural person exercising ultimate effective control over the trust, and in the case of a legal arrangement other than a trust, such term means persons in equivalent or similar positions. The term "Controlling Persons" must be interpreted in a manner consistent with the Financial Action Task Force Recommendations.

   Control: "Control" over an Entity is generally exercised by the natural person(s) who ultimately has a controlling ownership interest in the Entity. A "control ownership interest" depends on the ownership structure of the legal person and is usually identified on the basis of a threshold applying a risk-based approach (e.g. any person(s) owning more than a certain percentage of the legal person, such as 25%). Where no natural person(s) exercises control through ownership interests, the Controlling Person(s) of the Entity will be the natural person(s) who exercises control of the Entity through other means. Where no natural person(s) is identified as exercising control of the Entity, the Controlling Person(s) of the Entity will be the natural person(s) who holds the position of senior managing official.

   The below is only applicable to CRS and must be read in conjunction with Section 2E Self-certification for Controlling Persons.

   a. In general, you are tax resident where you are liable to taxes on your income, based on where you live and work permanently although **different jurisdictions have different rules** in relation to tax residency.

   b. Those countries that have agreed to exchange information under FATCA and CRS.

   c. The Tax Identification Number is issued by your local tax authority. For example, this is usually your National Insurance Number or Social Security Number.

   d. You must select one number from the table below for each Controlling Person[4] to indicate the type of Controlling Person[4].

CP type	Description of Controlling Person[4]	CP type	Description of Controlling Person[4]
801	CP of legal person – ownership	808	CP of legal arrangement – trust – other
802	CP of legal person – other means	809	CP of legal arrangement – other – settlor-equivalent
803	CP of legal person – senior managing official	810	CP of legal arrangement – other – trustee-equivalent
804	CP of legal arrangement – trust – settlor	811	CP of legal arrangement – other – protector-equivalent
805	CP of legal arrangement – trust – trustee	812	CP of legal arrangement – other – beneficiary-equivalent
806	CP of legal arrangement – trust – protector	813	CP of legal arrangement – other – other-equivalent
807	CP of legal arrangement – trust – beneficiary		

Classifications under FATCA

5. **Financial Institution**

   The term "Financial Institution" means a Custodial Institution, a Depository Institution, an Investment Entity, or a Specified Insurance Company as defined for the purposes of FATCA2. Please see the relevant Tax Regulations for the classification definitions that apply to Financial Institutions.

6. **Partner Jurisdiction Financial Institution**

   A Partner Jurisdiction Financial Institution includes (a) any Financial Institution resident in the UK, but excluding any branches of such Financial Institution that are located outside the UK and (b) any UK branch of a Financial Institutional not resident in the UK. For these purposes, "Partner Jurisdiction" means any jurisdiction that has in effect an agreement with the US to facilitate the implementation of FATCA.

7. **Non-IGA jurisdiction**

   A non-IGA jurisdiction is one where there is no Model 1 or 2 Intergovernmental Agreement in place with the US in respect of FATCA[2.]

8. **Non-Participating Foreign Financial Institution (NPFFI)**

   The term "Non-Participating Foreign Financial Institution" means a non-participating FFI, as that term is defined in relevant U.S. Treasury Regulations, but does not include a UK Financial Institution or other Partner Jurisdiction Financial Institution other than a Financial Institution identified as a Non-Participating Financial Institution pursuant to a determination by IRS or HMRC that there is significant non-compliance with FATCA obligations.

9. **US territory**

   This term means American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico or the US Virgin Islands.

10. **Exempt Beneficial Owner**

    i. The term "Exempt Beneficial Owner" means
    ii. A UK Governmental Organisation;
    iii. An International Organisation (examples of which include The International Monetary Fund, The World Bank, The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and The European Community – for a full list please see the relevant guidance issued by HMRC, or the IRS);
    iv. A Central Bank; or
    v. A UK registered pension scheme, or non-UK pension scheme falling within the definition of Exempt Beneficial Owner for the purpose of FATCA.

11. **Deemed Compliant Foreign Financial Institution**

    i. The term "Deemed Compliant Foreign Financial Institution" means
    ii. Those entities classified as such in Annex II of the UK IGA, which includes Non-Profit Organisations[3] and Financial Institutions[5] with a Local Client Base, or
    iii. Entities which otherwise qualify as such under the FATCA Regulations.

12. Active Non-Financial Foreign Entity (NFFE)

An Active NFFE is any Non-Financial Foreign Entity[14] that meets one of the following criteria:

i. Less than 50 percent of the NFFE's gross income for the preceding calendar year or other appropriate reporting period is passive income and less than 50 percent of the assets held by the NFFE during the preceding calendar year or other appropriate reporting period are assets that produce or are held for the production of passive income;

ii. The stock of the NFFE is regularly traded on an established securities market or the NFFE is a Related Entity[15] of an Entity the stock of which is traded on an established securities market;

iii. The NFFE is organized in a U.S. Territory and all of the owners of the payee are bona fide residents of that U.S. Territory;

iv. The NFFE is a non-U.S. government, a government of a U.S. Territory, an international organization, a non-U.S. central bank of issue, or an Entity wholly owned by one or more of the foregoing;

v. Substantially all of the activities of the NFFE consist of holding (in whole or in part) the outstanding stock of, and 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 NFFE shall not qualify for this status if the NFFE 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. In these circumstances, the Entity will be a Passive NFFE[13]

vi. The NFFE is not yet operating a business and has no prior operating history, but is investing capital into assets with the intent to operate a business other than that of a Financial Institution; provided, that the NFFE shall not qualify for this exception after the date that is 24 months after the date of the initial organization of the NFFE;

vii. The NFFE was not a Financial Institution in the past five years, and is in the process of liquidating its assets or is reorganizing with the intent to continue or recommence operations in a business other than that of a Financial Institution;

viii. The NFFE 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[15] provided that the group of any such Related Entities is primarily engaged in a business other than that of a Financial Institution; or

ix. The Entity is a Non-Profit Organisation[3]

x. The NFFE is an "Excepted NFFE" as described in relevant U.S. Treasury Regulations.

13. Passive Non-Financial Foreign Entity (PNFFE)

A Passive NFFE is any Non-Financial Foreign Entity[14] that is not an Active NFFE[12].

14. Non-Financial Foreign Entity (NFFE)

The term "NFFE" means any non-US Entity that is not treated as a Financial Institution[5].

15. 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 per cent of the vote or value in an entity.

16. Specified US Person

The term "Specified U.S. Person" means a U.S. Person, other than:

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

ii. Any corporation that is a member of the same expanded affiliated group, as defined in section 1471(e)(2) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code, as a corporation described in clause (i);

iii. The United States or any wholly owned agency or instrumentality thereof;

iv. Any State of the United States, any U.S. Territory, any political subdivision of any of the foregoing, or any wholly owned agency or instrumentality of any one or more of the foregoing;

v. Any organization exempt from taxation under section 501(a) or an individual retirement plan as defined in section 7701(a)(37) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code;

vi. Any bank as defined in section 581 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code;

vii. Any real estate investment trust as defined in section 856 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code;

viii. Any regulated investment company as defined in section 851 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code or any entity registered with the Securities Exchange Commission under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a-64);

ix. Any common trust fund as defined in section 584(a) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code;

x. Any trust that is exempt from tax under section 664(c) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code or that is described in section 4947(a)(1) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code;

xi. A dealer in securities, commodities, or derivative financial instruments (including notional principal contracts, futures, forwards, and options) that is registered as such under the laws of the United States or any State; or

xii. A broker as defined in section 6045(c) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code.

Classifications under CRS

17. Financial Institution

The term “Financial Institution” means a Custodial Institution, a Depository Institution, an Investment Entity[23], or a Specified Insurance Company.

18. Non-Reporting Financial Institution

The term “Non-Reporting Financial Institution” means any Financial Institution which is:

i. 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;

ii. 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;

iii. Any other Entity that presents a low risk of being used to evade tax, has substantially similar characteristics to any of the Entities described in (a) or (b) above, and is defined in domestic law as a Non-Reporting Financial Institution;

iv. An Exempt Collective Investment Vehicle; or

v. A trust to the extent that the trustee of the trust is a Reporting Financial Institution and reports all information required to be reported pursuant to Section I with respect to all Reportable Accounts of the trust.

19. Related Entity

An Entity is a “Related Entity” of another Entity if (i) either Entity controls the other Entity; (ii) the two Entities are under common control; or (iii) the two Entities are Investment Entities, are under common management, and such management fulfils the due diligence obligations of such Investment Entities. For this purpose control includes direct or indirect ownership of more than 50% of the vote and value in an Entity.

20. Active Non-Financial Entity (NFE)

The term “Active NFE” means any NFE[22] that meets any of the following criteria:

i. 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;

ii. The stock of the NFE is regularly traded on an established securities market or the NFE is a Related Entity[19] of an Entity the stock of which is regularly traded on an established securities market;

iii. The NFE is a Governmental Entity, an International Organisation, a Central Bank, or an Entity wholly owned by one or more of the foregoing;

iv. 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. In these circumstances, the Entity will be a Passive NFE[21]

v. The NFE is not yet operating a business and has no prior operating history, 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;

vi. 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;

vii. 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

viii. The Entity is a Non-Profit Organisation[3].

21. Passive Non-Financial Entity (PNFE)

A Passive NFE is any Non-Financial Entity[22] that is not an Active NFE, or an Investment Entity[23] that is not a Participating Jurisdiction[24] Financial Institution.

22. Non-Financial Entity (NFE)

The term "NFE" means any Entity that is not a Financial Institution[17].

23. Investment Entity

The term "Investment Entity" means any Entity:

i. Which primarily conducts as a business one or more of the following activities or operations for or on behalf of a customer:

   a. 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;

   b. Individual and collective portfolio management; or

   c. Otherwise investing, administering, or managing Financial Assets or money on behalf of other persons; or

ii. The gross income of which is primarily attributable to investing, reinvesting, or trading in Financial Assets, if the Entity is managed by another Entity that is a Depository Institution, a Custodial Institution, a Specified Insurance Company, or an Investment Entity described in sub-paragraph A(6)(a) of the EU Directive on Administrative Co-operation 2014/107/EU

iii. An Entity is treated as primarily conducting as a business one or more of the activities described in sub-paragraph A(6)(a), or an Entity's gross income is primarily attributable to investing, reinvesting, or trading in Financial Assets for the purposes of sub-paragraph A(6)(b), if the Entity's gross income attributable to the relevant activities equals or exceeds 50% of the Entity's gross income during the shorter of:

iv. The three-year period ending on 31 December of the year preceding the year in which the determination is made; or

v. The period during which the Entity has been in existence.

vi. The term "Investment Entity" does not include an Entity that is an Active NFE because that Entity meets any of the criteria in sub-paragraphs D(8)(d) through (g) of the EU Directive on Administrative Co-operation 2014/107/EU. This paragraph shall be interpreted in a manner consistent with similar language set forth in the definition of "financial institution" in the Financial Action Task Force Recommendations.

24. Participating Jurisdiction

The term "Participating Jurisdiction" means a jurisdiction which has an agreement in place to exchange information in accordance with the OECD Common Reporting Standard.

We recommend that you retain a copy of this form for your records.

Approved for circulation by Ninety One, March 2020.

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