

## AUSTRALIA

### AUSTRALIAN FUND TYPES:

Funds are generally legally structured as:

**Managed Investment Schemes (MIS)** – pooled investments regulated under the Corporations Act.

**Corporate Collective Investment Vehicles (CCIVs)** – company-based structure introduced in 2022.

Operators must hold an **Australian Financial Services Licence (AFSL)** or be covered under one. [\[asic.gov.au\]](https://asic.gov.au),

#### Managed Investment Schemes (MIS)

Investors pool money for a common enterprise managed by a responsible entity.

Must register with ASIC if:

- 20+ members, or
- Promoted to retail investors.

#### Common MIS categories:

- Cash Management Trusts
- Property Schemes
- Australian & International Equity Schemes
- Mortgage Schemes
- Agricultural Schemes
- Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs). [\[asic.gov.au\]](https://asic.gov.au)

#### Corporate Collective Investment Vehicles (CCIVs)

Company structure with **sub-funds**.

Each sub-fund has its own Australian Registered Fund Number (ARFN).

Offers flexibility for retail and institutional investors. [\[moneysmart.gov.au\]](https://moneysmart.gov.au)

#### Common Fund Categories

Equity Funds – Australian or global shares.

Fixed-Income/Bond Funds – government and corporate bonds.

Balanced Funds – mix of equities and bonds.

Index Funds & ETFs – track ASX 200 or global indices.

Sector Funds – e.g., technology, healthcare.

Alternative Funds – private credit, hedge funds, infrastructure, real estate.

Ethical/Sustainable Funds – ESG-focused strategies. [\[moneysmart.gov.au\]](http://moneysmart.gov.au),

### **Special Regimes**

Managed Investment Trust (MIT) and Attribution MIT (AMIT) – tax-efficient structures for eligible investors.

Venture Capital Limited Partnerships (VCLP) and Early Stage VCLP (ESVCLP) – for private equity and VC investments

Regulatory Framework

Regulator: Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC)

Primary legislation: *Corporations Act 2001*

## **AUSTRALIAN HOLDING RESTRICTIONS:**

There are no specific holding restrictions in Australia, except in the case of:

- Restrictions provided by the issuer (for example, restrictions set out in the prospectus of a fund).
- Sanction laws may restrict the operation of the fund in countries that are subject to sanctions.
- the funds must not be, directly or indirectly, marketed to, offered to, subscribed for, or purchased on behalf of U.S. Persons.

## **DISCLOSURE:**

### **Background and Legal basis:**

Disclosure of information on clients and ultimate beneficial owners may arise from the following Australian laws and regulations:

- Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Act 2006 (AML/CTF)
- Foreign Acquisitions and Takeovers Act 1975 (Cth) (FATA)
- Foreign Acquisitions and Takeovers Regulations 2015 (Cth) (FATR)

## **Important Information:**

### **Disclosure requirements**

The client shall respond to any information and/or disclosure request in all cases. Any such request, including requests originating from the fund, the asset manager, a competent governmental or regulatory authority, or any other relevant third party, shall be forwarded by IFSAM to the client for response without assessing the validity or merits of the request. The client's obligation to respond applies either where a response is required under applicable laws, regulations, and mandatory legal or regulatory requirements, or, in the absence of such mandatory obligations, on a voluntary basis following a valid disclosure request forwarded by IFSAM in accordance with the fund's legal documentation and applicable local laws. In all cases, the client shall provide all information necessary in this context.

Clients agree not to unreasonably withhold consent to such requests and undertake to indemnify and hold harmless IFSAM from any damages, liabilities, or claims arising directly from non-compliance with mandatory local disclosure obligations.

In most jurisdictions, disclosure obligations stem from domestic equivalents of the Companies Act, Investment Funds Act, or Anti-Money Laundering legislation, and typically apply to all fund types.

In certain cases, client-related data (including personal and tax information) may be disclosed to the asset manager, fund, distributor, or competent authorities, including tax authorities, if there is a legal or reasoned basis for doing so.

The Disclosure Requirements are provided for informational purposes only and do not constitute legal advice. Clients are strongly encouraged to seek independent professional counsel regarding securities held with IFSAM particularly in jurisdictions where disclosure obligations may apply directly to clients, shareholders, or beneficial owners, even if IFSAM is not subject to such obligations.

Please note that IFSAM may not always receive comprehensive updates or notifications regarding changes to local disclosure requirements.

Ultimately, it is the client's sole responsibility to ensure compliance with all applicable disclosure obligations. Failure to comply may result in penalties, for which the client will be fully liable. Clients are therefore advised to obtain independent legal advice on the existence and interpretation of relevant local disclosure rules.

Note: In all jurisdictions, if a breach of disclosure obligations is suspected—such as exceeding a reportable holding threshold without notification—regulators and authorities may initiate investigations. Disclosure obligations may also be triggered by enforceable judgments issued by competent courts in the relevant jurisdiction.

## Cooling Off Period

Distributors using the IFSAM platform are classified exclusively as eligible counterparties / professional clients or professional investors and act as principals vis-à-vis their respective end-clients.

Where such distributors offer products to retail investors—including, for example (but not limited to), ELTIFs subject to a statutory cooling-off (withdrawal) period, the application, monitoring and management of the relevant retail investor protections are entirely the responsibility of the distributor, in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements.

## U.S. Person Restrictions

Clients are advised that units of the funds must not be, directly or indirectly, marketed to, offered to, subscribed for, or purchased on behalf of U.S. Persons. If a client becomes aware that any investor qualifying as a U.S. Person has subscribed to units of funds, the client must notify IFSAM immediately.

The term “U.S. Person” refers to the definition provided in the fund’s prospectus, which is based on Rule 902 of Regulation S under the U.S. Securities Act. It explicitly excludes any “Non-United States person” as defined in Rule 4.7 under the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act, as amended.

## Holding Restrictions Disclaimer:

The information provided under Holding Restrictions reflects the current legal and regulatory environment and may be supplemented by additional holding restrictions as set out in the prospectus and/or other official fund documentation. While IFSAM believes the information to be accurate, it does not guarantee its completeness or correctness and disclaims any liability in this regard.

In the event of any discrepancy between the information provided by IFSAM, the prospectus and/or official fund documentation and applicable local laws or regulations, the latter shall prevail.

The Holding Restrictions are for informational purposes only and do not constitute legal advice. Clients are strongly encouraged to seek guidance from independent professional counsel to ensure compliance.

Clients are solely responsible for adhering to the applicable holding restrictions including any additional holding restrictions set out in the prospectus and/or official fund documentation and agree to indemnify and hold harmless IFSAM from any loss, expense, liability, damage, or claim—whether direct or indirect—arising from non-compliance.