
Although we’re able to provide you with information about your investment, please be aware, we’re unable to give tax advice. This guide provides general information only and should not be regarded as tax advice.

If you require further information to help you complete your tax return or information about your personal tax position, we suggest you speak to your accountant or tax adviser. Your BT Tax Statement, together with this guide, forms a payment summary for the purpose of the Taxation Administration Act 1953.

Please keep your BT Tax Statement and this guide for income tax purposes.

BT Capital Gains Tax Statement

Did you withdraw, switch or transfer any part of your investment during the financial year? If ‘YES’, you may receive a BT Capital Gains Tax Statement in July/August, containing further information you’ll need to complete your tax return.

Where applicable, this guide will highlight when you need to refer to the BT Capital Gains Tax Statement for further information.

Important details

> The instructions in this guide are only applicable to Australian resident individual investors who hold their investments on capital account.

> If you received a BT Tax Statement, you may need to complete the 2019 tax return for individuals (supplementary section).

> If you’re not the sole holder of an account, you only need to show your share of income and deductions.

> For any account where account holders don’t share equally in the income and deductions, you should keep a record to show how you worked out your share.

> If your investment is held in the name of a company, trust, partnership or complying superannuation fund, the information contained in the BT Tax Statement can be adapted for completing your tax return.

> We haven’t applied the Taxation of Financial Arrangements legislation to your account for the current year. If you believe these provisions apply to your investments, please speak to your accountant or tax adviser to confirm the applicable tax treatment.

> Certain trusts known as Attribution Managed Investment Trusts (AMITs) may attribute income to their investors in excess of cash received by these investors. Broadly, income attributions are assessable even if all or part of them are not paid in cash, however, cost bases of units held in affected AMITs are increased as a result of this. Most BT funds have elected to be AMITs in the year ended 30 June 2019. We have taken into account any attributions not paid in cash from underlying AMITs that the BT funds invest in for the purposes of the distributions paid to you and we have also applied any corresponding adjustments to the cost bases and reduced cost bases of BT funds’ units in these AMITs.

> To obtain copies of any of the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) publications referred to in this guide, please phone the ATO publications distribution service on 1300 720 092 or visit the ATO website at www.ato.gov.au.
How to complete your tax return using your BT Tax Statement

The following pages take you through completing questions in the Individual tax return instructions supplement 2019 (“ITR instructions supplement 2019”) that may be applicable to your individual tax return. For the 2019 income year, the ITR instructions supplement 2019 is only available online at https://www.ato.gov.au/Individuals/Tax-return/2019/Supplementary-tax-return/. From this page, select “Supplementary tax return”.

Which BT statements do you need to complete your tax return?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If during the 2018-2019 financial year you:</th>
<th>BT statements needed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>were in one fund only</td>
<td>BT Tax Statement Summary (enclosed).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>were in more than one fund</td>
<td>BT Tax Statement Summary (on the front page of your enclosed statement) which incorporates all your BT funds. Please note that ‘tax components by fund’ are on the following pages of your statement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>had more than one investor number</td>
<td>BT Tax Statement Summary for each separate investor number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>withdrew, switched or transferred your investment</td>
<td>BT Tax Statement Summary plus your BT Capital Gains Tax Statement which will be sent in July/August (if applicable).</td>
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Non-primary production income


Step 1
Add the amount of non-primary production income (13\(U\)) on your statement summary to any non-primary production income you received or were attributed from other trust investments. Write the total at 13\(U\) of your 2019 tax return for individuals (supplementary section). If this amount is a loss, write ‘L’ in the small box to the right of this figure.

Step 2
Add together any deductions you can claim in respect of non-primary production income that you recorded at 13\(U\).

Step 4
Write the total deductions at 13\(Y\) of your 2019 tax return for individuals (supplementary section).

Step 5
Add the amounts at 13\(O\), 13\(U\) and 13\(C\) (or subtract loss amounts) and subtract the amounts at 13\(J\) and 13\(Y\).

Step 6
Write this amount in the ‘Net non-primary production amount’ box beneath 13\(U\). If this amount is a loss, write ‘L’ in the small box to the right of this figure.

Please note:
The types of deductions you can claim are explained at Part C.

Franking credits


Step 1
Add the amount of franking credits (13\(Q\)) on your statement to any franking credits you received or were attributed from other trust or partnership investments. Don’t include any franking credits from direct share investments.

Step 2
Write the total franking credits at 13\(Q\) of your 2019 tax return for individuals (supplementary section).

Please note:
Franking credits shown on your tax return will reduce the tax payable on your income or may be refunded to you. If you don’t need to lodge a tax return, you may be able to claim a refund of franking credits. You’ll need to obtain a copy of the refund of franking credits application form from the ATO.

TFN withholding credits


Step 1
Add the amount of tax file number (TFN) withholding credits (13\(R\)) on your statement to any TFN withholding tax deducted from other trust or partnership
investment income.

Step 2
Write the total at 13 of your 2019 tax return for individuals (supplementary section).

Please note:
TFN withholding tax is deducted from distributions at the rate of 47% for Australian residents, where we didn’t receive a TFN, Australian Business Number (ABN) or TFN exemption. The tax withheld should be offset against the tax payable on your income when the TFN withholding tax amounts are included in your tax return.

Other offsets
Exploration companies may distribute exploration credits to shareholders under an incentive program known as the “Exploration Development Incentive”. Australian resident shareholders who receive these credits may be entitled to a refundable tax offset. If you have received exploration credits from a BT managed fund that has invested in an exploration company, you will receive a separate letter from us confirming the amount and how to disclose it in your tax return.

Managed investment trust withholding tax
If you’ve informed us that you’re a non-resident of Australia for tax purposes, you may have had Managed Investment Trust (MIT) withholding tax deducted from distributions you received. The relevant MIT withholding tax rate depends on your country of residence for tax purposes.

For the 2019 income year, the rate is 15% for residents of ‘Exchange of Information’ countries and 30% for residents of all other countries.

Please note:
The amount includes tax withheld by the Fund’s trustee from certain Australian sourced components, including other income and capital gains from taxable Australian real property (TARP). Capital gains from non-taxable Australian real property (NTARP) will generally not be subject to MIT withholding tax when paid or attributed to a non-resident investor.

MIT withholding tax will only be deducted from a distribution you receive or amount attributed to you if you were a non-resident for all or part of the year.

It’s important you advise us of changes to your residency status as this may affect the amount of MIT withholding tax deducted from distributions you receive or amounts attributed to you.

Capital gains

If an asterisk symbol (*) appears on your statement summary for capital gains, please refer to the BT Capital Gains Tax Statement that you’ll be sent in July/August to complete the capital gains section of your tax return.

Please refer to the note in this section for additional information and ignore the steps below.

Step 1
If you made no capital gains or losses during the year (including any other capital gains you have from other sources) write X in the ‘NO’ box at 18 of your 2019 tax return for individuals (supplementary section).

Step 2
If you only have capital gains and losses from shares, units in a unit trust or managed investment fund, you’ll need the ATO’s ‘Personal investors guide to Capital Gains Tax 2018-2019’ (NAT 4152). If you have capital gains and losses from other sources, you’ll need the ATO’s ‘Guide to Capital Gains Tax 2018-2019’ (NAT 4151) (CGT guide) available from the ATO website.

Step 3
If there’s a capital gain at 18 on your statement summary, write X in the ‘YES’ box at 18 of your 2019 tax return for individuals (supplementary section) and write X in the ‘NO’ box at 18.

If you applied an exemption or rollover in relation to any other investments to disregard or defer a capital gain or capital loss, write X in the ‘YES’ box at item 18 Capital gains on your tax return (supplementary section). We recommend you confirm your CGT position with your tax adviser.

Step 4
Add the amount of total current year capital gains (18) on your statement to any other capital gains you have from other sources.

Step 5
Write the total current year capital gains at 18 of your 2019 tax return for individuals (supplementary section).

Step 6
If total current year capital gains are more than the total current year and net prior year capital losses, you’ve made a net capital gain. Use the CGT guide to help you calculate your net capital gain to include at 18 of your 2019 tax return for individuals (supplementary section).

Step 7
If total current year capital gains are less than the total current year and net prior year capital losses, you have a net capital loss. Write this amount at 18 of your 2019 tax return for individuals (supplementary section).
Please note:
Capital losses from the current year and net capital losses from previous years can be offset against current year capital gains. You can choose the order in which capital gains are reduced by current year capital losses, and then any previous year net capital losses. As a general rule, it’s better to offset capital losses against non discounted capital gains first.

If you’ve withdrawn, switched or transferred any part of your investment during the year, you may receive a BT Capital Gains Tax Statement in July/August containing further information you’ll need to complete your return. This statement will show the capital gain components received from distributions as well as your own capital gains or losses on withdrawing, switching or transferring units. You won’t be able to complete question 18 of the ITR instructions supplement 2019 until you receive this statement.

Capital Gains Tax schedule
You may be required to complete a Capital Gains Tax (CGT) schedule 2019 (NAT 3423) if your total current year’s capital gains or losses are greater than $10,000 and you aren’t lodging a paper tax return. We suggest you speak to your accountant or tax adviser or refer to the CGT guide available from the ATO website to assist you in completing the CGT schedule 2019.

Foreign income

Step 1
Using the foreign income information on your statement summary, add the amount of foreign income to any foreign income you received or were attributed from other sources.

Step 2
Follow Part E to calculate the amount of other net foreign income.

Step 3
Write the amount of other net foreign income at 20 of your 2019 tax return for individuals (supplementary section).

Step 4
Follow Part F to calculate the amount of assessable foreign income.

Step 5
Write the amount of your assessable foreign income at 20 of your 2019 tax return for individuals (supplementary section).

Foreign income tax offsets
Follow Part H to work out your foreign income tax offset or refer to the ATO’s publication ‘Guide to foreign income tax offset rules’ (NAT 72923) (FITO guide).

Step 1
If in your statement summary, there’s a foreign income tax offset amount and this amount together with the total amount of foreign tax you paid for the 2019 income year from other sources didn’t exceed $1,000, then write the amount at 20 of your 2019 tax return for individuals (supplementary section).

Step 2
If the total amount of foreign income tax you paid for the 2019 income year from all sources as well as on your statement exceeded $1,000, you should follow the ‘FITO guide’ to work out the amount of foreign income tax offset you’re entitled to claim. Once you’ve worked it out, write this amount at 20 of your 2019 tax return for individuals (supplementary section).

Australian franking credits on New Zealand dividends
Dividends received from New Zealand companies may have Australian franking credits. If you’ve received or were attributed a New Zealand dividend with Australian franked credits attached, follow Part G to calculate the amount of your Australian franking credits from New Zealand companies and record the amount at 20 of your tax return for individuals (supplementary section).

Management fee rebate

Step 1
If applicable, add the amount of management fee rebate (24) on your statement summary to any other management fee rebates you received from other trust investments.

Step 2
Follow the instructions on this page to calculate your total category 4 income.

Step 3
Write this amount at 24 of your 2019 tax return for individuals (supplementary section).

If applicable, the management fee rebate shown on your BT Tax Statement is the total of the rebates paid to you during the year 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 (reported on a cash basis). If you’re required to report this on your tax return using a different basis (eg accruals), please adjust this amount accordingly.
Important details about your BT Tax Statement

What does the enclosed statement show?

> The taxable components of distributions paid or amounts attributed by the BT funds to you for the year ended 30 June 2019 (e.g. your September 2018, December 2018, March 2019 and June 2019 distributions or amounts attributed). Your June 2019 distribution or attribution must be included in your 2019 tax return even though you received it in July. You must include all these distributions and attributions whether they’ve been banked, sent to you by cheque or reinvested.

> Any net capital gains you received or were attributed where a Fund disposed of any of its investments. These are passed on to you in your distribution or attribution and as an investor in the Fund, you need to account for them in your tax return.

If you also withdrew, switched or transferred any part of your investment during the year, these distributed capital gains won’t be shown on the BT Tax Statement. You may receive a BT Capital Gains Tax Statement in July/August containing this information, as well as the capital gain or loss you made on the disposal of any of your investments.

Company and Superannuation Fund investors

The net capital gains shown on your BT Tax Statement Summary in relation to Company and Superannuation Fund investors have been calculated after applying the CGT discount percentage against the total capital gains. The discount percentage applied is as follows:

> 33 1/3% for complying superannuation funds
> 50% for non-complying superannuation funds
> nil for companies.

Is your accountant or tax adviser helping you complete your tax return?

If yes:

> provide them with your statement and this guide to help them complete your return easily and efficiently
> if you need us to send copies of your statement and this guide to your accountant or tax adviser, please call BT Customer Relations.

Other information

If your statement shows tax-free, tax-deferred, tax-exempt, return of capital or CGT concession amounts, these components are generally not assessable for income tax purposes, so you don’t need to include them in your tax return. When you dispose of your investment, these amounts may affect your capital gain or loss. We suggest you speak to your accountant or tax adviser for further details when you consider the disposal of your investment.

Non-resident withholding tax

If you make any payments to an entity whose address or place of payment is outside Australia, you may be required to withhold an amount from such payments if they are attributable to certain components included in distributions you receive as a unit holder of a BT MIT. You can obtain distribution component information from our website [bt.com.au](http://bt.com.au).

Can anyone use this guide?

While most Australian resident individual investors (including joint holders) should be able to use this guide to complete their tax return, there are some instances where this guide may not be appropriate. For example:

> you’ve changed your residency status during the year or since acquiring your units
> you’re a foreign resident subject to Australian tax
> you treat your investments on revenue account
> this investment is a joint account and one of the joint account holders has died during the year ended June 2019 or an earlier year where we have only been notified of such death during the year ended 30 June 2019.
Information current as at 1 July 2019. This information is of a general nature only and has been prepared without taking into account the objectives, financial situation, tax position or needs of any particular person. It is not intended to constitute investment, legal or taxation advice and should not be considered or relied upon as a comprehensive statement on any such matter.

Although we can give you information about your investment, please note that we are unable to give you tax advice. If you need more information to complete your tax return, we suggest you consult your accountant or tax adviser to obtain professional tax advice. Please keep your BT Tax Statement and this guide for income tax purposes. Please note that information that has been provided by third parties has not been independently verified and no company in the Westpac Group is in any way responsible for such information. This disclaimer is subject to any contrary provision of any applicable legislation.

BT Funds Management Limited ABN 63 002 916 458, AFSL 233724, BT Funds Management No. 2 Limited ABN 22 000 727 659, AFSL 233720 and Westpac Financial Services Limited ABN 20 000 241 127, AFSL 233716 are the Responsible Entities (RE) and issuer of units in BT Investment Funds. Westpac Financial Services Limited ABN 20 000 241 127, AFSL 233716 is the Responsible Entity (RE) and issuer of units in BT Investor Choice Funds. BT Funds Management Limited ABN 63 002 916 458, AFSL 233724 and BT Funds Management No. 2 Limited ABN 22 000 727 659, AFSL 233720 are the Responsible Entities (RE) and issuer of units in BT Classic Investment Funds. BT Funds Management No. 2 Limited ABN 22 000 727 659, AFSL 233720 is the Responsible Entity and issuer of units in BT Global Share Fund.

A Product Disclosure Statement (or relevant disclosure document) and Financial Services Guide is available for the above mentioned products and can be obtained by visiting bt.com.au or calling BT Customer Relations on 132 135. You should obtain and consider the relevant disclosure document before deciding whether to acquire, continue to hold or dispose of units in a BT investment option.

An investment in a BT investment option is not an investment in, deposit with or any other liability of Westpac Banking Corporation ABN 33 007 457 141 (the Bank) or any other company in the Westpac Group. It is subject to investment risk, including possible delays in repayment of withdrawal proceeds and loss of income and principal invested. Neither the Bank nor any other company in the Westpac Group has issued, stands behind or otherwise guarantees the capital value or investment performance of the investment options.

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