

Please read these instructions before completing the form

Regulations based on the OECD Common Reporting Standard ("CRS") and the U.S. legislation known as the Foreign Accounts Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA") require Beyond Bank Australia Ltd ABN 15 087 651 143 AFSL/ Australian Credit Licence 237 856 to collect and report certain information about an account holder's tax residence.

The purpose of the CRS and FATCA is to identify customers holding assets in financial accounts outside of their country of tax residence and requires the Reporting Financial Institutions maintaining these accounts to provide information on them to their local tax authority. Further information regarding CRS and FATCA can be found on the Australian Tax Office's website.

<https://www.ato.gov.au/General/International-tax-agreements/In-detail/Common-Reporting-Standard/> and <https://www.ato.gov.au/General/International-tax-agreements/In-detail/International-arrangements/Foreign-Account-Tax-Compliance-Act/>

Beyond Bank Australia is obligated to provide reportable information,

including financial information, with respect to your financial accounts to the ATO. The ATO may exchange this information with other tax authorities pursuant to the intergovernmental agreements. For more information on tax residence, please consult your tax adviser or the information at the OECD automatic exchange of information portal. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/automatic-exchange/crsimplementation-and-assistance/>

Each jurisdiction has its own rules for defining tax residence and you will commonly find that tax residence is the country/jurisdiction in which you live. However, in special cases where an individual has ties to more than one jurisdiction, they may be 'dual resident' – a tax resident of more than one country or jurisdiction. For example, the U.S always treats their citizens as tax resident, regardless of where they live. This means that a U.S. citizen is always a U.S. tax resident, even if they live and work in Australia. Additionally, if you earn income within a country other than Australia you may be a tax resident in that other country.

If you are filling in this form on behalf of someone else.

Please tell us in what capacity you are signing. For example, you may be the Passive NFE Account Holder, or completing the form under a power of attorney.

As a financial institution, we are unable to provide tax advice.

Please contact your tax advisor if you have any specific questions on this form.

The form is made up of each of the following sections:

Section A – Identification of Entity (Mandatory)

- Provide personal details relating to the location of the Legal Entity.

Section B – Entity Type (Mandatory)

- Please provide details of what type the Entity is operating as.

Section C – Tax Identification Number (Mandatory)

- Please provide details of ALL countries that you are a resident in (outside of Australia) for the purposes of that country's income tax.

Section D – Declaration and Sign – Mandatory

- Please declare and sign the completeness of this form.

Please complete this form in BLOCK CAPITALS.

There is a summary of terms such as an Account Holder, Controlling Person, and other terms, in the Appendix A.

SECTION A – Identification of Entity Account Holder

Beyond Bank Australia Member Number (Identification Number)

1. Legal Name of Entity

2. Country of incorporation or organisation

3. Current Registered Office Address:

Line 1 (e.g. House/Apartment/Suite Name, Number, Street, if any)

Line 2 (e.g. Town/City/Province/County/State)

Country:

Post Code (if any):

4. Mailing Address: (please only complete if different to the address shown above)

Line 1 (e.g. House/Apartment/Suite Name, Number, Street, if any)

Line 2 (e.g. Town/City/Province/County/State)

Country:

Post Code (if any):

SECTION B – Entity Type

Mandatory for entities that are a resident of any other country for tax purposes

1. a) Financial Institution – Investment Entity

- I. An Investment Entity located in a Non-Participating Jurisdiction and managed by another Financial Institution
- II. Other Investment Entity

b) Financial Institution – Depository Institution, Custodial Institution or Specified Insurance Company

If you have ticked a) or b) above, please provide, if held, the Account Holder’s Global Intermediary Identification Account Number (“GIIN”) obtained for FATCA purposes.

c) Active NFE – a corporation the shares of which are regularly traded on an established securities market or a corporation which is a related entity of such a corporation

If you have ticked (c), please provide the name of the established securities market on which the corporation is regularly traded:

If you are a Related Entity of a regularly traded corporation, please provide the name of the regularly traded corporation that the Entity in (c) is a Related Entity of:

(d) Active NFE – a Government Entity or Central Bank

(e) Active NFE – an International Organisation

(f) Active NFE – other than (c)–(e) (for example a start-up NFE or a non-profit NFE)

(g) Passive NFE (Note: if ticking this box please also complete Part 2 below)

2. If you have ticked 1(a)(I) or 1(g) above, then please:

a. Indicate the name of any Controlling Person(s) of the Account Holder:

b. Complete “Controlling Person tax residency self-certification form” for each Controlling Person. Refer to the Appendix B for this form.

SECTION C – Country/Jurisdiction of Residence for Tax Purposes and related Taxpayer Identification Number or equivalent number (“TIN”)

Please complete the following table indicating:

- I. where the Account Holder is tax resident; and
- II. the Account Holder’s TIN for each country/Reportable Jurisdiction indicated.

Countries/Jurisdictions adopting the wider approach may require that the self-certification include a tax identifying number for each jurisdiction of residence (rather than for each Reportable Jurisdiction).

If the Account Holder is not tax resident in any country/jurisdiction (e.g. because it is fiscally transparent), please indicate that on line 1 and provide the address of your principal office, including country/jurisdiction, if different to the Registered Office Address provided in Part A.

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

Reason A - The country/jurisdiction where the Entity is resident does not issue TINs to its residents.

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. (Note. Only select this reason if the domestic law of the relevant jurisdiction does not require the collection of the TIN issued by such jurisdiction.)

If on the applicable table below you have more than three countries/jurisdictions, please use a separate sheet.

Country / Jurisdiction of tax residence	TIN	If no TIN available record reason A, B or C.
1		
2		
3		

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

1	
2	
3	

SECTION D – Declarations and Signature

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

I certify that I am authorised to sign for the Account Holder in respect of all the account(s) to which this form relates.

Signature 1:

Print Name:

Date: (dd/mm/yyyy)

___ / ___ / _____

Note: If you are not the Account Holder please indicate the capacity in which you are signing the form. If signing under a power of attorney please also attach a certified copy of the power of attorney.

Capacity:

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

I undertake to advise Beyond Bank Australia within 30 days of any change in circumstances which affects the tax residency status of the Account Holder identified in Section A of this form or causes the information contained herein to become incorrect or incomplete (including any changes to the information on controlling persons identified in section B question 2a), and to provide Beyond Bank Australia with a suitably updated self-certification and Declaration within 30 days of such change in circumstances.

Signature 2:

Print Name:

Date: (dd/mm/yyyy)

___ / ___ / _____

APPENDIX A – Summary Descriptions of Select Defined Terms

Note: These are selected summaries of defined terms provided to assist you with the completion of this form. Further details can be found within the OECD "Common Reporting Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information" (the "CRS"), the associated "Commentary" to the CRS, and domestic guidance.

This can be found at the OECD automatic exchange of information portal. If you have any questions then please contact your tax adviser or domestic tax authority.

"Account Holder" The term "Account Holder" means the person listed or identified as the holder of a Financial Account. A person, other than a Financial Institution, holding a Financial Account for the benefit of another person as an agent, a custodian, a nominee, a signatory, an investment advisor, an intermediary, or as a legal guardian, is not treated as the Account Holder. In these circumstances that other person is the Account Holder. For example in the case of a parent/child relationship where the parent is acting as a legal guardian, the child is regarded as the Account Holder. With respect to a jointly held account, each joint holder is treated as an Account Holder.

"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 non-financial group;
- start-up NFEs;
- NFEs that are liquidating or emerging from bankruptcy;
- treasury centres that are members of a non-financial 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.

“Control” over an Entity is generally exercised by the natural person(s) who ultimately has a controlling ownership interest (typically on the basis of a certain percentage (e.g. 25%)) in the Entity. 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 or persons are identified as exercising control of the Entity through ownership interests, the Controlling Person of the Entity is deemed to be the natural person who holds the position of senior managing official.

“Controlling Person” This is a natural person who exercises control over an Entity. Where an Entity Account Holder is treated as a Passive Non-Financial Entity (“NFE”) then a Financial Institution must determine whether such Controlling Persons are Reportable Persons.

This definition corresponds to the term **“beneficial owner”**.

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 Persons of a trust, means the settlor(s), the trustee(s), the protector(s) (if any), the beneficiary(ies) or class(es) of beneficiaries, and any other natural person(s) exercising ultimate effective control over the trust (including through a chain of control or ownership). The settlor(s), the trustee(s), the protector(s) (if any), and the beneficiary(ies) or class(es) of beneficiaries, must always be 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, such term 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: (i) 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 (ii) 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.

“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.

“Financial Account” A Financial Account is an account maintained by a Financial Institution and includes: Depository Accounts; Custodial Accounts; Equity and debt interest in certain Investment Entities; Cash Value Insurance Contracts; and Annuity Contracts.

“Financial Institution” The term “Financial Institution” means a “Custodial Institution”, a “Depository Institution”, an “Investment Entity”, or a “Specified Insurance Company”. Please see the relevant domestic guidance and the CRS for further classification definitions that apply to Financial Institutions.

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

- I. an Entity that primarily conducts as a business one or more of the following activities or operations for or on behalf of a customer:
 - 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;
 - Individual and collective portfolio management; or
 - 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.

II. 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

I. managed by a Financial Institution; and

II. 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 I 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.

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

- 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;
- 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;
- an Exempt Collective Investment Vehicle; or
- 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;
- any other defined in a country’s domestic law as a Non-Reporting Financial Institution.

“Participating Jurisdiction” A Participating Jurisdiction means a jurisdiction with which an agreement is in place pursuant to which it will provide the information required on the automatic exchange of financial account information set out in the Common Reporting Standard and that is identified in a published list.

“Participating Jurisdiction Financial Institution” The term “Participating Jurisdiction Financial Institution” means

- I. any Financial Institution that is tax resident in a Participating Jurisdiction, but excludes any branch of that Financial Institution that is located outside of that jurisdiction, and
- II. any branch of a Financial Institution that is not tax resident in a Participating Jurisdiction, if that branch is located in such Participating Jurisdiction.

“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 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 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 Person” A Reportable Person is defined as an individual who is tax resident in a Reportable Jurisdiction under the tax laws of that jurisdiction. Dual resident individuals may rely on the tiebreaker rules contained in tax conventions (if applicable) to solve cases of double residence for purposes of determining their residence for tax purposes. A “Reportable Person” is defined as a “Reportable Jurisdiction Person”, other than:

- a corporation the stock of which is regularly traded on one or more established securities markets;
- any corporation that is a Related Entity of a corporation described in above clause;
- a Governmental Entity;
- an International Organisation;
- a Central Bank; or
- a Financial Institution (except for Investment Entities 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 NFEs.)

“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 its 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 individuals, a social security/insurance number, citizen/personal identification/service code/number, and resident registration number. For Entities, examples include a Business/company registration code/number.

APPENDIX B – Tax Residency Self-Certification Form (Controlling Persons of an Entity) CRS101

Please read these instructions before completing the form

Only complete this form if you have Controlling Persons noted in section B question 2a) of the Tax Residency Self-Certification Form (Entity) form. If there are more than one Controlling Persons, please use another copy of this Appendix B for each Controlling Person.

If you are filling in this form on behalf of someone else.

Please tell us in what capacity you are signing. For example you may be the Passive NFE Account Holder, or completing the form under a power of attorney.

As a financial institution, we are unable to provide tax advice.

Please contact your tax advisor if you have any specific questions on this form.

The form is made up each of the following sections:

Section A – Identification Details - Mandatory

- Provide personal details such as Name, Address, Date of Birth and Country of Birth

Section B – Country / Jurisdiction of residence for Tax Purposes and related

Taxpayer Identification Number or equivalent number (“TIN”)

- Please provide details of ALL countries that you are a resident in (outside of Australia) for the purposes of that country’s income tax.

Section C – Only complete this section for a Controlling Person and you are a tax resident in one or more Reportable Jurisdictions.

- Please provide details of the Entities of which you are a Controlling Person for.

Section D – Declaration and Signature - Mandatory

- Please declare and sign the completeness of this form.

Please complete this form in BLOCK CAPITALS. There is a summary of terms such as an account holder, controlling person, and other terms, in the Appendix A.

SECTION A – Identification Details

Beyond Bank Australia Member Number (Identification Number)

1. Name of Account Holder:

Title: Family Name or Surname(s): First or Given Name: Middle Name(s):

2. Current Residence:

Line 1 (e.g. House/Apartment/Suite Name, Number, Street, if any)

Line 2 (e.g. Town/City/Province/County/State)

Country:

Post Code (if any):

3. Mailing Address: (please only complete if different to the address shown above)

Line 1 (e.g. House/Apartment/Suite Name, Number, Street, if any)

Line 2 (e.g. Town/City/Province/County/State)

Country:

Post Code (if any):

4. Date of Birth ____ / ____ / ____

5. Place of Birth (town or city)

Country of Birth:

6. Are you a U.S. citizen or U.S. resident for tax purposes? Yes No

If yes, please provide your Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

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

Yes. Please continue to Section B

No. Please continue to Section D

SECTION B – Country/Jurisdiction of Residence for Tax Purposes and related Taxpayer Identification Number or equivalent number (“TIN”)

Mandatory for individuals who are a resident of any other country for tax purposes

Please complete the following table indicating:

I. where the Account Holder is tax resident and

II. the Account Holder’s TIN for each country / jurisdiction indicated.

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

Reason A - The country/jurisdiction where the Controlling Person is resident does not issue TINs to its residents.

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. (Note. Only select this reason if the domestic law of the relevant jurisdiction does not require the collection of the TIN issued by such jurisdiction.)

If on the applicable table below you have more than three countries / jurisdictions, please use a separate sheet.

Country / Jurisdiction of tax residence	TIN	If no TIN available record reason A, B or C.
1		
2		
3		

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

1	
2	
3	

SECTION C – Only complete this section for a Controlling Person and you are tax resident in one or more Reportable Jurisdictions

Mandatory for Controlling Persons (please refer to the Appendix A for definition of “Controlling Persons”)

Please provide the legal name of the relevant Entity Account Holder/s of which you are a Controlling Person:

Legal name of Entity 1	
Legal name of Entity 2	
Legal name of Entity 3	

Please provide the Controlling Person’s Status by ticking the appropriate box	Entity 1	Entity 2	Entity 3
Controlling Person of a legal person – control by ownership			
Controlling Person of a legal person – control by other means			
Controlling Person of a legal person – senior managing official			
Controlling Person of a trust – settlor			
Controlling Person of a trust – trustee			
Controlling Person of a trust – protector			
Controlling Person of a trust – beneficiary			
Controlling Person of a trust – other			
Controlling Person of a legal arrangement (non-trust) – settlor-equivalent			
Controlling Person of a legal arrangement (non-trust) – trustee-equivalent			
Controlling Person of a legal arrangement (non-trust) – protector-equivalent			
Controlling Person of a legal arrangement (non-trust) – beneficiary-equivalent			
Controlling Person of a legal arrangement (non-trust) – other-equivalent			

SECTION D – Declarations and Signature

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

I certify that I am authorised to sign for the Controlling Person in respect of all the account(s) to which this form relates.

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

I undertake to advise Beyond Bank Australia within 30 days of any change in circumstances which affects the tax residency status of the individual identified in Section A of Appendix B of this form, or causes the information contained herein to become incorrect or incomplete, and to provide Beyond Bank Australia with a suitably updated self-certification and Declaration within 30 days of such change in circumstances.

Signature:

Print Name:

Date: (dd/mm/yyyy)

____ / ____ / ____

Note: If you are not the Controlling Person please indicate the capacity in which you are signing the form. If signing under a power of attorney please also attach a certified copy of the power of attorney.

Capacity:
