Grow Wrap

Tax Guide
June 2026

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Grow Wrap Investment Service (the Service) is an Investor Directed Portfolio Service (IDPS), as that term is defined in ASIC Class Order [CO 13/763] and Regulatory Guide 148 issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission. IOOF Investment Services Ltd (Operator) (ABN 80 007 350 405, AFSL 230703) is the operator of the Service and the issuer of this document. The Operator is a part of the Insignia Financial Group of companies, comprising Insignia Financial Ltd ABN 49 100 103 722 (Insignia Financial) and its related bodies corporate. Neither the Operator, nor any other related or associated company guarantee the repayment of capital, the performance of, or any rate of return of an investment with the Operator.
Your investment is subject to investment risk, including possible repayment delays and loss of income and principal invested. You should read the Investor Guide available at wrapinvest.com.au or by calling Customer Services, and consider whether the Service is right for you before making a decision to continue to invest in the Service.
This information is provided by the operator of the Service and is current as at 30 June 2026 but is subject to change. Read our Financial Services Guide for information about our services, including the fees and benefits that related companies and their representatives may receive in relation to products and services provided to you. Contact us on 1800 095 825 for copies of our Financial Services Guide.
The information provided is of a general nature and does not take into account your personal needs, financial circumstances or objectives. Before acting on this information, you should consider the appropriateness of the information, having regard to your needs, financial circumstances and objectives. This document also sets out general information as to the possible taxation consequences of various events relating to your investment in the Service. This information is based on our views of the current interpretations of tax law, which may change over time, and may affect your taxation considerations. It is not tax advice and you should seek professional advice on your own taxation position.
The Operator is not a registered tax (financial) adviser. If you intend to rely on the information provided in this guide for tax purposes, we recommend that you seek independent tax advice from a registered tax (financial) adviser or registered tax agent.

1. General Information

This Tax Guide provides information on the tax policies and assumptions used, and the information we have relied upon, to prepare the Tax Report – Summary (Summary Report) and the Tax Report – Detailed (Detailed Report) in order to determine how amounts received should be treated for Australian tax purposes.

It will help you in the preparation of your income tax return for the year ended 30 June 2026.

This Guide is not intended to provide taxation advice. Investors must make their own determination as to whether the treatment outlined below is appropriate for their individual circumstances.

Third Party Access

Investors can grant their accountant, self-managed superannuation fund (SMSF) administrator or other financial representative secure access to view and download reports for their Wrap account, normally only visible to their adviser.

Our dedicated tax website contains detailed tax information relating to tax reporting, including:

- Tax technical concepts explained in more detail
- Frequently asked questions.
- Useful links to key areas on the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) website.

For further information please see https://www.wrapinvest.com.au/eofyhub.html

Useful resources

ATO tax return links	ATO tax return instructions links
Individual	Individual
Supplementary section	Supplementary section
Trust	Trust
Company	Company
Self-managed superannuation fund	Self-managed superannuation fund

2. Tax Reports – Policies and General Assumptions

2.1 Summary Report

Your Summary Report provides you with an outline of your taxable position in respect of your account for the current tax year. It provides:

- consolidated tax information required to complete an income tax return
- references to ATO tax return labels for individuals, trusts and SMSFs
- references to your Detailed Report, a transaction by transaction outline of the amounts disclosed in your Summary Report.

2.2 Detailed Report

Your Detailed Report provides you with a detailed breakdown, on a distribution/attribution basis, of income that you have derived in your account for the current tax year. It also contains information about any asset disposals and any expenses you have incurred throughout the tax year.

The Detailed Report may contain the following sections: dependent on the type of assets held in your account during the tax year.

- Fixed Interest and Cash Investments (C)
- Managed Investments and Listed Trusts (T)
- Listed and Unlisted Securities (S)
- Other Income (O)
- Disposal of Capital Items (R)
- Excess Assessable Gains (X)
- Denied Franking Credits (DF)
- Fees and Expenses (F).

Additional information provided at the end of your Tax Report contains the key assumptions explained in this guide.

2.3 Assumptions

We rely on the following general assumptions:

- All income received by investors from assets held within the Service has been treated in accordance with Australian taxation laws that were in force as at 30 June 2026.
- All investors, whether individual or otherwise, are residents of Australia for taxation purposes.
- We report all information as provided by share registries and product issuers and does not make any comment as to the accuracy or treatment of this information. Further, we have not made any determinations as to whether any trust or fund is a fixed trust. As a result, the flow through of any franking credits has not been prevented.
- We disclose all information on the Tax Reports as if the investor is the beneficial owner of the assets. For joint accounts, the amounts shown in the Tax Reports should be split in accordance with each investor's interest in the assets held in their account. We assume that joint account investors hold equal interests in all assets in their account.
- We have not considered the application of the Taxation of Financial Arrangements (TOFA) regime to your account. This is on the assumption that one of the exclusion criteria has been met and you have not elected for the regime to apply to your account. Where a security is a 'qualifying security' for tax purposes, we only report assessable income represented by a cash amount. Therefore, no accrual calculation as required under Division 16E will be undertaken in respect of qualifying securities.
- All assets in an account within the service are held on capital account, except for bonds and similar instruments.
- Non-residents for Australian tax purposes are no longer entitled to the 50% capital gains tax (CGT) concession.
- The Summary Report provides tax return label disclosures for individuals, trusts and SMSFs. However, additional references to tax return labels made in this document relate only to those for individual taxpayers.
- If you have closed your account during the year, your tax report will only include income received during the time your account was open, unless otherwise stated.

For all of the above assumptions and any other disclosures made throughout this document, we recommend you seek independent taxation advice to determine the most appropriate treatment for your circumstances.

3. Income

3.1 Fixed Interest and Cash Investments (C)

Interest income reported includes distributions and payments from:

- Cash Account
- Term deposits
- Interest refunds from margin loans
- Interest from domestic fixed interest securities
- Interest from convertible notes
- Cash Account rebates
- Interest paid with compensation or remediation amounts.

Compensation and Remediation Payments

Compensation or remediation payments, and Interest paid with these amounts, may not always be reported in the Tax Report.

Investors should reconcile their Tax Report with documentation provided at the such time payments were received. We recommend that you seek independent tax advice to confirm the appropriate tax treatment of these amounts.

3.1.1 Completing an income tax return

	Franking Credit Distributed ($)	Franking Credit Denied ($)	Tax Return Amount ($)	Individual Tax Return Ref. No.	Trust Tax Return Ref. No.	SMSF Tax Return Ref. No.	Tax Report - Detailed Ref.
Income							
Gross Interest							
Interest received – Cash			469.61				C3
Interest received – Listed equities							
Total Gross Interest			**469.61**	**10L**	**11J**	**11C**	

a. The Summary Report outlines assessable interest income derived in the Total Gross Interest section.

b. Add any interest received from bank accounts, convertible notes and other assets held outside the Service.

c. Do not include any interest received from managed investments and listed trusts. This will need to be included as 'Partnership and trust' income on the investor's individual tax return.

d. Include the total of Australian assessable interest income at **Item 10 Label L** on the investor's individual tax return.

e. If an investor has not provided their tax file number (TFN), Australian Business Number (ABN) or an exemption reason, tax is withheld from the distribution during the tax year. Include the total of any no-TFN tax withheld amounts at **Item 10 Label M** of the individual tax return. Do not include any withholding amounts which have subsequently been refunded.

3.1.2 Reconciling to the Detailed Report

Fixed Interest & Cash Investments (C)			Australian Sourced Income		Tax Deducted		Foreign Income	Tax Offsets
Security	Date Paid	Net (Cash) Amount	Interest	Other	TFN WHT	Non-Res WHT	Foreign Income	FITO
References	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8
Direct Cash								
Cash account - 000971408521	31-May-26	40.19	40.19			4.01		
Cash account - 000971408521	30-June-26	429.42	429.42			42.94		
Total		**469.61**	**469.61**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**46.95**	**0.00**	**0.00**

To view interest derived on a transaction by transaction basis, refer to Column C3 of the Fixed Interest and Cash Investments section and Column S5 of the Listed and Unlisted Securities section of the Detailed Report.

3.1.3 Interest received

Any amount paid in respect of the Cash Account is included as assessable income on the date the interest is paid.

Interest reported in respect of a term deposits (including rolled term deposits) is generally the gross amount derived (inclusive of any tax withheld).

Tax withheld is also separately disclosed in the Detailed Report.

Where a term deposit has been terminated prior to maturity, assessable income reported includes interest derived, net of any break costs incurred as a result of terminating the term deposit early.

Interest refunds on margin loans are included as assessable income on the payment date, which is provided by the margin lender. If this does not reconcile with information received from the margin lender, please contact the margin lender directly.

3.2 Managed Investments and Listed Trusts (T)

We report the following income components from listed and unlisted trusts and corporate collective investment vehicles (CCIVs) at this section of the Tax Report. The total income received has been grossed up to include any withholding taxes.:

- Interest
- Dividends
- Capital gains
- Foreign income
- Other income
- Non-concessional MIT income
- Franking credits
- Exploration credits
- Foreign income tax offsets
- Non-assessable amounts (such as tax free and tax deferred/ return of capital amounts)
- AMIT cost base net amounts
- Expenses paid
- Reinvestments via dividend reinvestment plans (DRP)

3.2.1 Completing an income tax return

	Franking Credit Distributed ($)	Franking Credit Denied ($)	Tax Return Amount ($)	Individual Tax Return Ref. No.	Trust Tax Return Ref. No.	SMSF Tax Return Ref. No.	Tax Report - Detailed Ref. (1)
Income							
Trust Distributions							
Trust distributions less distributed net capital gains, foreign & franked income			2,326.34	13U	8R		T4; T5; T6; T7; T8; T9
Franked income grossed up			586.19	13C	8F		T2; T36
Gross Trust Distributions			**2,912.53**			**11M**	
Share of franking credits from franked dividends	241.41		241.41	13Q	8D		T36
Other Credits							
Australian franking credits from a NZ company			1.84	20F	23D	11E	T36
Exploration Credits				T9	54G*	13E4	

a. The Summary Report outlines assessable income distributed from managed investments and listed trusts in the Trust Distributions and Gross Trust Distributions sections.

b. Add any income or available franking credits received from managed investments and listed trusts held outside the Service.

c. Report assessable trust distribution income (this includes trust distributions less distributed net capital gains, foreign and franked income) at **Item 13 Label U** as non-primary production income on the individual tax return (supplementary section).

d. Report franked income grossed up at **Item 13 Label C** of the individual tax return (supplementary section). This includes franked distributions along with any attached franking credits.

e. Report any available franking credits received from managed investments and listed trusts held both within and outside the Service at **Item 13 Label Q** of the individual tax return (supplementary section).

f. Report any Australian franking credits from a New Zealand franking company which have been distributed from managed investments and listed trusts held both within and outside the Service at **Item 20 Label F** of the tax return.

g. Include the total of any no-TFN tax amounts withheld at **Item 13 Label R** of the individual tax return (supplementary section).

Certain taxpayers may be required to complete a new trust income schedule as part of their income tax return. Your Summary Report can be used to complete the disclosures for your Wrap account.

The ATO have released guidance to assist taxpayers in completing this schedule.

If you require assistance to complete the schedule, we encourage you to contact the ATO directly

3.2.2 Reconciling to the Detailed Report

To view the amounts of trust distribution income derived on a transaction by transaction basis, refer to the Managed Investments and Listed Trusts Section of the Detailed Report. The following columns outline:

- Franked dividends (T2)
- Unfranked dividends (T3)
- Conduit foreign income (T4)
- Interest (T5)
- Interest exempt from withholding tax (WHT) (T6)
- Clean building MIT income (T7)
- Other Income (T8)
- Non-concessional MIT income (T9 and T10)
- Non-assessable non-exempt (T34)
- Franking credits (FC) (T36)
- Exploration credits (T37)
- Australian FC from a New Zealand company (T38)

Managed Investments & Listed Trusts (T)										
		Australian Sourced Income								
Security	Date Declared/ Paid	Cash Received	Franked Dividends	Unfranked Dividends	CFI	Interest	Interest WHT Exempt	CBMI	Other Income	NCMI
References		T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9
Managed Fund										
Dimensional 5 Year Diversified FI Trust (DFA0108AU)	31-Dec-25	199.21						0.09		
Vanguard Aust Prop Sec Ind Fund (VAN0004AU)	30-Sep-25	76.86	5.66	0.86			4.71		19.53	0.50
Total		**276.07**	**5.66**	**0.86**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**4.71**	**0.09**	**19.53**	**0.50**

Managed Investments & Listed Trusts (T)										
		Australian Sourced Income								
			Distributed Australian Capital Gains							
Security	Date Declared/ Paid	Ex. NCMI	Gross Disc.	Discount	Concession	Indexed	Other	NCMI Capital Gains	Ex. NCMI Capital Gains	CBMIT - Other
References		T10	T11	T12	T13	T14	T15	T16	T17	T18
Managed Fund										
Dimensional 5 Year Diversified FI Trust (DFA0108AU)	31-Dec-25									
Vanguard Aust Prop Sec Ind Fund (VAN0004AU)	30-Sep-25	0.22	47.36	23.68	23.69					
Total		**0.22**	**47.36**	**23.68**	**23.69**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

Managed Investments & Listed Trusts (T)										
			Foreign Income							Expenses
			Foreign Income		Distributed Foreign Capital Gains					
Security	Date Declared/ Paid	CBMIT - Disc.	Foreign Income	CFC	Gross Disc.	Discount	Concession	Indexed	Other	Expenses Paid
References		T19	T20	T21	T22	T23	T24	T25	T26	T27
Managed Fund										
Dimensional 5 Year Diversified FI Trust (DFA0108AU)	31-Dec-25		0.03							
Vanguard Aust Prop Sec Ind Fund (VAN0004AU)	30-Sep-25		1.01							
Total		**0.00**	**1.04**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

Managed Investments & Listed Trusts (T)										
		AMIT	Tax Deducted	Non-Assessable Amounts						
Security	Date Declared/ Paid	AMIT Cost Base Net	TFN WHT	Non-Res WHT	Tax Free	Tax Exempt	Tax Deferred/ Ret. Capital	NANE	NANE (Non Trust)	Franking Credits
References		T28	T29	T30	T31	T32	T33	T34	T35	T36
Managed Fund										
Dimensional 5 Year Diversified FI Trust (DFA0108AU)	31-Dec-25	199.09	93.63							
Vanguard Aust Prop Sec Ind Fund (VAN0004AU)	30-Sep-25	-3.00	36.12							2.65
Total		**196.09**	**129.75**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**2.65**

Managed Investments & Listed Trusts (T)						
		Tax Offset				
Security	Date Declared/ Paid	Explor. Credits	Aust FC from NZ	FITO	FITO - Other Cap Gains	FITO - Disc Cap Gains
References		T37	T38	T39	T40	T41
Managed Fund						
Dimensional 5 Year Diversified FI Trust (DFA0108AU)	31-Dec-25					
Vanguard Aust Prop Sec Ind Fund (VAN0004AU)	30-Sep-25			0.04		
Total		**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.04**	**0.00**	**0.00**

3.2.3 Non-Concessional MIT Income

Non-Concessional MIT Income (NCMI) is ineligible for concessional non-resident withholding tax rates. Income and capital gains subject to the NCMI regime have non-resident withholding tax applied at 30%. Amounts 'Excluded from NCMI' are payments which would be subject to the NCMI regime, but for transitional arrangements. Non-resident withholding tax is applied at 15% or 30% on this income, depending on an investor's location.

The *Detailed Report* allows investors to reconcile cash received from these investments to the tax components received, and the rate of withholding tax applied (for non-residents). A total of NCMI amounts is also provided on the *Summary Report*.

3.2.4 Clean building MIT income

Clean building MITs (CBMIT) derive income solely from qualifying environmentally friendly real property. CBMITs income is reported in column (T7) on the Detailed Report. Non-resident withholding tax is applied at 10% or 30%, depending on an investor's location.

3.2.5 Exploration credits

Under the Exploration Development Incentive (EDI) program, eligible exploration companies can create exploration credits and distribute these credits to shareholders.

As these programs were not extended to apply for the 2026 year, investors who receive exploration credits will not be entitled to a tax offset for the 2026 year.

3.2.6 Distributed capital gains

Any capital gains distributed to you by managed investments and listed trusts are disclosed in your Detailed Report on a distribution by distribution basis. For distributions of discounted capital gains, the capital gain is doubled and reported as a gross discounted capital gain. Your Summary Report provides a net capital gain calculation, which is limited by the assumptions listed in section 4.

These amounts are to be used by you to determine your CGT position required to be disclosed in the capital gains and losses section of your income tax return.. These amounts are not to be included in the trust distribution section of your income tax return.

3.2.7 Tax free and tax deferred/return of capital distribution amounts

These components require adjustments to the cost base and/or reduced cost base (as relevant) of the asset. Any such adjustments have been made as at the accrual date of the distribution.

3.2.8 CGT concession amount

The CGT concession amount relates to the non-assessable CGT discount component distributed from managed funds and listed trusts. Such amounts are made through the sale of assets held for at least 12 months. Investors are generally not required to adjust the cost base of their units for such amounts paid where it is proportionate to the discounted capital gain.

Your Detailed Report separately discloses any CGT concession amounts, as reported by the product issuer. However, as this amount is non-assessable, it is not included in the calculation of an investor's net capital gain. As a result, this amount will not be disclosed in the Summary Report.

3.2.9 Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company

The Trans-Tasman Imputation system allows New Zealand (NZ) resident companies to attach Australian franking credits to dividends paid. These are disclosed in the Summary Report as 'Australian franking credits from a NZ company'.

Where a NZ resident company pays a distribution that includes both Australian franking credits as well as NZ imputation credits, Australian resident shareholders who receive such a distribution can only utilise the Australian franking credits attaching to the distribution.

3.2.10 AMIT adjustment amount

Certain MITs may elect to be an Attribution Managed Investment Trust (AMIT) where tax components are attributed to investors. The cash received may be higher or lower than the attributed tax components.

The AMIT adjustment column in the Detailed Report allows investors to reconcile cash received from AMITs to the components that they were attributed.

A positive AMIT adjustment indicates that the attribution was less than the sum of cash and tax offsets received, and we have adjusted your cost base/reduced cost base of the asset downwards by that amount.

A negative AMIT adjustment indicates the attribution was more than the sum of cash and tax offsets received, and we have increased your cost base/reduced cost base of the asset by that amount.

3.3 Listed and Unlisted Securities (S)

Income from listed and unlisted securities is reported as assessable income on the payment date. The income has been grossed up to include any withholding taxes.

	Franking Credit Distributed ($)	Franking Credit Denied ($)	Tax Return Amount ($)	Individual Tax Return Ref. No.	Trust Tax Return Ref. No.	SMSF Tax Return Ref. No.	Tax Report - Detailed Ref. (1)
Income							
Dividends	(received from equity investments)						
Unfranked amount (including Conduit Foreign Income)				**11S**	**12K**	**11J**	
Franked amount			493.50	**11T**	**12L**	**11K**	S2
Franking credit	211.50		211.50	**11U**	**12M**	**11L**	S12

3.3.1 Completing an income tax return – franked dividends and franking credits

Assessable income includes franked dividends plus any franking credits received in respect of direct equities held.

a. Assessable franked dividend income is outlined in the Franked amount and the Franking credit sections of the Summary Report.

b. Report the total amount of assessable franked dividends received from direct equities held both within and outside the Service at **Item 11 Label T** of the individual tax return.

c. Report the total of any available franking credits received from direct equities held both within and outside the Service at **Item 11 Label U** of the individual tax return.

d. Include the total of any no-TFN tax withheld at **Item 11 Label V** of the individual tax return.

3.3.2 Completing an income tax return – unfranked dividends

Assessable unfranked dividend income required to be reported on the income tax return is the amount of any unfranked dividends received in respect of direct equities held both within and outside the Service.

a. Unfranked dividends is outlined in the Unfranked amount (including Conduit Foreign Income) section of the Summary Report.

b. Add any unfranked dividends received from direct equities held outside the Service.

c. Report the total amount of assessable unfranked dividends received from direct equities held both within and outside the Service at **Item 11 Label S** of the tax return.

d. If an investor has not provided their TFN, tax is withheld from dividend payments during the tax year. Include the total of any no-TFN tax withheld amounts at **Item 11 Label V** of the individual tax return. Do not include any withholding amounts which have subsequently been refunded.

3.3.3 Reconciling to the Detailed Report

To view the dividends derived on a transaction by transaction basis, refer to columns S2 through to S15 on the Listed and Unlisted Securities Section of the Detailed Report.

Listed Securities ($)											
			Australian Sourced Income								
Security	Date paid	Cash Received	Franked Dividends	Unfranked Dividends	CFI	Interest	Interest WHT Exempt	Other Income	NCMI	Ex. NCMI
Reference		S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9
Australian Listed Security										
Resmed Inc (RMD)	15-Jun-26	22.65								
Westpac Banking Corporation (WBC)	27-Jun-26	493.50	493.50							
Total		**516.15**	**493.50**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

Listed Securities ($)										
		Foreign Income		Tax Offset				Expenses	Tax Deducted	
Security	Date paid	Foreign Income	CFC	Franking Credits	FITO	Explor. Credits	Aust FC from NZ	Expenses Paid	TFN WHT	Non-Res WHT
Reference		S10	S11	S12	S13	S14	S15	S16	S17	S18
Australian Listed Security										
Resmed Inc (RMD)	15-Jun-26	22.65			9.71					
Westpac Banking Corporation (WBC)	27-Jun-26			211.50						
Total		**22.65**	**0.00**	**211.50**	**9.71**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

Listed Securities ($)						
		Non-Assessable Amounts				
Security	Date paid	Tax Free	Tax Exempt	Tax Deferred/ Ret. Capital	NANE	NANE(Non Trust)
References		S19	S20	S21	S22	S23
Australian Listed Security						
Resmed Inc(RMD)	15-Jun-26					
Westpac Banking Corporation (WBC)	27-Jun-26					
Total		**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

3.3.4 Listed Investment Companies (LICs)

If you are an individual, trust or SMSF, and a LIC distributes a capital gain to you, you may be entitled to a deduction associated with that amount. The allowable deduction will be reported under the expenses paid column of the ***Detailed Report***, and under 'Other' in the expenses section of the ***Summary Report***.

3.4 Denied Franking Credits (DF)

Any denied franking credits denied are disclosed in the Summary Report and in the Denied Franking Credits (DF) section of the Detailed Report.

DENIED FRANKING CREDITS (DF)

Listed Securities		Ex-Date	Denied Franking Credits
	References		
Macquarie Group Limited (MQG)		16-Aug-25	202.18
National Australia Bank Ltd (NAB)		19-Mar-26	165.12
Sub Total	DF2		367.30
Grand Total			**367.30**

3.4.1 The 45-Day Rule

Franking credits can be denied if you have not met certain holding period requirements on the underlying shares. In preparing your Tax Report, we have not considered whether you may be entitled to the $5,000 de-minimis exemption for small investors.

We have calculated the amount of denied franking credits disclosed in the ***Detailed Report***.

- No consideration has been given to positions that may reduce the overall exposure to an underlying security by more than 30% for a particular distribution or share buy-back
- All assets are held at risk
- There are no related payments
- All buys and sells between the dividend declaration date and the ex-dividend date are cum dividend
- The system uses a basic last-in-first-out methodology that should not be relied on where you have purchases after ex-dividend date and sales within the relevant 45-day period (or 90 days for preference shares). In this event you should seek advice and perform your own calculations using the detailed transaction reporting provided.
- For preference shares, the 90 day rule has been applied taking into consideration all buy and sell transactions up to 15 August 2026 only.

We have not applied the 45 day rule in relation to Australian franking credits distributed from New Zealand franking companies. We recommend that investors who hold an interest in such companies, directly or indirectly, consider their specific circumstances when applying the 45 day rule in respect of these investments.

The amount of franking credits denied has been disclosed in your Summary Report and in the Denied Franking Credits (DF) section of your Detailed Report. The amount of denied credits has been separately disclosed for listed and unlisted securities and managed investments and listed trusts.

If you received franking credits from an AMIT, you are generally deemed a 'qualified person' in relation to those franking credits flowing to you from the AMIT, and therefore, testing whether you have met the 45-day rule in relation to that unit-holding may not be required. However, the Commissioner of Taxation does have the power to override the deemed qualification in certain circumstances. We recommend you consider your specific circumstances when applying the 45-day rule in respect of your investment in any AMITs.

The Summary Report provides investors with an indication of franking credits denied only in respect of investments held within the account. We note that the investor has been provided with a transaction by transaction outline in the Detailed Report to assist them in applying the 45 day rule to their own specific circumstances.

3.4.2 Dividend washing

Franking credits are also denied where dividends are received from 'dividend washing' schemes.

We have calculated any denied franking credits from dividend washing, having regard to the assumptions stated below:

- Assets affected are Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) listed ordinary shares; and
- The company has declared a franked dividend; and
- Shares are sold without an entitlement to the dividend (ex-div), on or between ex-date and ex-date + 3 days or + 2 days (where applicable); and
- New shares are bought with an entitlement to the dividend (cum div), on or after the sale date up to and including ex-date + 3 days or + 2 days (where applicable)
- Where a differing number of shares are bought (than the number of shares sold), the calculation will deny the franking credit entitlement on the lesser of the shares sold and shares bought.

3.5 Other Income (O)

Other income includes any gains or losses made on the disposal of traditional securities (e.g. certain convertible notes) and any product issuer rebates. Some compensation or remediation payments may also be reported in this section.

3.5.1 Completing an income tax return

	Franking Credit Distributed ($)	Franking Credit Denied ($)	Tax Return Amount ($)	Individual Tax Return Ref. No.	Trust Tax Return Ref. No.	SMSF Tax Return Ref. No.	Tax Report - Detailed Ref. (1)
Income							
Other Income							
Gain from Disposal of Convertible Notes + Other Income			67.41				03
Other Income - Listed Securities							
Total Other Income			**67.41**	24V or 24Y	**14O**	**11S**	

a. Assessable other income derived during the year is outlined in the Other Income section of the Summary Report.

b. Add any other Australian other income received from assets held outside the Service.

c. Report assessable Australian other income at Item 24 Label V as Category 4 income in the tax return.

d. Report gains and losses from convertible notes and bonds at item 24 label Y as Category 1 income. The investor may also have Category 1 income from assets held outside the service that will need to be separately disclosed.

3.5.2 Reconciling to the Detailed Report

To view other Australian income derived on a transaction by transaction basis, refer to the Other income (O) section of the Detailed Report, specifically, Column O3 and S7 of the Detailed Report.

OTHER INCOME (O)

Security	Event	Units	Purchase Date	Sale Date/ Maturity	Purchase Cost	Net Proceeds	Assessable Income/ Loss
References					O1	O2	O3
Managed Fund Fee Rebate							165.12
Total							165.12

3.5.3 Other income received

Product issuer rebates and Managed fund rebates are included as assessable income when amounts are paid.

Any gain or loss on the disposal of traditional securities is reported on the disposal date.

3.5.4 Convertible notes

Interest bearing convertible notes issued prior to 14 May 2002 are generally treated as traditional securities for income tax purposes. Broadly, this means that any profit or loss on the disposal, conversion or redemption of a traditional security is assessable or deductible under special provisions. These amounts appear in the Other Income (O) section of your Detailed Report.

For securities issued on or after 14 May 2002, the treatment of conversions and exchanges differs from that described above. In general terms, no assessable gain or deductible loss will arise upon conversion into ordinary shares. Rather, the taxing point will be deferred until the disposal of the ordinary shares that were acquired on conversion or exchange. The gain or loss on the ultimate disposal of the ordinary shares will be subject to the CGT provisions for the period before as well as after any conversion or exchange.

3.6 Foreign Source Income

Foreign sourced income received may include:

- dividends from dual listed securities (securities listed on the ASX and an international exchange)
- foreign income from managed investments and listed trusts
- foreign income from certain foreign entities, e.g. controlled foreign companies (CFCs)
- foreign income tax offsets (FITO).

	Franking Credit Distributed ($)	Franking Credit Denied ($)	Tax Return Amount ($)	Individual Tax Return Ref. No.	Trust Tax Return Ref. No.	SMSF Tax Return Ref. No.	Tax Report - Detailed Ref. (1)
Income							
Foreign Source Income							
Foreign Income			12,753.74				T17;S10
Foreign income tax offset			1,012.29	20O	23Z	13C1	T39;T40;T41;S13
Total Assessable Foreign Source Income			**13,766.03**	**20E & 20M**	**23B & 23V**	**11D1 & 11D**	
Foreign Entities							
Foreign - CFC				19K	22M or 22X	11D1 & 11D	

3.6.1 Completing an income tax return – income from foreign assets

Assessable foreign income includes the cash amount of foreign income received plus any associated FITOs (amount of foreign tax withheld) to which an investor is entitled.

a. The amount of assessable foreign income derived (including any available FITOs) is outlined in the Foreign Source Income section of the Summary Report b.The FITO on the Summary Report includes any FITOs attached to foreign capital gains, and all other FITO amounts.

b. The FITO on the Summary Report includes any FITOs attached to foreign capital gains, and all other FITO amounts.

c. The FITO on the Summary Report is the sum of all the FITOs derived from managed investments and listed trusts, and listed securities held in your account. We do not make any adjustments to FITO amounts reported by product issuers and have not reduced FITOs reported for CGT discounts applied through discountable capital gains, or any direct capital losses offset against foreign capital gains with FITOs attached. You should take this into consideration when calculating your overall entitlement to claim FITOs.

d. Add any other foreign income and associated FITOs received from investments held outside the Service

e Report the total of gross foreign income at **Item 20 Label E** of the individual tax return (supplementary section)

f. Report the total of remaining foreign income after losses have been deducted at **Item 20 Label M** of the individual tax return (supplementary section)

g. Using the Detailed Report, calculate the amount of the FITOs that may be claimed, taking into account any CGT discount applied to foreign capital gains or direct capital losses on direct international listed securities, including any assets held outside of the service. Note that the amount of FITO you can claim may also be subject to a limit. Include this amount at item 20 label O of the tax return. Please refer to the ATO publication Guide to foreign income tax offset rules to determine this amount.

3.6.2 Completing an income tax return – income from foreign entities

Attributed income from foreign entities may include amounts from CFCs. It will include amounts distributed from managed investments and listed trusts.

a. The amount of any CFC income derived is outlined in the Foreign Entities section of the Summary Report.

b. Add any other attributed income received from CFC investments held outside the Service.

c. Report attributed CFC income at **Item 19 Label K** of the individual tax return (supplementary section) and print "X" in the YES box at **Item 19 Label I.**

d. Ensure that **Item 19 Label W** in relation to transferring assets is answered appropriately.

3.6.3 Reconciling to the Detailed Report

To view amounts of foreign sourced income derived on a transaction by transaction basis, refer columns T20 in the Managed Investments and Listed Trusts section of the Detailed Report and S10 in the Listed and Unlisted Securities section of the Detailed Report.

For details of assessable attributed CFC income, refer to column T21 in the Managed Investments and Listed Trusts section of the Detailed Report and S11 in the Listed and Unlisted Securities section of the Detailed Report.

For details of FITO amounts, refer to columns T39 – T41 in the Managed Investments and Listed Trusts section of the Detailed Report and S13 in the Listed and Unlisted Securities section of the Detailed Report.

Managed Investments & Listed Trusts (T)										
		Foreign Income							Expenses	AMIT
		Foreign Income		Distributed Foreign Capital Gains						
Security	Date Declared/ Paid	Foreign Income	CFC	Gross Disc.	Discount	Concession	Indexed	Other	Expenses Paid	AMIT Cost Base Net
References		T20	T21	T22	T23	T24	T25	T26	T27	T28
Managed Fund										
Blackrock Tactical Growth Fund (PWA0822AU)	31-Dec-25	449.65				176.76				199.09
Total		449.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	176.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	199.09

Managed Investments & Listed Trusts (T)							
		Tax Offset					
Security	Date Declared/ Paid	Franking Credits	Explor. Credits	Aust FC from NZ	FITO	FITO - Other Cap Gains	FITO - Disc Cap Gains
References		T36	T37	T38	T39	T40	T41
Managed Fund							
Blackrock Tactical Growth Fund (PWA0822AU)	31-Dec-25						10.49
Total		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.49

3.6.4 Foreign income received

Foreign dividends are considered assessable income when paid. Foreign sourced income derived from managed investments and listed trusts which are not AMIT trusts are assessable on an accruals (present entitlement/attribution) basis. The taxable income of an AMIT will flow through to investors based on the amount and character of taxable income which is attributed by the trustee to the investor.

The amount required to be disclosed in the tax return as assessable income is the foreign income, plus any FITOs.

Assessable CFC income is also disclosed in this section. Typically, this amount is a non-cash amount an investor accrued from offshore companies.

3.6.5 Foreign Income Tax Offsets

To provide investors with the necessary information to calculate their entitlement to FITOs, the Detailed Report provides a breakdown of FITOs attached to foreign income and foreign discount and foreign other capital gains. Each are reported as disclosed by the product issuer in columns T39, T40 and T41, respectively without any adjustment.

In reporting these amounts we do not assess an investor's eligibility to claim the FITO under the foreign income tax offset limit.

Investors should seek independent tax advice to determine their entitlement (or otherwise) to a FITO and any implications arising from FITOs attached to discount capital gains.

3.6.6 International securities

Income received from international securities has been disclosed as foreign income in both the Summary Report and Detailed Report in Australian dollars (AUD).

Distributions from international trusts will be reported as 100% foreign income. Please note these distributions may contain additional income components such as distributed capital gains, which will not be disclosed in the Tax Report. We recommend investors seek independent tax advice in relation to these distributions.

We do not report any foreign exchange gains or losses arising as a result of investments in international securities or foreign currency. For international securities, the cost base of the security is reported in AUD, referable to the acquisition settlement date. Proceeds on disposal are reported in AUD at the exchange rate referable to the disposal settlement date.

Amounts may be withheld by foreign jurisdictions on income derived from these securities. Please note, we are unable to apply for any reduction in withholding tax rates that may be available under a double tax agreement (DTA), unless the reduced rate automatically applies.

Any foreign tax withheld will be reported in the FITO column of the Detailed Report. Investors should seek independent tax advice to determine their entitlement (or otherwise) to a FITO in respect of foreign tax withheld.

4. Capital Gains Tax

4.1 Disposal of Capital Items (R) and Excess Assessable Capital Gains (X)

The Net Capital Gain or Loss amount shown on the Summary Report should be reported at the tax return labels indicated below. Any capital gains or losses derived or incurred outside an investor's portfolio will need to be added to the amount disclosed on the Summary Report prior to being including in the tax return.

	TARP ($)	Non-TARP ($)	Taxable amount ($)	Individual Tax Return Ref. No.	Trust Tax Return Ref. No.	SMSF Tax Return Ref. No.	Tax Report - Detailed Ref. (1)
Capital Gains/Losses							
Capital gains from trust distributions							
Discounted (Grossed up amount)	124.66	24,697.36	**24,822.02**				T10
Indexed							
Other							
Total			**24,822.02**				
Capital gains from the disposal of assets (2)							
Discounted (Grossed up amount)	-	15,455.70	**15,455.70**				R5
Other	-	141.45	141.45				R8
Losses	-	-21,564.57	**-21,564.57**				R9
Total Current Year Capital Gains							
Discounted (Grossed up amount)	124.66	40,153.06	**40,277.72**				
Indexed							
Other		141.45	**141.45**				
Total			**40,419.17**				
Net Capital Gains							
Gross capital gains before losses applied			40,419.17				
Current year capital losses - sale of assets			-21,564.57				
Gross Capital Gains After Losses Applied			**18,854.60**				
CGT Discount Applied to Gross Capital Gains				**50%**	**50%**	**33.33%**	
				18A	21A	11A	
Net Capital Gains After Discount Applied				**9,427.30**	**9,427.30**	**12,569.73**	
or			**or**				
Net Capital Losses Carried Forward To Later Income Years				18V			

4.1.1 Completing an income tax return – total gross capital gains and net capital gains

a. Add together all gross discounted capital gains, indexed capital gains, other capital gains from distributions and excess assessable gains. This is outlined in the Total Current Year Capital Gains section of the Summary Report.

b. Add to the above calculation any capital gains derived from the disposal of assets or distributed capital gains, from any assets held outside the Service.

c. Report total capital gains at **Item 18 Label H** of the individual tax return (supplementary section).

d. To calculate the net capital gain, apply any capital losses against gross capital gains, then apply any available discount.

e. Report net capital gains at **Item 18 Label A** of the individual tax return (supplementary section).

f. Report any net capital losses at **Item 18 Label V** of the tax return.

4.1.2 Reconciling to the Detailed Report

Distributed capital gains through managed investments or listed trusts

a. Gross discounted capital gains are the sum of T11 and T22 'Gross discount amount' of the Detailed Report. This amount is the gross capital gain prior to any losses or discount percentages being applied.

b. Indexed capital gains is the sum of columns T14 and T25 'Indexed amount' of the Detailed Report.

c. Other capital gains are capital gains arising from the sale of assets held for less than 12 months and are the sum of columns T15 and T26 'Other' of the Detailed Report.

Managed Investments & Listed Trusts (T)										
			Australian Sourced Income							
			Distributed Australian Capital Gains							
Security	Date Declared/ Paid	Ex. NCMI	Gross Disc.	Discount	Concession	Indexed	Other	NCMI Capital Gains	Ex NCMI Capital Gains	CBMIT - Other
References		T10	T11	T12	T13	T14	T15	T16	T17	T18
Managed Fund										
Dimensional 5 Year Diversified FI Trust (DFA0108AU)	31-Dec-25									
Vanguard Aust Prop Sec Ind Fund (VAN0004AU)	30-Sep-25	0.22	47.36	23.68	23.69					
Total		**0.22**	**47.36**	**23.68**	**23.69**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

Managed Investments & Listed Trusts (T)										
			Foreign Income							Expenses
			Foreign Income		Distributed Foreign Capital Gains					
Security	Date Declared/ Paid	CBMIT - Disc.	Foreign Income	CFC	Gross Disc.	Discount	Concession	Indexed	Other	Expenses Paid
References		T19	T20	T21	T22	T23	T24	T25	T26	T27
Managed Fund										
Dimensional 5 Year Diversified FI Trust (DFA0108AU)	31-Dec-25		0.03							
Vanguard Aust Prop Sec Ind Fund (VAN0004AU)	30-Sep-25		1.01							
Total		**0.00**	**1.04**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

Realised capital gains on disposal of assets

a. The Detailed Report calculates discount capital gains, other capital gains and capital losses. It does not calculate capital gains using the indexation method.

b. The Detailed Report outlines:

- 'Gross discount amount' at (R5)
- 'Discounted 50%' at (R6)
- 'Discounted 33⅓%' at (R7)
- 'Other' at (R8)
- 'Capital losses' at (R9).

Excess assessable gains

a. Excess assessable capital gains arise when tax deferred distributions, return of capital amounts or AMIT cost base adjustments have reduced the cost base of an asset below zero (see section 4.4).

b. The Detailed Report calculates discount capital gains and other capital gains. It does not calculate capital gains using the indexation method or capital losses.

c. The Detailed Report outlines:

- 'Excess Assessable Gain Amount' at (X1)
- 'Gross discount amount' at (X2)
- 'Discounted 50%' at (X3)
- 'Discounted 33⅓%' at (X4)
- 'Other' at (X5).

DISPOSAL OF CAPITAL ITEMS - COST BASE / PROCEEDS INFORMATION (R)

Security	Units	Purchase Date	Sale Date	Adjusted Cost Base	Indexed Adjusted Cost	Net Sale Proceeds
References				R1	R2	R3
BlackRock Glb Eq Signals Fd - Cl D Units (BLK5937AU)	28,879	24-Apr	24-May-26	28,114.72	0.00	30,729.80
Perpetual Diversified Income Fund (PER0260AU)	155,588	16-Dec	26-Sept-25	152,968.30	0.00	150,611.31
Total				**181,083.02**	**0.00**	**181,341.11**

Security	Proceeds Less Cost	Gross Discount Amount	Discounted 50% (a)	Discounted 33 ⅓ (b)	Other	Capital Losses
References	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9
BlackRock Glb Eq Signals Fd - Cl D Units (BLK5937AU)	2,615.08	2,615.08	1,307.54	1,743.39	0.00	0.00
Perpetual Diversified Income Fund (PER0260AU)	-2,356.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-2,356.99
Total	**258.09**	**2,615.08**	**1,307.54**	**1,743.39**	**0.00**	**-2,356.99**

EXCESS ASSESSABLE GAINS (X)

Security	Units	Date Declared/ Paid	Excess Gain Amount	Gross Discount Amount	Discounted 50% (a)	Discounted 33 ⅓ (b)	Other
References			X1	X2	X3	X4	X5
Macquarie True Index Aust Fixed Interest (MAQ0211AU)	212	17-Aug-25	22.45	22.45	11.23	14.97	
Total			**22.45**	**22.45**	**11.23**	**14.97**	

4.2 Calculating Capital Gains and Losses

4.2.1 Calculation Assumptions

In calculating capital gains and losses, we have made the following assumptions:

- you are an Australian resident for tax purposes
- all investments held in your account have been acquired as capital assets
- only investments held within your account have been included in your Tax Report
- any shares or units acquired as part of a DRP have been allocated a cost base of the entire distribution amount, rather than the market value of the shares or units acquired.

The Tax Report does not consider:

- assets that have been included in the Portfolio Valuation Report as 'below the line' assets, such as retail managed investments
- any prior year losses or other carried forward balances.

4.2.2 Disposal Method Elections

We have provided advisers, on your behalf, with the ability to make certain elections that will impact the manner in which your realised capital gains or capital losses are calculated. The three elections open to an adviser are:

Specific Parcel Selection – allows an adviser to select specific parcels to allocate against securities that have been disposed of during the current tax year. Advisers do not have the ability to select parcels for all security types, or for securities subject to certain corporate actions.

Minimum Gain/Maximum Loss – the open parcel that will generate the lowest capital gain or maximum capital loss is deemed to be the parcel sold.

First In First Out (FIFO) – calculates capital gains and capital losses such that the first parcel purchased is deemed to be the first parcel sold.

Where no election has been made by your adviser, we use the FIFO is the default method to calculate capital gains or capital losses.

For assets transferred into the business, we rely on the information provided by advisers and investors regarding cost base and acquisition details. We make no determination as to the accuracy of the information provided.

4.2.3 Types of capital gains

There are three types of capital gains that you may derive. These are:

1. Discounted capital gains
    - These occur when you have held, or are deemed to have held, an asset for at least 12 months.
    - In this case, you are able to apply a discount that reduces the taxable amount of the capital gain. Subject to qualifying conditions, the discount for resident individuals and trusts, the discount is 50%. For complying SMSFs, the discount is 33⅓%. Companies are not entitled to any discount. Non-residents are also not entitled to the full any discount, but may be eligible for some discounting (subject to apportionment) if they were a resident for a some part of the ownership period.
2. Indexed capital gains
    - These occur when you acquired an asset prior to 21 September 1999, and held it for at least 12 months.
    - The "indexation method" allows the cost base of the asset to be increased by an indexation factor that is based on the consumer price index (CPI) movements up to September 1999.
    - Where this method is chosen, the discount method cannot apply. However, you may choose the method that gives you the lowest capital gain.
3. Other capital gains
    - These occur when an asset has been held for less than 12 months, and are calculated by simply taking the proceeds from the sale and deducting the cost base of the asset.

Note that you may only realise a capital gain or capital loss in respect of an asset that was purchased on or after 20 September 1985.

For any assets with an acquisition date prior to 20 September 1985, they will generally be treated as a pre-CGT asset. Any capital gain or capital loss will be disregarded and no gains or losses will be reported in respect of these assets.

4.2.4 Taxable Australian Real Property (TARP) vs Non-Taxable Australian Real Property (Non-TARP) Gains

TARP capital gains arise where:

- an investor has a direct interest, or a more than 10% indirect interest, in a TARP asset
- for indirect interests (e.g. shares in a company or units in a trust), the total underlying assets of the company or trust related to Australian real property (by way of market value), are more than the total value of the underlying assets not related to Australian real property.

Australian residents are assessed on both TARP and non-TARP capital gains they derive during an income year. Non-residents are only assessed and subject to final withholding tax on TARP capital gains they derive during an income year (where the distribution is made through a managed investment trust). In addition, intermediaries (i.e. those entities which are residents for Australian tax purposes but have non-resident investors) may need to use TARP and non-TARP breakdowns to determine their own withholding tax obligations.

We have assumed that you do not hold a greater than 10% indirect interest in a TARP asset and has disclosed the resulting capital gain as a non-TARP capital gain.

Where you have received a distribution of a capital gain, we have relied upon the product issuer statement for the TARP and non-TARP classification of the capital gains. The amount disclosed on your Summary Report reflects the disclosure provided by the product issuer. Your Detailed Report does not separately identify TARP and non-TARP capital gains. Instead, the amounts reported are the combined total of TARP and non-TARP gains distributed, under the Distributed Australian Capital Gains section of the Detailed Report.

4.2.5 Excess Assessable Gains

These arise where the following has taken place:

- an investor has received tax deferred, and /or return of capital amounts or an AMIT attribution results in a cost base net amount – excess; and
- these amounts have reduced the cost base of the asset

Where this occurs further distributions of non-assessable amounts will give rise to an immediate capital gain at the time of payment. Where the asset is a unit in a managed fund or listed trust the CGT event is an E4 capital gain, or an E10 capital gain for AMITs or G1 for shares. Note that you cannot make a capital loss as a result of a G1, E4 or E10 CGT event.

We will apply the capital gains tax discount where the relevant conditions have been met.

- E4 and E10 capital gains are recognised on an accruals/ present entitlement basis.
- G1 capital gains are recognised on the date the non-assessable distribution is paid.

4.2.6 Additional CGT discount for affordable housing

Individual investors may be eligible for an additional CGT discount of up to 10% when an Australian residential property used to provide affordable housing is disposed of. This includes capital gains distributed or attributed to you via a MIT or AMIT.

Where investors receive capital gains eligible for the additional discount, we will not calculate or report any additional discount. Instead, we will report the affordable housing days, total ownership days and the relevant capital gain amount provided by the Product Issuer on the Tax Report Notes.

Investors should determine their eligibility and quantum of any additional discount in consultation with their tax agent.

More information is available on the ATO website

5. Fees

5.1 Fees and Expenses (F)

Included in expenses on your Tax Report are:

- Government charges
- Administration fees
- Adviser fees
- Interest paid on margin loans.

5.1.1 Completing an income tax return

	Franking Credit Distributed ($)	Franking Credit Denied ($)	Tax Return Amount ($)	Individual Tax Return Ref. No.	Trust Tax Return Ref. No.	SMSF Tax Return Ref. No.	Tax Report - Detailed Ref. (1)
Expenses							
Government Charges			0.00				F1
Adviser Fees			0.00				F2
- Adviser Establishment Fees			0.00				F3
- Adviser Service Fees			1,804.22				F4
- Adviser Transaction Fees			0.00				F5
Administration Fees			0.00				F6
Interest Paid (Margin Loan)			0.00				F7
Other			0.00				
Total Deductions			**1,804.22**	**D7I,D8H or 13Y**	**16P**	**12I1**	

The Total Deduction amount shown on the Summary Report should be reported on an income tax return at the labels indicated. Any amounts incurred outside an investor's portfolio will need to be added to the amount disclosed on the Summary Report prior to it being reported on any tax return.

5.1.2 Reconciling to the Detailed Report

FEES AND EXPENSES (F)

In respect of	References	Total Payments	Deductible	Non-Deductible	Unallocated
Government Charges	F1				
Adviser Fees	F2				
Adviser Establishment Fees	F3				
Adviser Service Fees	F4	1,804.22	1,804.22		
Adviser Transaction Fees	F5				
Administration Fees	F6				
Interest Paid (Margin Loan)	F7				
Other Fees & Expenses	F8				
Total		**$1.804.22**	**$1.804.22**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**

To view expenses incurred in an account during the current income tax year, refer to the Fees and Expenses Section of the Detailed Report references F1 through to F8. The amounts will be separated between deductible, unallocated and non-deductible, based on the above criteria.

5.1.3 Fees and expenses incurred

All fees reported include any applicable Goods and Services Tax (GST), unless expressly stated otherwise. To the extent an input tax credit (or any portion of an input tax credit) is able to be claimed, the benefit of this will be passed on to an investor. To the extent that an investor has claimed, or intends to claim, a credit for the GST reported on the expenses disclosed, the fees reported may need to be adjusted by the investor depending on their individual circumstances.

Where fees have been reported in the Unallocated column of the Detailed Report, we will not separately report these fees in the Summary Report, as no determination has been made in relation to their deductibility or otherwise. These fees will be disclosed via a footnote in the Summary Report.

5.1.4 Government charges and administration fees

Government charges (including stamp duty) and administration fees have been classified as fully deductible.

Please note, any stamp duty incurred is unlikely to be immediately deductible and will need to be taken into account when determining an investor's cost base/CGT position.

5.1.5 Adviser fees

The deductibility (or otherwise) of these fees is determined by the nature of the services provided by the adviser directly to an investor.

- We have treated all Establishment Fees as non-deductible.
- All other advice fees, including one-off, ongoing and fixed term fees, are treated as unallocated, unless we have received instructions from your adviser to a classify them as deductible or non-deductible. In making these classifications, we rely on the adviser's instructions and have not considered whether the tax treatment is correct.

We recommend that you seek tax advice to ensure the treatment of adviser fees in your tax return is correct.

Brokerage costs have been added to the cost base of assets held (where applicable).

5.1.6 Interest on margin loans

Interest reported on your Tax Report in respect of margin loans has been provided by the margin lender and may include prepaid interest (where applicable). We have assumed that the amount of interest on your margin loan is fully deductible.

This may not be the case, depending on your individual circumstances and we strongly recommend that you seek independent taxation advice as to the deductibility and the timing of deductibility of interest on the margin loan.

If you have changed your margin lender throughout the year, interest shown on your Tax Report will only apply to the lender attached to your account as at 30 June 2026.

Please note that the amount of interest reported is the amount provided to us by your margin lender. Should this, together with any refunded interest amounts as disclosed in the Fixed Interest and Cash Investments (C) section of your Detailed Report, not reconcile to the information you have received from your margin lender, we recommend you contact your margin lender directly.

Where your margin loan is jointly held across two or more Wrap accounts, please note that we equally split the margin loan interest across those accounts. We have not considered whether or not this split is correct and investors may need to make the appropriate amendments where required.

6. Treatment of Specific Securities

6.1 Tax Treatment of Certain Securities

6.1.1 Stapled securities

Stapled securities are created when two or more different securities are contractually bound together so that they cannot be sold separately, but are instead treated as a single security on the ASX. Many different types of securities can be stapled together, for example, shares, units or listed property trusts. More commonly, a stapled security will consist of a share in a company and an interest in a trust.

Income from stapled securities may include dividends, interest and trust distributions. For most stapled securities held in the Service we have reported the income on a consolidated basis under the Managed Investments and Listed Trusts (T) section. The timing of this income has been reported according to the rules for each individual entity as outlined above. For certain other stapled securities we have split this income and reported separately under each individual entity.

Where investors have disposed of a stapled security throughout the year, we have reported a consolidated position in respect of the disposal for most stapled securities. For certain other stapled securities, we have reported a separate capital gain and/or capital loss in respect of the underlying assets.

Please note, we have only separately reported E4, E10 or G1 events on stapled securities that are not reported on a consolidated basis. For stapled securities that are reported on a consolidated basis, E4, E10 or G1 have nevertheless been determined at the underlying asset level and then reflected in the consolidated position.

6.1.2 Controlled Foreign Companies (CFCs)

The Detailed Report separately reports any assets that may accrue CFC income as reported by the product issuer.

6.1.3 Conduit foreign income

Any conduit foreign income that you have received from assets held in your account has been disclosed as Australian unfranked dividend income in your Summary Report. It is separately disclosed in your Detailed Report.

6.1.4 Non-approved assets

Due to circumstances outside of our control, certain events (such as corporate actions) may result in the acquisition of assets that we cannot reflect in our reports. This includes certain international or unlisted shares. In some instances, we may not receive tax information in a timely manner, or at all. We will use our best endeavours to report tax events as they apply to your account. Where you and/or your adviser have been made aware, you should generally seek to monitor any events relating to these assets that may impact your account.

6.1.5 Pooled development funds (PDFs)

Capital gains derived upon the disposal of an interest in a PDF are exempt from tax if the company is a PDF at the time of sale. Also, unfranked dividends paid by a PDF are treated as tax exempt income.

For franked dividends of a PDF, investors have the option of treating this amount as tax exempt or treating the dividends as assessable and claiming the franking credits attached to the franked dividends.

We have elected to treat any franked dividends from PDFs as assessable and has reported any income and credits distributed to you on your Tax Report. Any expenses incurred by you in relation to these dividends may be deductible.

6.2 Corporate Action Events

Outlined below is our tax treatment for investors who have participated in corporate actions during the tax year.

For further information on certain corporate actions that took place during the year, please see the Fast facts section of our tax website by following the path:

Explore our resources – Popular topics – Corporate actions

6.2.1 Return of capital distributions

Return of capital distributions require adjustments to the cost base and reduced cost base of the asset. These adjustments have been made on the return of capital date (advised by the product issuer).

See section 4 for more information on excess assessable gains.

6.2.2 Issue of bonus shares or bonus options

When a bonus share issue is made and it is not assessable, the bonus shares are taken to have been acquired when the original shares were acquired. The cost base of the original shares has been apportioned between the original shares and the bonus shares issued on or after 20 September 1985. Where bonus options are issued, the cost base will generally be nil.

6.2.3 Non-cash and inspecie distributions

Inspecie distributions of shares or units arising from corporate actions will appear in the Tax Report Column S1/T1 as a 'net (cash) amount'. Where the value received is not assessable income, no corresponding income items will appear in the remaining columns of the Detailed Report.

6.2.4 Rights offers

For non-renounceable rights, the acquisition date of the assets will generally be the allotment date as specified by the product issuer. For renounceable rights, the acquisition date will generally be the exercise date.

The cost base of any assets acquired under the exercise of renounceable and non-renounceable rights will typically be the amount that the investor is required to pay for the asset, plus any incidental costs.

A capital gain or capital loss may arise when the assets acquired because of an exercise of rights disposed of.

Where the Product Issuer advises that the rights are renounceable, then we will apply capital gains treatment to the retail premium. Otherwise, we will assume the rights are non-renounceable and process the retail premium as an unfranked dividend.

6.2.5 Share buy-backs

Share buy-backs will be processed as a disposal of shares where the capital proceeds equal the buy-back price.

6.2.6 Share purchase plans and priority offers

Where shares are acquired under a share purchase plan or priority offer, the acquisition date of the assets will generally be the allotment date as specified by the product issuer.

The cost base of any assets acquired under the offer will typically be the amount that the investor is required to pay for the asset plus any incidental costs.

6.2.7 Rollover relief for capital gains (and capital losses)

We have adopted a consistent methodology for the treatment of capital gains (and in certain circumstances, capital losses) realised on securities eligible for scrip for scrip rollover relief, demerger rollover relief, exchange of units in a unit trust for shares in a company rollover relief or exchange of shares in a company for shares in another company rollover relief. Where eligible for rollover relief, we have elected to apply the relief to defer CGT consequences for investors in the securities affected.

Where ineligible to elect rollover relief, we have realised those shares and/or units and subsequently re-acquired the same value of shares and/or units in the newly merged, acquired or demerged entity.

6.2.8 Scrip for scrip rollover relief

For scrip for scrip roll-over relief to be applied where interests in one entity, e.g. a share or a unit, are exchanged for replacement interests in another entity, e.g. another share or a unit, the replacement asset must be of the same type as the original asset.

For scrip roll-over relief to be applied, the interests held by an investor must be post-CGT assets and a capital gain would otherwise have been recognised if the assets had been sold. Scrip for scrip roll-over will not apply to investors in a capital loss position for those relevant assets.

In cases where scrip for scrip roll-over relief has been applied, any applicable ATO class ruling has been reviewed to ensure that we have processed the roll-over relief in accordance with current taxation laws.

Where scrip for scrip roll-over relief has been applied, investors will see on the reports we make available that they hold interests in the new entity from the date that the merger or takeover occurred and the cost base and acquisition date of these interests will be the same as the interests held in the original entity.

Note that in some instances only partial roll-over will be applied. For example, investors may receive cash as well as shares (or units) in the corporate action. In such circumstances, investors will have realised capital gains or capital losses representing the cash received as a result of the corporate action. The proceeds representing the shares (or units) received will be granted partial scrip for scrip roll-over relief where the relevant conditions have been met. In these cases, the cost base of the asset has been separated into components attributable to the cash and share proceeds.

6.2.9 Demerger rollover relief

Demerger roll-over relief is available where a company or trust group restructures and splits into more than one entity.

In cases where demerger roll-over has been applied, any applicable ATO class ruling has been reviewed to ensure that we have processed the roll-over in accordance with current taxation laws.

Where demerger roll-over has been applied, the investors' cost base remains unchanged (although it will be apportioned between two or more entities) and the acquisition date of their original interests will be maintained in the demerged entities that they now hold.

For all demergers that occurred during the tax year, any demerger dividend is deemed to be non-assessable non-exempt income to the investor. Investors may or may not receive cash in respect of this amount. Please note, this amount will not be disclosed in the Tax Reports.

6.2.10 Class action proceeds

We report these amounts as additional capital gains in the year they are received unless specific instructions are provided in relation to the tax components.

6.2.11 Worthless shares

When a company is placed in liquidation or administration, a relevant worthless shares or worthless financial instruments loss declaration may be issued by the company administrator or liquidator. Where this has occurred, investors may elect to claim a capital loss in respect of the shares or certain financial instruments, in the income year the declaration is made.

We will use our best endeavours to report on any loss declarations as they apply to an investor's portfolio, to provide investors the ability to elect whether to crystallise a capital loss in the year the declaration was made (where eligible). However, due to circumstances outside of our control, relevant information may not be received in a timely manner, or at all.

Please note that a capital loss will not be available as a result of a loss declaration for certain financial instruments held on revenue account (e.g. traditional securities) or interests in a trust. A capital or revenue loss for these securities may be realised when the issuing entity deregisters.

Where an investor or their adviser has been made aware that a company in which they have invested is in liquidation or administration, they should generally seek to monitor any events relating to these assets that may have a tax impact.

7. Separately Managed Account (SMA)

Where an investor holds an investment through a Separately Managed Account (SMA), each section of the *Detailed Report* will include any assessable income, tax credits and capital gains under a separate SMA sub-heading.

8. No Tax File Number (TFN), Australian Business Number (ABN) or Exemption provided

If an investor has not provided their TFN, ABN or has not notified us of an exemption by the record date of the distribution or dividend, tax may be required to be withheld by us or share registries at the highest marginal tax rate plus the Medicare Levy. If an amount has been withheld, it is disclosed in the Summary Report and Detailed Report. This amount may be claimed as a credit in an investor's income tax return.

9. Non-resident investors

9.1 Non-resident withholding tax

If you have provided us with an overseas address, non-resident withholding tax may be applied to certain income received in your account.

For listed equities, the share registry will deduct any non-resident withholding tax and remit these amounts to the ATO.

For managed investments, MIML, the administrator will determine the amount to be withheld, with reference to any relevant Double Tax Agreement (DTA) or Exchange of Information Agreement (EOI) that may apply, based on your overseas address we have recorded.

10. Foreign Withholding Tax Deducted at Source-Dual Listed Securities

The following applies in respect of shares and trust units that are listed on multiple exchanges, including the ASX. Any withholding tax adjustments are therefore made by the relevant share registry.

10.1 United States of America (US)

For listed securities which derive income in the US, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) requires certain documentation from the ultimate beneficial owner to ensure that the appropriate level of tax is withheld in the US. For individuals who are non-US citizens or non-US residents for US tax purposes, this includes a W-8BEN form. For certain non-US resident entities, this includes a W-8BEN-E form.

We are not allowed to complete the required documentation on behalf of investors. Where the requisite forms are completed by clients, withholding tax of 15% may apply for Australian resident investors who derive income in the US (in accordance with the Australia/US DTA). Alternatively, where the forms are not completed or correct in full or in part, DTA benefits will not apply, resulting in a higher rate of withholding tax for Australian resident investors.

10.2 Canada

Canadian authorities require additional documentation to access DTA rates on Canadian-sourced income. 25% withholding tax will be applied if you have not provided us with the appropriate documents.

10.3 Ireland

Irish authorities require additional documentation to access DTA rates on Irish-sourced income. 20% withholding tax will be applied if you have not provided us with the appropriate documents.

10.4 FATCA and CRS

Under the Common Reporting Standard (CRS) and Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA), we are required to collect certain information from investors to identify if they are a tax resident of a country other than Australia. If they are a foreign tax resident, we may provide this information to the ATO, who may pass this information on to tax authorities in other countries.

11. ATO pre-filling service

11.1 About the ATO pre-filling service

The ATO pre-filling service utilises information provided by investment managers and financial institutions to partially complete certain information in your income tax return.

Before being pre-filled, the ATO perform validation testing and data-matching over the information provided to them to ensure it is complete and accurate.

Certain income and sale of securities (CGT) information from your Wrap account may appear pre-filled in your income tax return.

11.2 Submitted Wrap information

Using the information in your Tax Report, we provide the required information to the ATO in December each year.

Only certain income and sale of securities (CGT) information is required to be reported. As a result, not all items that appear in your Tax Report will appear in your pre-fill.

Expenses that appear on your Tax Report are not reported to the ATO.

Please refer below for other reasons that pre-filled information may not appear or be incomplete.

Please note that once the information is submitted to the ATO we have no further visibility over ATO pre-fill processes.

11.3 Reliance on pre-filled information

In accordance with ATO guidance, you should never rely solely on pre-filled information to complete your income tax return. Pre-filled information may not appear or be incomplete due to the following:

- Reporting requirements: Not all income that appears in our Tax Report is reportable to the ATO. Expenses are not reported.
- Timing: Your information may not yet have been supplied to the ATO or have been processed by them.
- Data-matching: The ATO only pre-fill information where it meets certain data-matching thresholds. Where these thresholds are not met information will not be pre-filled.
- Validation: Information must meet certain ATO validation criteria to be pre-filled. Where these thresholds are not met information will not be pre-filled

For the above reasons, pre-filled information that does appear in your income tax return is able to be overwritten and replaced in myTax (or tax agent software) by manually entering your assessable income and allowable deductions.

We strongly recommend that you reconcile your Tax Report to any pre-filled information and manually enter any other relevant items that require disclosure on your income tax return.

11.4 Pre-fill reconciliation

Tax Agents have access to a Pre-Filling Report which outlines the source, provider, and amount of each item pre-filled into your income tax return item. This is a useful tool to reconcile pre-filled information to your Tax Report and identify any discrepancies or incomplete information.

You should manually enter any information that requires disclosure that has not been pre-filled.

11.5 Pre-fill discrepancies

Where it appears that are discrepancies between your Tax Report and pre-filled information in your income tax return, you should always rely on your Tax Report.

Please note that pre-filled information appearing in your income tax return is able to be overwritten and replaced by manually entering your assessable income and allowable deductions.

There are several possible reasons for discrepancies between pre-filled information, including those outlined above.

As issues with pre-filling do occur from time-to-time you should refer to the Recurring Data Issues website administered by the ATO. This resource notes current known pre-fill issues by income type and may be helpful if you require additional information.

What are the next steps?

We're ready to help whenever you need us.

If you'd like more information, please feel free to:

Call 1800 095 825

Visit wrapinvest.com.au

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