

BT Wholesale Partner Funds

Additional Information Booklet

Issued 1 July 2020

How to read this document

Unless otherwise indicated, the information in this booklet forms part of the Product Disclosure Statement (PDS) of each managed investment scheme (each a 'Fund') listed on the inside cover, issued by BT Funds Management Limited ABN 63 002 916 458 AFSL 233724 (BTFM). A reference to 'we', 'us' or 'our' is a reference to BTFM as the responsible entity for, and issuer of units in, the relevant Fund.

The information in this booklet, prepared by us, provides additional information about topics specified under the prescribed sections of the PDS for each of the Funds listed on the inside cover. You should read this booklet together with the PDS for the Funds you are considering investing in.

The information in this booklet is general information only and doesn't take into account your personal objectives, financial situation or needs. You should consult a licensed financial adviser to obtain financial advice that's tailored to suit your personal circumstances.

An investment in a Fund is not an investment in, deposit with, or other liability of Westpac or any other company in the Westpac Group. An investment in a Fund is subject to investment risk, including possible delays in the payment of withdrawals and loss of income and principal invested. No member of the Westpac Group, including BTFM, stands behind or otherwise guarantees the capital value or investment performance of any Fund.

The responsible entity for the following Funds is BT Funds Management Limited.

Fund	ARSN	APIR
BT Wholesale Partner Australian Shares Growth 1	102 760 663	BTA0242AU
BT Wholesale Partner International Shares Core 1	109 624 106	BTA0248AU

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1. About the responsible entity

Please refer to the relevant Fund's PDS.

2. How the Funds work

Valuing your investment

At any time, the value of your investment is calculated by multiplying the number of units you hold in a Fund by the corresponding Fund's current exit (or withdrawal) price, as follows:

$$\text{Value of your investment} = \text{Number of units held} \times \text{Exit price}$$

We determine the unit price for each Fund each Business Day, for the preceding Business Day, by dividing the net asset value of the assets in the Fund by the number of units on issue (adjusted for any transaction costs, if applicable).

Unit prices are calculated to four decimal places. The daily unit price reflects changes in the value of underlying investments held in each Fund (and therefore may rise and fall), plus investment income, less management costs and any taxes we're required to deduct.

Generally, assets of each Fund are valued at current market prices. Where a Fund has exposure to certain types of assets for which daily prices are unavailable (eg hedge funds or unlisted property) these assets may be valued less frequently. Therefore, whilst your unit balance will remain constant unless you transact on your investment, unit prices may change daily.

Any discretion involved in applying the method for determining unit prices is exercised in line with a documented policy, which you can obtain from us free of charge upon request.

Important information about making additional investments

If you are investing indirectly, you should refer to the offer document for the investment service or superannuation fund that you invest in for information on how to add to your investment in this Fund.

If you are investing directly, you can add to your investment at any time by sending us your written instructions with your cheque or direct debit request. There is no need to complete another application form.

Further transactions are made on the basis of the then current PDS. The PDSs for the Funds may be updated or replaced from time to time. You can request a copy of the latest PDS free of charge by calling 1800 819 935, contacting us online at [Contact us online](#) or by accessing them on bt.com.au/wspds. We will also send you a copy of a new PDS if we are required by law to do so.

How to withdraw

You can withdraw from your investment in several ways.

- Use *BT Online*. This option is only available if you've already supplied us with your bank account details in writing (not faxed).
- Send us a letter requesting a withdrawal, including full details of your Australian bank account and BSB number. Fax¹ your letter to our Corporate Accounts team (fax number 02 9274 5786) or mail it to the address on the back cover of this booklet.

Please be aware of the following.

- Cheques and bank accounts must be in the name(s) of the investor(s).
- Withdrawals are paid in Australian dollars.
- We'll deduct any taxes, duties or other applicable costs from the amount we pay you as required or permitted by legislation.
- We'll divide your dollar withdrawal amount by the applicable exit price when a valid and complete withdrawal request is received to determine the number of units to be redeemed.
- All withdrawals are subject to the invested monies being cleared. This usually takes five Business Days, but may take longer if you made your initial application by direct debit.

Withdrawals will generally be credited to your bank account within five Business Days. If you choose to receive a cheque, it will ordinarily be sent within 14 Business Days.

¹ This option is available if you have not previously opted out of giving instructions by fax.

Restrictions on withdrawals

In some circumstances we may need to withdraw all your units and close your investment in a Fund.

This can occur if a withdrawal reduces your balance in a Fund below the minimum allowed. In some cases we have the right to withdraw part or all of your units from your investment at any time at our discretion, at the exit price applicable on the day.

In unusual circumstances, such as significant withdrawals occurring in a Fund, we may, at our absolute discretion, make a special distribution other than at the end of a distribution period to all investors in that Fund. This is to ensure that the taxable income of the Fund is distributed equitably among the unit holders in that Fund who remain at the end of the distribution period and those who withdraw prior to the end of the distribution period.

Under each Fund's constitution, we may suspend withdrawals in unusual circumstances, such as where it's impractical to process withdrawals (for example where financial markets are closed or their operation is significantly impacted) or where we consider it to be in the best interests of unit holders.

We may suspend withdrawals at our discretion in accordance with the constitution of a Fund.

For withdrawals lodged during a suspension period, we'll calculate and pay withdrawal values as if the withdrawal was lodged immediately after the end of the suspension.

Distribution payment details

The distribution you'll receive will depend on the Funds you invest in and the performance of their underlying assets.

Distribution payments are generally made within 10 Business Days after the end of the distribution period, with the exception of the financial year end, which may take longer. Where the timing of payments is expected to exceed 10 Business Days, information on the proposed date will generally be available on bt.com.au/pdsupdates.

You can choose to have distributions reinvested or paid by direct credit into your nominated Australian bank account.

The amount of income you receive is calculated according to the number of units you hold in a Fund, as a proportion of the total number of units on issue in that Fund, at the end of the distribution period, regardless of how long you have held them. There may be times when a Fund doesn't generate enough income in a distribution period to pay a distribution.

Any net realised capital gains and net realised foreign exchange gains are usually only distributed at the end of the financial year; however, we may use our discretion to distribute those amounts at the end of any distribution period.

Reinvesting distributions

You can choose to reinvest your distributions as a way of potentially compounding your investment returns and building your wealth. This means your distribution income is used to buy more units in the relevant Fund, so your initial investment may grow more quickly by compounding.

Distribution reinvestment is normally effective the first day following the end of the distribution period.

Please be aware, distributions are automatically reinvested unless you instruct us otherwise in the application form.

3. Benefits of investing in the Funds

BT Online

Staying informed is one of the most important parts of managing your investment and the best way to keep track of your investment is online through *BT Online*. You can monitor your investment balance and transaction history, change your investment selection and update your contact details, at any time.

We'll send you a password for *BT Online* when you make your initial investment. To get started, simply visit bt.com.au, select *BT Online* and enter your investor number and password.

The following conditions apply to this online system:

- A confidential password will allow you to transact and you remain responsible for its confidentiality.
- Your password may be issued to you electronically.
- Access will be given to any person who uses your password or complies with any other of our security procedures, which we may put in place from time to time. Any action by that person will be taken to be by you.
- Any action or request taken or given to BTFM cannot be countermanded.

- We may vary these conditions at any time after giving you notice in writing (or by email or other electronic communication).
- We may suspend or cancel your ability to transact electronically where we consider it to be reasonably necessary or desirable (and where applicable, for such period as we reasonably consider to be necessary or desirable):
 - 1 having regard to:
 - i. the law or
 - ii. the quality, efficiency, integrity or security of our electronic facilities or
 - iii. any reputational impact on us or
 - 2 otherwise on reasonable notice to you.

We must use best endeavours to ensure that any suspension for maintenance of our electronic facilities is carried out at times when in our reasonable opinion it would have least effect on you.

You must tell us immediately if you lose your password or think an unauthorised person has knowledge of it.

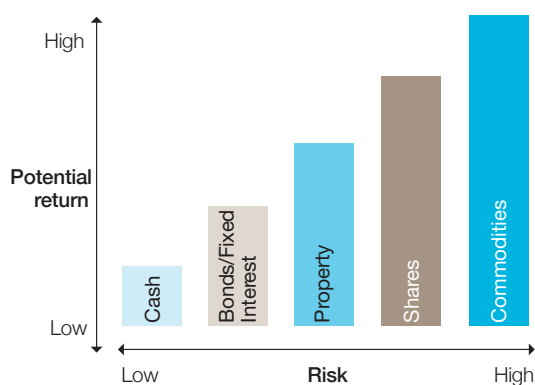
4. Risks of managed investment schemes

What is investment risk?

Investment risk can be summarised as follows:

- the variation in returns (volatility)
- the potential to lose a portion of your capital (negative return)
- the possibility that investment managers may not perform as expected against their respective benchmarks.

Generally, the higher the level of risk you're prepared to accept, the higher the potential returns or losses. Growth assets, such as shares and property, are generally considered the most volatile assets, ie they're likely to experience greater fluctuations in value than defensive assets, such as fixed interest and cash.



The volatility experienced in returns means it is difficult to accurately predict investment returns. Therefore, returns are not guaranteed and past performance isn't an indication of future performance.

Reducing your investment risk

You can potentially reduce investment risk in two main ways.

1. **Invest for an appropriate length of time** – The longer you hold an investment, the greater the chance of smoothing out the impact of short-term market fluctuations, particularly when considering more volatile investment options.
2. **Diversification** – This means spreading your investment over a range of asset classes, industry sectors, regions and investment managers, with the overall aim of reducing risk. Holding your investment across a number of asset classes, such as shares, property, fixed interest and cash offers a greater chance of smoothing out the impact of short-term fluctuations in particular asset classes.

Choosing the right investment for your risk level

When choosing whether to invest in a Fund we recommend you speak to a financial adviser about the following factors:

- your investment goals
- your expectations for returns
- the length of time you can hold your investment
- how comfortable you are with fluctuations in the value of your investment.

Additional potential risks

In addition to the risks outlined in the PDS, the table below outlines other potential risks you should consider before choosing to invest in the Funds.

Risk	Description
Derivatives risk	Risks associated with derivatives include the value of the derivatives failing to move in line with the underlying asset, issues associated with the management of the assets backing a derivative and counterparty risk in the case of over-the-counter derivatives where no clearing house acts as an intermediary party (where the counterparty to the derivative contract cannot meet its obligations under the contract).
Leverage risk	The risk of leveraging is when economic exposure is greater than the underlying physical exposure resulting in losses, as well as gains, being magnified as the prices of the underlying assets move down or up. The advantage is that the significant exposure to investment markets is gained at a lower cost than buying the underlying asset. The degree of leverage is monitored and controlled where appropriate within a fund. The Funds do not borrow to create leverage exposures.
Currency risk	A fund may invest across many countries. If there's a change in the relative value of the Australian dollar to other currencies, the unhedged assets of the fund can decrease or increase in value. Hedging investments back into Australian dollars may help to manage this risk. If a fund has active currency strategies, there is the potential to add or detract value through changes in exchange rates but this may also expose a fund to more volatile returns.
Interest rate risk	Changes in interest rates can have a positive or negative impact directly or indirectly on the investment value or returns of the assets held by a fund. For example, the cost of a company's borrowings can decrease or increase, whilst capital returns on a fixed interest security can become more or less favourable. When leveraging a fund's investments to magnify returns, a change in interest rates could adversely affect the borrowings and result in losses.
Individual investment risk	Assets may rise or fall in value for many reasons, such as a change in the internal operations or management of a fund or company we invest in, or in its business environment.
Regulatory and legal risk	Includes the risk that governments or regulators may pass laws, create policy, or implement regulation that affects a fund.
Fund risk	Fund specific risks include closure to new investments and the termination or replacement of the responsible entity or investment managers. There's also a risk that investment into a fund may give different results than investing directly due to the accrual of income or capital gains and the cash flow effect as other investors make contributions or redeem from a fund.
Erosion in real values	The value of certain assets held by a fund may be eroded through inflation or changes in interest rates.
Manager performance risk	The volatility of the return difference between an investment manager's portfolio and the underlying market used as the benchmark (if applicable).
Style-bias risk	An investment manager's style is the approach it takes to reach its objective. Style-bias risk is the risk that a particular investment manager's strategy and process may underperform its peers due to specific market conditions.
Manager-specific risk	Relates to an event specific to an investment manager that could impact the way the investments are being managed within a fund, such as changes in the investment team.
Operational risk	The risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events. Adverse impacts may arise internally through human error, technology, or infrastructure changes, or through external events such as third party failures or crisis events.
Changes in personal factors	Changes in your personal situation, such as changes in your investment objectives, personal borrowings or individual needs may affect the suitability of the investment.

We recommend you speak to your financial adviser to ensure this investment is appropriate for your needs.

Asset classes and additional risks

As well as the general risks associated with investing, there are potential risks associated with each asset class. The risks applicable to a Fund will depend on the investment strategy of the Fund and the assets into which it invests.

Asset class	Benefits	Risks
Australian shares	<p>Shares represent part ownership of a company and are generally bought and sold on a stock exchange. Returns from shares can include both capital growth and an income component from dividends paid by companies. Franking credits attached to some dividend payments may offset income taxes payable.</p> <p>Investing in Australian shares gives investors the opportunity to benefit from the performance of Australian businesses across a range of industries such as banking, resources, industrials, property and healthcare.</p>	<p>Shares overall are generally classified as more volatile (risky) than other asset classes because their value tends to fluctuate over the short term. However, over the longer term, they have tended to perform better than other less volatile asset classes.</p> <p>The specific risks of investing in shares include: the company, or the industry in which it operates, may not perform as well as expected or that there may be adverse changes in a company's financial position. Typically share investors are most exposed to capital loss due to the poor performance of a company.</p>
Australian smaller company shares	<p>Due to their small size, smaller company shares may grow more rapidly than larger, more mature companies. They are often more flexible and can therefore respond more quickly to changes in market trends relative to their larger counterparts.</p>	<p>The performance of Australian smaller company shares are generally more volatile (risky) than larger capitalised stocks. Smaller companies tend to be less diversified in their earnings both in terms of business model and geography, which can lead to greater potential for unexpected negative earnings surprise which can create sudden downward pressure on share prices.</p> <p>Smaller companies generally don't have the financial reserves of their larger counterparts and are therefore generally more vulnerable in weaker economic conditions. Typically share investors are most exposed to capital loss due to the poor performance of a company.</p>
International shares	<p>International shares provide investors with the opportunity to benefit from the performance of world markets and international businesses across a wide range of industries outside Australia. Like an investment in Australian shares, a fund's investment in international shares provides the potential for capital growth, income and diversification.</p>	<p>In addition to the risks of shares outlined in the section relating to Australian shares, international shares can be affected by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — social, macroeconomic or geopolitical factors affecting a country or region — currency movements — different tax requirements in the relevant country.
Emerging markets	<p>Emerging market shares provide investors with the opportunity to benefit from the performance of emerging markets and emerging market businesses across a wide range of industries outside Australia. Like an investment in Australian shares, a fund's investment in emerging market shares provides the potential for capital growth, an income component and diversification.</p>	<p>An investment in emerging markets may be adversely impacted by changes to the political or legal framework, which may adversely impact your investment, including the fund manager's ability to sell assets.</p>
Cash	<p>Cash investments are held in cash securities such as term deposits, bank bills, promissory notes and other floating rate notes, as well as some shorter term fixed rate securities and instruments. Investing in cash provides a high level of security and a lower level of risk. It can be used by the more conservative investor or those with shorter investment timeframes.</p>	<p>Cash can produce more stable investment returns when compared to other asset classes, but has limited scope to generate higher long-term returns relative to other assets.</p> <p>Inflation risk also exists for fixed income securities given the typically fixed nature of the interest payments.</p>

5. How we invest your money

Labour standards or environmental, social or ethical considerations

We believe the active consideration of environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors in the investment analysis and decision-making process can enhance our ability to meet the long-term investment objectives of our funds and provide greater insight into investment risks across time frames. We believe proxy voting (where we have ownership rights) and engagement with the companies in which we invest is fundamental in driving positive portfolio outcomes.

We take an integrated approach to the consideration of ESG factors across relevant asset classes for certain Funds. The level of ESG integration in an investment manager's strategy and the individual investment manager's ESG capabilities are factors we consider as part of our investment manager selection process.

Specific terms regarding ESG practices are generally included in the investment mandates with investment managers, as relevant to the individual investment strategy or asset class. This typically includes:

- Endeavouring to act consistently with the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI);
- Acknowledging that ESG issues have the potential to impact investment risks and returns;
- Acknowledging that considering these issues alongside traditional factors in investment decision-making can improve long-term risk-adjusted returns; and
- A requirement for ESG specific reporting.

Where the investment mandate terms request investment managers to consider material ESG factors (identified as relevant) when making investment decisions, the investment manager should do so in the long-term best interests of the relevant entity and its investors. When considering ESG factors in the investment process, we are not seeking to take a moral or ethical stance on ESG issues.

We are committed to the stewardship of asset ownership through engagement with companies and exercising voting rights to uphold the long-term best interests of our unit holders.

In certain circumstances where it is deemed not feasible to influence a company through engagement or proxy voting, the exclusion of certain securities or industries may also be considered as part of the sustainable investment approach.

For the Australian and international shares exposures of the relevant Funds we may consider excluding certain securities or industries, where the activity undertaken:

- is unlawful in the relevant jurisdiction

- would lead to a contravention of international treaties or conventions ratified by Australia and/or
- is a severe breach of accepted business standards.

Prior to exclusions being exercised, consideration is given to the impact of exclusions to the relevant Funds' ability to meet investment objectives.

The above approach has given rise to the exclusion of companies participating in the following activities:

- the growing of tobacco and production of tobacco products;
- the production of controversial weapons, including anti-personnel mines, biological and chemical weapons and cluster weapons; and
- severe breaches of international norms such as the UN Global Compact principles.

The activities that may be excluded can change from time to time and we will continue to monitor these and other emerging issues, and to regularly assess them against the defined framework.

These exclusions apply to Australian and international shares investment mandates only, where we have an investment management agreement with the investment manager. Exclusions do not generally apply to investments in pooled vehicles.

Important investment information

Unless otherwise indicated, a reference in the PDS to a Fund, or (where applicable) an Underlying Fund, investing in a specific asset or asset class includes all types of investments which give exposure to that asset and related asset class, directly or indirectly, including through derivatives and investment in other funds, and through any type of investment which would ordinarily be understood in financial markets to be included in that class. For example, investment in 'international shares' includes investment in international share futures and derivatives based on an index of international shares, or funds which invest primarily in international shares.

Standard risk measure

The standard risk measure allows you to compare the risk of investing in a Fund. It tells you how many negative annual returns you can expect a Fund to deliver over any 20 year period. This is not a complete assessment of all forms of investment risk and you should still ensure you are comfortable with the risks and potential losses associated with your chosen Fund.

Risk band	Risk label	Estimated number of negative annual returns over any 20 year period
1	Very low	Less than 0.5
2	Low	0.5 to less than 1
3	Low to medium	1 to less than 2
4	Medium	2 to less than 3
5	Medium to high	3 to less than 4
6	High	4 to less than 6
7	Very high	6 or greater

Source: FSC/ASFA Standard Risk Measure Guidance Paper for Trustees.

6. Fees and costs

Further information on fees and costs

This booklet shows fees and other costs that you may be charged. These fees and costs may be deducted from your money, from the returns on your investment or from the assets of the relevant Fund as a whole.

Unless otherwise stated, all fees are inclusive of GST and take into account reduced input tax credits (RITC), if applicable, in respect of the GST component of the fee.

Additional fees may also be payable to a financial adviser, if you consult a financial adviser, and you should refer to the Statement of Advice for details.

Taxes are set out in section 7 of this booklet and section 7 of the relevant Fund's PDS.

You should read all the information about fees and costs because it is important to understand their impact on your investment. You can also use this information to compare the costs between different simple managed investment products.

Fees and costs for particular Funds are set out in the table under 'Additional explanation of fees and costs'.

Type of fee or cost ¹²	Amount	How and when paid
Fees when your money moves in or out of the Fund		
Establishment fee <i>The fee to open your investment</i>	Not applicable	Not applicable
Contribution fee <i>The fee on each amount contributed to your investment</i>	Not applicable	Not applicable
Withdrawal fee <i>The fee on each amount you take out of your investment</i>	Not applicable	Not applicable
Exit fee <i>The fee to close your investment</i>	Not applicable	Not applicable
Management costs <i>The fees and costs for managing your investment</i> <i>The amount you pay for specific Funds is shown on the following page</i>		
Management fee	Depending on the Fund, this varies between 0.89% pa and 1.05% pa of the value of your assets in the Fund.	The management fee is deducted from the relevant Fund's assets prior to a unit price being determined. It is accrued on a daily basis and paid from the Fund on a monthly basis in arrears.
Indirect costs³	0.00% pa of the net asset value of the associated Fund.	The indirect costs are not directly charged or retained by us and are reflected in the unit price of your investment in the relevant Fund as and when incurred.
Service fees		
Investment switching fee <i>The fee for changing Funds</i>	Not applicable	Not applicable

1 Fees in this booklet can be individually negotiated if you're a wholesale client under the Corporations Act.

2 Adviser fees may also apply. See the 'Advice related fees' section under 'Additional explanation of fees and costs' for further information.

3 The amount of indirect costs is an estimate for the financial year ending 30 June 2020. Refer to the 'Additional explanation of fees and costs' section below for more information about indirect costs.

Additional explanation of fees and costs

Fees and costs for the Funds

The management costs applying to each Fund are set out below. For further information please see the 'Management costs' section below.

Fund	Management fee (% pa)	Estimated indirect costs ¹ (% pa)	Total management costs (% pa)
BT Wholesale Partner Australian Shares Growth 1	0.89	0.00	0.89
BT Wholesale Partner International Shares Core 1	1.05	0.00	1.05

¹ The amount of indirect costs is an estimate based on information for the financial year ending 30 June 2020. See below for more information on indirect costs.

Contribution (or entry) fees

There's currently no intention for a contribution fee to be charged for the Funds. If it was introduced, it would be charged as a percentage of each amount contributed into your investment.

The constitutions for the Funds limit the maximum contribution (or entry) fee we can charge for the Funds to 6% of the application monies (excluding GST).

Management costs

Management costs include the management fee and any indirect costs payable. A summary of these fees and costs are set out below.

Management fee

This is charged as a percentage of the value of assets of the relevant Fund you're invested in.

We're also entitled to be reimbursed from the Funds for authorised expenses incurred in their management and administration. Currently routine Fund expenses, including trustee, registry, custodian, accounting, audit and legal expenses (excluding transaction costs), are paid out of our management fee. If extraordinary or unusual expenses are incurred, we may choose to recover costs from the Funds and this will be reflected in the unit price.

Indirect costs

Indirect costs are determined as a percentage of the net asset value of the relevant Fund you're invested in. Indirect costs are an estimate of the costs incurred in managing the Fund's assets which directly or indirectly reduce the return of the Fund.

Where the Fund invests into an underlying fund, we have relied on the information provided by the managers of those underlying funds and have made reasonable enquiries where necessary to determine the appropriateness of the indirect costs provided.

Payments to platforms

From the fees we receive, we may pay (at our discretion) amounts to any Operator of an investment service or superannuation fund (as defined in the PDS) through which the Funds are made available. This may take the form of product access payments (as a flat dollar amount per annum) for administration and investment related services.

The amount of these payments may change during the life of the PDS of the relevant Funds. As these amounts are paid by us out of our own resources, they are not an additional cost to you.

Advice related fees

Ongoing investor advice fee

You and your financial adviser may negotiate for them to receive an ongoing investor advice fee. You can choose for this amount to be deducted from your investment in one of two ways:

1. a flat percentage per annum of your total investment value or
2. a flat dollar amount.

For direct investors, the adviser remuneration fee can only be a flat dollar remuneration if borrowed monies have been invested.

We'll deduct this fee and pay it to your financial adviser on your behalf if you complete the relevant section of the application form.

If you want to terminate this fee at any time, all you need to do is send us written confirmation.

If the agreement between you and your adviser for them to receive an ongoing investor advice fee terminates, it is your obligation to inform us. Unless we are notified that the agreement has been terminated, fee payments to your adviser will continue and we are not liable for any such amounts or loss incurred.

7. How managed investment schemes are taxed

The following information is a general summary only and shouldn't be relied upon as a complete statement of all relevant laws. This information is provided as a general overview of how these tax laws apply to you. The application of these laws depends on your individual circumstances. We recommend you seek independent professional tax advice about your specific circumstances. This information applies to Australian resident investors unless otherwise specified.

Tax position of the Funds

The Funds attribute all of their taxable income, including realised net capital gains and tax credits (if any), to investors each year on a fair and reasonable basis, having regard to the investors' rights under the constituent documents. As such, the Funds should not be subject to income tax.

If, for any reason, there is income within the Funds which has not been attributed to any investor, the Funds may be taxed at the highest marginal tax rate in respect of this income.

Taxation of distributions

Income attributed to you may form part of your assessable income. This is the case regardless of whether the income is distributed to you in cash.

The components are provided annually in the tax statement issued by the Funds and is accompanied by a tax guide, which is designed to assist you and (if applicable) your taxation consultant in preparing your tax return.

The tax you pay will depend on the composition of the components. The components can be made up of:

- assessable income, such as dividends and interest
- net realised capital gains (including CGT concession amounts, if any)
- tax credits, such as franking credits attached to dividend income and foreign income tax offsets
- non-taxable distributions, such as a return of capital or tax-deferred amounts.

If franking credits or foreign income tax offsets are included in your components, you must determine your entitlement based on your individual circumstances. Income attributed to you that is not distributed to you in cash will generally increase the cost base of your units.

Capital gains tax (CGT)

Under the CGT provisions, you may realise capital gains or losses when you dispose of your investments. Individuals, trusts and complying superannuation entities may be entitled to the CGT discount when disposing of units that have been held longer than 12 months.

Any realised capital gains that you derive from the disposal of your investments and/or distribution from the Funds may be offset against your realised capital losses to determine your net capital gain or loss for the year. Any 'discounted capital gains' must be grossed up prior to being offset against capital losses. To the extent there is a net capital loss for the year, this loss may be carried forward to future years and offset against any future capital gains.

Certain investors (eg share traders) may be liable to pay tax on any gains made on the disposal of units as ordinary income, in which case the CGT provisions may not apply.

Details of your realised capital gains or losses will be included in the annual CGT statement which is sent to you after the end of the financial year.

Non-resident investors

If you're not an Australian resident for tax purposes, we may withhold tax on income attributed to you for the year, regardless of whether the income is distributed to you in cash. The applicable rate of tax will vary depending on a number of factors, including the type of the component and your country of residence for tax purposes.

Quoting your tax file number

In the application form we ask for your tax file number (TFN).

It isn't an offence if you don't provide a TFN, however it's important to be aware that if you don't provide us with a TFN, an Australian Business Number (ABN), or an exemption reason, we may be required to withhold tax from your distributions at the highest marginal tax rate, plus Medicare levy, to meet Australian tax requirements.

If you're exempt from providing a TFN you should write the reason for your exemption on the application form.

Australian companies and other entities that invest in the course or furtherance of their registered business can supply their ABN to us instead of their TFN.

8. How to apply

Please refer to the relevant Fund's PDS.

9. Other information

Unit holders' rights

Unit holders' rights are governed by the constitution for the relevant Fund and applicable legislation. This includes the right to:

- receive distributions (where applicable)
- receive copies of accounts and other information for the Fund
- attend and vote at unit holder meetings
- receive your share of distributions if the Fund is terminated
- subject to certain conditions, transfer units to any other person, and
- pass units to a surviving joint holder by Will or otherwise to your estate.

You don't have the right to participate in the management or operation of the Fund.

Under the constitution for each Fund, your liability is limited to the amount invested in the Fund.

The constitution

The Funds are governed by their constitutions which set out rules covering the following:

- our powers, rights and duties as the responsible entity (including the right to fees, recovery of expenses and indemnification)
- our remuneration
- unit holders' rights and obligations
- liability of unit holders and the responsible entity
- issue and redemption of units
- distributions and distribution reinvestment
- authorised investments of the Fund
- how assets and liabilities of the Fund are valued
- how the net asset value of the Fund is determined
- how the Fund may be terminated

- how we may be removed or replaced as responsible entity, and
- our ability to set the minimum investment amount for the Fund.

We may vary the constitution without unit holder consent if we, as the responsible entity, reasonably believe the variation will not adversely impact unit holder rights. Otherwise we must obtain unit holder approval in accordance with applicable legislation. You can request a copy of the constitution for the relevant Fund(s) at our registered office during business hours or you can request a copy free of charge from Customer Relations on 1800 819 935 or by contacting us online at [Contact us online](#)

Roles and responsibilities of an appointed representative

If you wish to appoint someone else (such as a financial adviser, relative or solicitor) to look after your investment on your behalf, the following conditions apply.

- Generally, your appointed representative can do everything you can do with your investment except appoint another authorised representative. If your authorised representative is your financial adviser, their authority is limited, and they can't change any fees or alter payment/distribution bank account details.
- To cancel your authorised representative you must give us seven Business Days written notice.
- To the maximum extent permitted by law, you release and indemnify us and any other member of the Westpac Group from and against all liability which may be suffered by you or by us, or brought against us or any other member of the Westpac Group in respect of any acts or omission of your authorised representative, whether authorised by you or not (except to the extent directly arising from our own dishonesty, breach of trust, fraud or wilful default (as applicable)).

If you appoint a company as your agent, any director of that company, or any employee authorised by the board of directors, can act under your agent's authority. Similarly, if you appoint a partnership as your agent, any of the partners can act under the authority.

Related party transactions and conflicts of interest

The Funds may invest in other funds of which we, or a related entity, are trustee, responsible entity or manager (related funds). There's no limit on the level of investment in related funds.

Subject to the constitution of each Fund, we may appoint any of our related entities (including Westpac Banking Corporation) to provide services (including banking services) or perform functions in relation to the Funds, including acting as our delegate. We may also enter into financial or other transactions with related entities in relation to the assets of the Funds and may sell assets of the Funds to, or purchase assets from, a related entity. A related entity is entitled to earn fees, commissions or other benefits in relation to any such appointment or transaction and to retain them for its own account. Such arrangements will be based on arm's length terms or as otherwise permissible under the law.

In the course of managing the Funds, we may face conflicts in respect of our duties in relation to the Funds, related funds and our own interests. We'll resolve such conflict fairly and reasonably, and in accordance with the law, ASIC policy and our own policies.

Our relationship with Westpac

When we refer to 'Westpac Group', we mean Westpac Banking Corporation and its related bodies corporate, including BTFM. Entities within the Westpac Group may provide certain advisory and administrative services to us such as registry, investor reporting, the BT *Online* service and the BT website. Any fees we pay to these service providers are paid by us out of our management fee and are not an additional charge to you. We may also place a Fund's cash on deposit with members of the Westpac Group.

Custodian of the Funds

We employ the services of a custodian for the Funds to hold the assets on our behalf, determine the value of the assets and take responsibility for their safe custody. Any fees we pay to the Custodian are paid out of the management fee and are not an additional charge to you.

Protecting your privacy

Why we collect your personal information

We collect personal information from you to process your application, provide you with your product or service, and manage your product or service including issuing units and capital and income distributions to you, or as nominated by you. We may also use your information to comply with legislative or regulatory requirements in any jurisdiction, prevent fraud, crime or other activity that may cause harm in relation to our products or services, and help us run our business. We may also use your information to tell you about products or services we think may interest you.

If you don't provide all the information we request, we may need to reject your application, or we may no longer be able to provide a product or service to you.

How we collect your personal information

We may collect your information from many places including correspondence with you, your adviser, our telephone calls with you or you using our website or emailing us. We may also collect your information from other members of the Westpac Group or from a service provider engaged to do something for us or another member of the Westpac Group. Our service providers typically include custodians, investment administrators, information technology advisers, mail-houses, auditors, legal advisers and consultants.

Disclosing your personal information

We may disclose your personal information to other members of the Westpac Group, anyone we engage to do something on our behalf such as a service provider, and other organisations that assist us with our business. We may also disclose your personal information to any complaints body to which a complaint relating to this product or service is referred, or to any person who acts on your behalf in relation to your investment, such as your financial adviser, solicitor or accountant.

We may disclose your personal information to an entity which is located outside Australia. Details of the countries where the overseas recipients are likely to be located are in the BT Privacy Policy.

As a provider of financial services, we have obligations to disclose some personal information to government agencies and regulators in Australia, and in some cases offshore. We are not able to ensure that foreign government agencies or regulators will comply with Australian privacy laws, although they may have their own privacy laws. By using our products or services, you consent to these disclosures.

Other important information

We are required or authorised to collect personal information from you by certain laws. Details of these laws are in the BT Privacy Policy.

The BT Privacy Policy is available at bt.com.au or by calling 1800 819 935 or by contacting us online at [Contact us online](#)

It covers:

- how you can access the personal information we hold about you and ask for it to be corrected
- how you may make a complaint about a breach of the *Privacy Act 1988* (Cth), or a registered privacy code, and how we will deal with your complaint, and
- how we collect, hold, use and disclose your personal information in more detail.

The BT Privacy Policy will be updated from time to time.

Where you have provided information about another individual, you must make them aware of that fact and the contents of this Privacy Statement.

We will use your personal information to contact you or send you information about other products and services offered by the Westpac Group or its preferred suppliers. Please call us on 1800 819 935 if you don't wish to receive marketing communications from us.

Our reporting obligations

We are required to identify tax residents of countries other than Australia in order to meet account information reporting requirements under local and international laws.

If at any time after account opening, information in our possession suggests that you, the entity and/or any individual who holds ownership and/or control in the entity of 25% or more (Controlling Person/Beneficial Owner) may be a tax resident of a country other than Australia, you may be contacted to provide further information on your foreign tax status and/or the foreign tax status of the entity and/or any Controlling Person/Beneficial Owner. Failure to respond may lead to certain reporting requirements applying to the account.

By completing the application you certify that if at any time there is a change to the foreign tax status details for you, the entity and/or any controlling persons/beneficial owner, you will inform us. You also certify that if at any time there is a change of a controlling person or beneficial owner in your entity, you will inform us.

A controlling person/beneficial owner refers to an individual that directly or indirectly owns a legal interest in the entity of 25% or more and/or exercises actual effective control over the entity, whether from an economic or other perspective such as through voting rights. In addition, in the case of a trust, a controlling person/beneficial owner includes any settlors, trustees, appointers, protectors, beneficiaries or classes of beneficiaries and in the case of an entity other than a trust, the term includes persons in equivalent or similar positions.

Anti-Money Laundering, Counter-Terrorism Financing and Sanctions obligations

We are bound by laws about the prevention of money laundering and the financing of terrorism as well as sanctions obligations, including the *Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Act 2006* (AML/CTF laws).

By investing in the Funds you agree that:

- We are required to carry out procedures that verify your identity before providing services to you, and from time to time thereafter.
- You are not investing in a Fund under an assumed name.
- Any money you invest is not derived from or related to any criminal activities.
- Any proceeds will not be used in relation to any criminal activities.
- You will not initiate, engage in or effect a transaction that may be in breach of AML/CTF laws or sanctions (or the law or sanctions of any other country).
- If we ask, you will provide us with any additional information we may reasonably require for the purposes of AML/CTF laws or sanctions. This could include information about you, your estate, about anyone acting on your behalf, or a holder of a beneficial interest in the investment, or the source of funds used in connection with the investment.
- We may obtain information about you, your estate, anyone acting on your behalf, a holder of a beneficial interest in the investment or the source of funds used in connection with the investment from third parties if we believe this is necessary to comply with AML/CTF laws or sanctions.
- In order to comply with AML/CTF laws and sanctions, we may be required to take action, including delaying or refusing the processing of any application or any transaction related to your investment if we believe or suspect that the application or transaction may breach any obligation of, or cause us to commit or participate in an offence under any AML/CTF laws or sanctions. We will not incur any liability in doing so.
- Where legally obliged to do so, we may disclose the information gathered to regulatory and/or law enforcement agencies or other entities. We may share this information with other members of the Westpac Group.

We can close your investment without notice if we have reasonable grounds to suspect that there is a breach of any of the conditions set out above, such as:

- unsatisfactory conduct by you, or
- failure by you to provide required information and documentation as requested within a stipulated time period, or
- any other reason in order to manage appropriately the risks which we are exposed to (including the risk of damage to our reputation).

Reporting on your investments

If you are indirectly accessing a Fund through an investment service (as defined in the PDS) or superannuation fund, please contact your Operator for information on the reports you will receive.

Following is a summary of the statements you will be provided when you invest directly in a Fund.

Confirmations

You will receive an investment confirmation each time you invest in or redeem from the Fund.

Distributions

You will receive a distribution statement each time your Fund distributes.

Quarterly statements

You will receive an investment statement at the end of each quarter with details of any transactions you made over the quarter.

Tax statement

We will provide you with an annual tax statement in relation to your investment in the Fund.

For more information

bt.com.au/wspds

[Contact us online](#)

1800 819 935 Mon - Fri 8.00am to 6.30pm (Sydney time)

BT Wholesale Partner Funds
Attn: BT Corporate Accounts Team
GPO Box 2675, Sydney, NSW 2001

