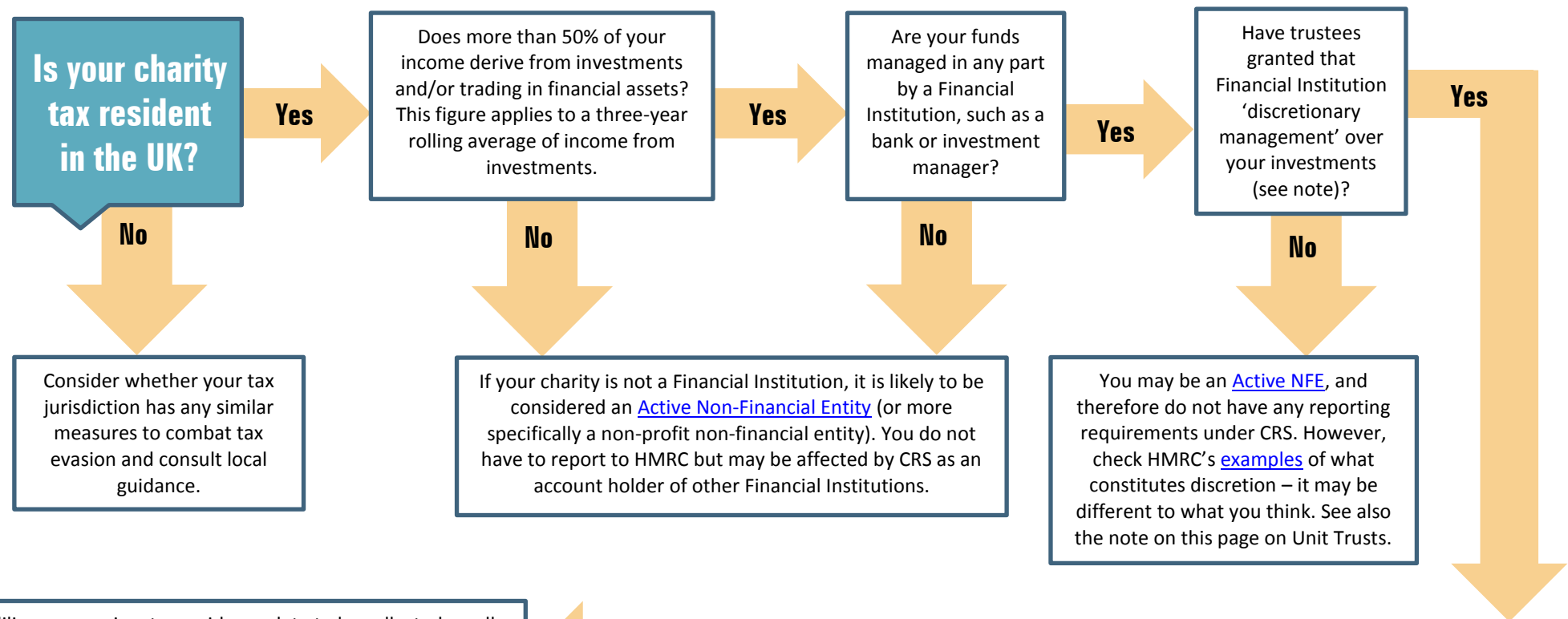




## COMMON REPORTING STANDARD: ARE YOU AFFECTED?



Due diligence requires tax residence data to be collected on all [grantees](#) and [settlers](#). You must report on any grantees or settlers who are tax resident in a [reportable jurisdiction](#). Consult the guidance for full information.

You must carry out due diligence on any [debt or equity interest holders](#) (e.g. board members who had made a loan to the charity) using information you already hold. You must only report on any debt or equity interest holders that are resident in a [reportable jurisdiction](#). Your grantees are not considered account holders. Consult the guidance for full information.

**Charitable trust or unincorporated**

**CIO or charitable company**

Your charity is likely to meet the definition of an **Investment Entity**, and therefore is a type of **Financial Institution**. You will have to carry out due diligence and reporting requirements.

Those requirements may depend on your legal form. Is your charity a charitable trust, unincorporated, a Charitable Incorporated Organisation (CIO), or a charitable company?

**\*Note:** Unit trusts are not regarded as being investments under 'discretionary management' because in such cases HMRC regards the charity as taking a share of the profits of the unit trust rather than investing into the market directly. See [guidance](#) for further information.

**Useful links:**  
[Related ACF resources](#), [HMRC guidance for charities](#), [HMRC guidance on investment entities](#), [contact HMRC](#)

## Disclaimer

*Please note that although ACF has tried to ensure all the information is correct, we do not guarantee the accuracy of these pages and any person using information contained in them does so entirely at their own risk. See our website for more information. If you have any doubts about your duties under CRS, please refer to the [guidance](#), seek professional advice, or [contact HMRC](#).*