

Use this form **only** where a shareholding in an open-ended investment company (OEIC) incorporated in the United Kingdom is owned

- solely by an individual who is not ordinarily resident in the UK, or
- jointly by two or more persons who are:
 - individuals who are not ordinarily resident in the UK, or
 - individuals not ordinarily resident in the UK and a company, or companies, not resident in the UK.

Read the notes overleaf carefully before completing the form in CAPITAL letters.

Give the completed form to the open-ended investment company. The Inland Revenue may inspect this form.

Declaration and undertaking

Details of the open-ended investment company (OEIC) and registered shareholder(s)

Name of OEIC (see note 2)

Full name(s) of registered shareholder(s)

Designation recorded against shareholding, if any (see notes 2 and 9)

Account number for shareholding, if any (see notes 2 and 9)

Sole Ownership

The individual named at *(1) below declares that he/she

- wholly owns shares in the above named OEIC, and
- is, at the date of this declaration, not ordinarily resident in the UK (see note 6).

That individual undertakes that if, at any time after the date of this declaration, he or she becomes ordinarily resident in the UK, they will notify the OEIC of that fact without delay (see note 8).

Joint Ownership

The persons named at * below declare that they

- jointly own shares in the above named OEIC, and
- are, at the date of this declaration, in the case of individuals, not ordinarily resident in the UK (see note 6), or in the case of companies, not resident in the UK (see note 7).

Those persons undertake that if, at any time after the date of this declaration, any of them becomes, in the case of an individual, ordinarily resident in the UK, or in case of a company, resident in the UK, the person or persons concerned will notify the OEIC of that fact without delay (see note 8).

Full names and addresses (see note 3)

* (1) _____

* (2) _____

* (3) _____

* (4) _____

Signatures (see note 4)

1
2
3
4

Full names and capacities in which signed (see note 5)

1
2
3
4

Date

 / /

1. Who should use this form

OEICs incorporated in the UK will normally deduct income tax from interest distributions paid to shareholders. Individuals can arrange for interest distributions to be paid with no tax deducted by completing this form if they own shares in an OEIC, provided they **are not ordinarily resident in the UK**. This is also the case where they are joint owners of shares with another person (other persons) who is (are) not ordinarily resident, or in the case of company not resident, in the UK.

The form must be completed in full.

If, at any time after the date of this declaration, there is any change in ownership of the shares to which it relates, the declaration will cease to be valid. In such circumstances a new declaration should be made.

2. Multiple share holdings

Where shares are owned by the same person or persons in a number of UK OEICs, a single declaration may be made to cover all those OEICs if

- they are all managed by the same management company,
- the records of all the OEICs are held at the same place,
- where the shares are held by agents, nominees, or bare trustees on your behalf, they are held by the same person(s).

The spaces on the form for 'name of OEIC', 'designation recorded against shareholding', and 'account number for shareholding' should be noted 'See attached list'. A separate sheet showing those details for each OEIC should be attached to the form. The sheet must be dated and signed by the person or persons who sign the declaration.

3. Names and addresses

The names to be entered on the form at places marked by asterisks (*) are those of *all* the persons who own the shares to which the declaration relates. Names of individuals and companies must be given in full. The address given by an individual must be the individual's principal residential address (i.e. the place where that person usually lives), and not, for example, his/her employer's address. The address given for a company must be the full address of its registered or principal office. A Post Office box number, a 'care of', or other correspondence address is not acceptable.

4. Signatures

All individuals named in the declaration at places marked by asterisks (*) must sign the form, except where such a person is

- a child under 14 years of age on the date the declaration is made, in which case the form may be signed by one of the parents or guardians on his/her behalf, or
- physically or mentally incapacitated and incapable of signing the form, in which case the form may be signed by a person holding power of attorney to act on his/her behalf.

Where a company is named, the declaration must be signed by the company secretary or a person authorised by the company. The form must **not** be signed by an agent, nominee, or bare trustee who holds the shares on behalf of the named persons.

5. Names and capacities in which signed

A person who signs the form on behalf of a child or a physically or mentally incapacitated person, should, in the space next to the signature, write his/her name in full and state the capacity in which the form is being signed.

A person who signs the form in the capacity of a company secretary or other person authorised by a company, must give his/her name in full and state the capacity in which the form is being signed.

6. 'Not ordinarily resident' (individuals)

The United Kingdom includes UK territorial waters, but does not include the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

An individual whose permanent place of residence and place of employment are outside the UK will be regarded as not ordinarily resident in the UK if he/she does not have accommodation in the UK, or visit the UK for anything other than short periods which total no more than 91 days a year on average. If you are unsure about whether you are not ordinarily resident in the UK you should seek professional advice before making a declaration.

7. 'Not resident' (companies)

The United Kingdom includes UK territorial waters, but does not include the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

A company is usually regarded as not resident in the UK for tax purposes if it is

- **neither** incorporated in the UK,
- **nor** has the central management and control of its business located in the UK.

If you are unsure whether the company is not resident in the UK for tax purposes you should seek professional advice before making a declaration.

8. Residence - General

Whether a person is ordinarily resident or not ordinarily resident, or in the case of a company resident or not resident, in the UK depends on all the relevant particular circumstances. The notes in paragraphs 6 and 7 above are for guidance only and more information on residence or ordinary residence can be found in *Residents and non-residents* (Booklet IR20) which is available on the Internet at www.inlandrevenue.gov.uk or from any Inland Revenue Enquiry Centre in the UK. If you are unsure about whether you are not ordinarily resident in the UK, or in the case of a company not resident, you should seek professional advice before making a declaration.

If you become ordinarily resident, or in the case of a company resident, in the UK at any time after you make this declaration it will become invalid and the OEIC must be informed of that fact immediately.

9. Designation and account number

If there is any designation, such as the name of a child, recorded against the shareholding, or an account number applicable to it, these details should be entered in the appropriate box. This information is for the use of OEICs and management companies, and completion of these boxes is not an Inland Revenue requirement.