Mason Stevens Global Investment Service

Annual Report Guide

For the year ended 30 June 2024

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IMPORTANT INFORMATION

This Guide to the Annual Report has been prepared by Mason Stevens Limited (Mason Stevens) ABN 91 141 447 207 AFSL 351578. The information contained in this Guide is of a general nature only and does not constitute personal financial product advice. Mason Stevens does not provide tax or legal advice and nothing contained in this Guide should be construed as such. You should not rely on the information in this Guide to satisfy liabilities or obligations, or claim entitlements, that arise or could arise under any tax legislation. Instead, this information should be provided to your tax adviser who can advise you on the use of the information in preparation of your tax return or to meet other tax obligations. In all cases you should seek tax, legal and (if appropriate) financial advice from your independent professional advisers regarding any information contained in your Tax Report and any tax implications that may be relevant to your particular circumstances.

Mason Stevens compiles information from external sources and its own records and makes reasonable assumptions in preparing the Annual Report and this Guide. Mason Stevens does not independently verify information from external sources. The assumptions might not be appropriate in all circumstances, including your own, and may later prove to be false. Mason Stevens is not liable for errors or inaccuracies in such information or assumptions, or the outcomes produced by them. The information contained in the Guide is subject to change. Mason Stevens is not responsible for ensuring the accuracy of the information and assumptions contained in the Annual Report after it has been issued or for notifying you of any changes or if any assumptions later prove to be false. You must notify Mason Stevens immediately of any errors or inconsistencies with the Annual Report.
A charge may apply to issue any amended reports in circumstances where Mason Stevens has been provided with incorrect information. For further information in relation to any associated costs please contact Mason Stevens.

Conflicts of interest
Mason Stevens, its directors, officers and employees or clients may have or have had interests or long or short positions in the securities or other financial products referred to in your Annual Report and may at any time make purchases and/or sales in them as principal or agent.

Assets
The reports generally refer to securities and other assets held on your behalf by Mason Stevens or sub-custodians appointed by it. The reports may also contain investments as requested by you (e.g. non-custodial assets) in which case Mason Stevens rely on you or your adviser's instructions with respect to information relating to these investments, such as holdings, transactions, and income. Costs and historical data used in reports can be generated from a range of sources. Where information has been sourced from you or a third party (e.g. your adviser or accountant etc.) Mason Stevens rely upon the supplier for accuracy and completeness. CGT asset acquisition dates that pre-date the introduction of CGT on 20 September 1985 are recorded and will be reflected accordingly on the Realised and Unrealised capital gains and losses reports. Please note that this information is recorded by Mason Stevens Limited at your request, based on information provided by you or your adviser in good faith.

Valuation basis
Security valuations and foreign exchange rates are sourced from FactSet where available. FactSet uses various market data suppliers for different instruments. Managed Funds are sourced from Morningstar where available. Valuations on other instruments are sourced from appropriate sources applicable to the security.

1. Introduction to the Annual Report

The Mason Stevens Annual Report provides you with transactions and holdings details to summarise your investment activity during the financial year and also to provide information to be used in the completion of your income tax return for year ended 30 June 2024. It contains information provided by issuers of securities, fund managers and custodians, as well as information received directly from you and representatives acting for you. Mason Stevens has relied on the accuracy and completeness of the information received in the preparation of this report.

You must take full responsibility for all tax-related obligations arising from your investments. Please seek independent professional tax advice regarding your investments and the tax implications which are relevant to your particular circumstances.

The Annual Report has been prepared on the basis that you are an individual Australian resident for income tax purposes, and you hold investments on capital account. If you are another entity type or hold your investment on revenue account or as trading stock, you should seek independent tax advice.

Further reports relating to transactions, corporate actions, income received, expenses incurred etc. for the period 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 are available by logging into your account online. If you have any questions regarding the Annual Report or this Guide, please contact your adviser. Mason Stevens does not provide personal tax advice and nothing in this report should be construed as such.

2. Before you start

Before you complete your tax return, please note the key assumptions and information below.

2.1 Market value of managed funds

The market value of certain managed funds may differ slightly in your Annual Report compared to online reporting and where such valuation was unavailable at that time, the most current available market value was used.

2.2 Interest securities gains and losses

The gains/losses on sale shown in the report is the difference between the acquisition cost and sale proceeds on disposal or redemption of an interest security.

Where an interest security constitutes a traditional security for income tax purposes, a gain made on its disposal or redemption is assessable income and a loss an allowable deduction. Gains on sale has been disclosed as “Other Income” in the report and Losses on sale have been disclosed as “Other Deductions” in the report.

Excluding indexed linked securities, this report has assumed that interest securities are all traditional securities for income tax purposes. As such, it has not applied CGT or the qualifying security provisions in Division 16E of the Tax Legislation in calculating the gains or losses on sale of these securities.

2.3 Valuation of securities traded on international exchanges

All values on the Realised and Unrealised Capital Gains reports are expressed in both the respective foreign currency and the equivalent AUD at the trade date.

Please seek independent advice from your adviser as to the appropriate basis in your circumstances to translate amounts from the foreign currency to AUD for tax purposes.

2.4 Capital gains tax

Assets are disposed of on a minimal gain principle, being that when a sell transaction occurs, it is matched with unmatched buy transactions that produces the least capital gain.

2.5 Securities transferred into Mason Stevens custody.

Securities may have been acquired externally and transferred into Mason Stevens’ custody. We rely on you or your adviser to maintain any supporting documentation including original or adjusted costs and dates of purchases.

2.6 Non-approved assets

Certain events (such as corporate actions) may result in investors acquiring assets that cannot be reflected 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 investors’ accounts. Investors and their advisers should generally seek to monitor any events relating to these assets that may impact their account.

2.7 No TFN, ABN or exemption provided

Failure to quote an ABN or TFN or claim an exemption from providing a TFN may result in the top marginal tax rate (plus the Medicare levy) being applied on gross payments made (or amounts attributed) to you. The amount is reported in the “Tax Paid/offset” column of the Portfolio Tax Summary section applicable to the income category e.g. interest, dividend.

For non-resident investors, withholding tax may be required to be applied on certain income amounts distributed or attributed to investors. The withholding tax is also reported in the “Tax Paid/offset” column of the Portfolio Tax Summary section under Other deductions – non-resident withholding tax.

2.8 ATO pre-filling service

We are required to report to the ATO all information reported to you in the Annual Report related to your investment affairs. This usually occurs at the end of October. The ATO prescribes the format in which we are required to report the information and uses the information we provide to pre-fill certain sections of the individuals tax return.

Please note there may be instances where the ATO partially completes the tax return or makes changes to the classifications of income we have provided. For example, the ATO only completes the Trust portion of the capital/gains section of the tax return and the taxpayer is required to complete the detail of their gains and losses from trading in listed securities even though we provide this information to the ATO.

2.9 Trust income schedule 2024

For the year ended 30 June 2024, trust investors may be required to complete the new trust income schedule and lodge it with their tax return. The trust income schedule details each distribution received from trusts, up to a maximum of 30 trust distributions for individuals and 150 for other entities.

Please refer to the ATO instructions to confirm if and how you are required to complete the schedule, and consult with your tax adviser or accountant as appropriate: https://www.ato.gov.au/forms-and-instructions/trust-income-schedule-2024-instructions

3. Reconciling Part A and Part B

Part A of the Annual Report shows the descriptions and labels applicable for completing the tax return for each specific account type. Part B shows more detailed information for the types of income received.

In your tax return, you must include all income, gains and losses and distributions that you became entitled to during the financial year ended 30 June 2024. You are required to include these distributions in your tax return even if you received your distribution payment after 30 June 2024. In addition, special rules apply in relation to franking credits attached to Australian franked dividends and/or foreign income tax offsets in respect to foreign tax paid on foreign income and foreign capital gains. Expenses that relate to earning your income may be tax deductible and may be claimed on your tax return.

3.1 Part A

If you do not have income from other sources relevant to these tax return disclosures and labels, you simply transfer the amounts from Part A of this Guide to the corresponding tax return description and label to complete your tax return.

Please note income included in trust distributions is reported according to tax date applicable and not the cash receipt date. This means income distributed by the trust for the year ended 30 June 2024 should be included in your 2024 tax return although you may not have physically received the cash related to the distribution. Trust distributions are grouped by security type to make it easier to reconcile.

Below is a brief explanation of each label contained in Part A of the Annual Report:

Label	Description
10L, 10M	Interest income received in your account from the following investments will be listed on this schedule: • Cash • Term deposits • Bonds • Traditional securities • TOFA Income Withholding tax may have been deducted from your interest received if you have not provided your Tax File Number (TFN) or if you are a non-resident for taxation purposes and will be presented under label **10M**. Any other interest earned on other investments will be included in **Other Income**.
11S, 11T, 11U, 11V, T9P	Franked and unfranked dividends (and any associated franking credits) are listed in this section where they relate to dividends paid by companies (including securities listed on the Australian Stock Exchange and other public trading trusts). For stapled securities, only the dividend portion of income is included in this section of the schedule. Franked amount (11T) details the dividends received that are franked under the imputation system. The amount shown has not been grossed up to include any franking credits (tax credits) applicable. Unfranked amount (11S) details the dividends received that have not been franked. No franking credits arise in respect of unfranked dividends. Franking credits shown are the amount of tax credits applicable to your dividends received. Franking credits represent the tax that has already been paid by the underlying company in respect of franked dividends received. Subject to meeting certain integrity rules these are available to you as a credit against your tax payable and may result in a refund of tax. Exploration credits (T9P) are the amount of tax credits received in relation to your shareholdings in exploration companies undertaking “greenfields” mineral exploration in Australia. Withholding tax may have been deducted from your dividends received if you have not provided your TFN or if you are a non-resident for taxation purposes (11V).
13A	**Share of credit for foreign resident withholding amounts (excluding capital gains).**

	This is the amount of tax withheld due to the imposition of non-resident withholding tax or managed investment trust withholding tax. The credits may also be in respect of Australian income you have received as a foreign resident or credits arising from tax withheld from your investment in the Trust. The credits for foreign resident amounts withheld from income you received when you were a resident may be offset against your Australian tax liability from your taxable income.
13U	**Share of net income from trusts, less capital gains, foreign income and franked distributions** This amount is the sum of unfranked dividends, interest, other Australian income, non-concessional MIT income (NCMI), excluded from NCMI and Clean Building MIT (CBM) income that has been paid or credited to your account from your investment in the Trust. Any deductible expenses you may have incurred in relation to this income are entered at label 13Y.
13C	**Franked distributions from trusts** This amount is your share of franked dividends, grossed up for any franking credits that have been paid or credited to your account from your investment in the Trust. The information on franked dividends and franking credits may assist you in completing the Application for refund of franking credits for individuals 2024 (if applicable).
13Y	**Other deductions relating to distributions** This is the amount of deductible expenses deducted from your investment during the financial year. The amount has been applied to reduce the number of units you hold in the Trust, instead of reducing the amount of cash distributed by the Trust. Any resulting capital gain or loss from the sale of units in the Trust has been included in label 18H and 18A.
13Q	**Share of franking credit from franked dividends** This amount is your share of franking credits referable to the franked distributions disclosed at label 13C. Franking credits represent the credit for the tax that an Australian company has already paid on its earnings. Your entitlement to claim franking credits as a franking tax offset to reduce your Australian tax liability will be conditional upon you satisfying the “holding period rule”. For further information on the ‘holding period rule’ you should consult the ATO publication You and your shares 2024.
13R	Share of credit for tax file number (TFN) amounts withheld from interest, dividends and unit trust distributions. This is the withholding tax amount that has been deducted from your share of distributions where you have not provided your TFN or claimed an exemption to provide the TFN for your investment in the Trust. Tax is deducted at the top marginal tax rate.
18H	**Total current year capital gains** This amount is the sum of all distributed capital gains you have received from Australian unit trusts and any capital gains arising from the sale of your units in the Trust before applying the capital gains tax (CGT) discount. This amount also includes any foreign net capital gains and any foreign tax on foreign net capital gains (if applicable). The items making up this amount are detailed in Part B and *Capital gains and losses on the sale of holdings* section of your Annual Report. Capital gains derived from other investments will also need to be taken into account when working out the amount to be disclosed at label 18H. For a more detailed explanation on capital gains, please refer to the *Capital Gains* section of this Guide.
18A	**Net capital gain** This amount relates to both distributed capital gains and any capital gains arising from the sale of your units in the Trust, after applying current year and/or prior year capital losses and the relevant CGT discount. Capital gains and losses derived from other investments will also need to be taken into account in working out the amount disclosed at label 18A. The amount disclosed at label 18A will need to be adjusted to include these additional capital gains or losses. If there are current year and/or prior year capital losses, you are required to offset these capital losses against the gross (ie undiscounted) capital gains. The discount rate that has been applied to your discounted capital gains is located in the

	Information for investors section of this Guide, with reference to your entity type on your Annual Report. **Useful ATO publications:** • Guide to capital gains tax 2024 • Personal investors guide to capital gains tax 2024
18V	Net capital losses carried forward to later tax years details the outcome where losses exceed gains in the tax year and therefore are carried forward to future years.
19K	**Foreign entities – CFC income** This amount is the income and gains of foreign companies to which the trust holds a direct or indirect controlling interest. **Useful ATO publications:** • Foreign income return form guide 2024
20E	**Assessable foreign source income** This amount includes assessable foreign dividends, foreign interest and any other assessable foreign income (including foreign tax offsets on income not already shown) distributed by the Trust from its direct or indirect overseas investments. However, the amount excludes foreign net capital gains (which would be included at labels 18H and 18A). If you derived assessable foreign income or losses from other sources, you may need to adjust the above amounts to include this additional foreign income and loss. **Useful ATO publications:** • Individual tax return instructions supplement 2024
20M	**Other net foreign source income** This amount is your assessable foreign source income at label 20E reduced by your foreign income deductible expenses. If you have no foreign income deductible expenses, the amount at label 20M will be the same as label 20E.
20F	**Australian franking credits from a New Zealand franking company** This amount is the Australian franking credits distributed by New Zealand resident companies that had chosen to join the Australian imputation system and distribute assessable franked dividends. The franked dividend from the New Zealand franking company that paid the Australian franking credits is disclosed at label 20E. **Useful ATO publications:** • You and your shares 2024
20O	**Foreign income tax offsets** This amount is your share of foreign income tax offset (FITO) attached to the assessable foreign source income. The FITO represents the amount of foreign tax paid on foreign source income and foreign capital gains received from foreign investments. FITO on discounted foreign capital gains included in this label has been reduced by the discounting rate based on your entity type. The amount of assessable foreign source income provided at label 20E are grossed up to include FITO. You are also required to show the FITO separately at this label. If your FITO from all sources for the financial year is no more than $1,000 you can claim this amount in full. Otherwise, if you are claiming more than $1,000 you should refer to the ATO publication Guide to foreign income tax offset rules 2024 to work out your FITO entitlement. In such situations, your actual FITO entitlement will depend on your individual circumstances, taking into account all of your foreign income and expenses.

3.2 Part B

Part B includes references to help you validate different sections of the Annual Report with transaction information presented in this section. Below is a brief explanation of each item contained in Part B of the Annual Report:

3.2.1 Australian income

Item	Description
Dividends – Unfranked	This amount is your share of unfranked dividends paid by an Australian company on which tax has not been paid. There is no franking credit attached to unfranked dividends.
Dividends - Unfranked CFI	This amount is your share of unfranked CFI dividends paid by an Australian corporate tax entity that it declares to be Conduit Foreign Income (CFI). Non-residents of Australia are not required to pay Australian tax unfranked CFI dividends.
Interest subject to non-resident WHT	This amount is your share of interest income on cash deposits and fixed interest securities.
Interest – not subject to non-resident WHT	This amount is your share of interest income on certain interest securities that is eligible for exemption from withholding tax under section 128F.
Other Australian Income	This amount is your share of Australian income that may include gains on the disposal of assets of a revenue nature such as fixed interest securities. Other income can also include rental income from direct or indirect property investments.
Non-concessional MIT income (NCMI)	This amount is your share of Managed Investment Trust (MIT) income from MIT cross staple arrangements, MIT trading trust, MIT agricultural or MIT residential housing.
Excluded from NCMI (ENCMI)	This amount is your share of Managed Investment Trust (MIT) income excluded from NCMI due to approved economic infrastructure facility exception or has elected and applied transitional provisions.
Clean Building MIT (CBM) income	This amount is your share of income from a Managed Investment Trust (MIT) that holds one or more energy efficient commercial buildings constructed on or after 1 July 2012.
Dividends – franked amount	This amount is your share of dividend income from an Australian company on which income tax has been paid. The dividend comes with franking credits.
Franking credits	The credit for tax that an Australian company has already paid on its earnings, before these earnings are paid to you.

3.2.2 Foreign income

Item	Description
Foreign sourced income	Foreign income includes interest, dividends, revenue gains, foreign exchange gains or other income earned on investments held overseas. For Australian resident investors, the income you receive from an overseas source must be included in your tax return. Foreign capital gains are not included here, rather these amounts are disclosed at total and net capital gains (labels 18H and 18A).
Foreign income tax offset	Tax paid in a foreign country on foreign income.
Australian franking credits from a NZ Company	Franking credits arising from tax paid in Australia by a New Zealand company who has elected for the Australian imputation system to apply to the company.

	These dividends are included as part of your foreign sourced income.

3.2.3 Capital gains

Item	Description
Discounted capital gains	These are capital gains that are eligible for the CGT discount. The CGT discount is generally only available where the asset has been held for 12 months or more. The discount rate applied in calculating your discounted capital gains is located in the 'Information for Investors' section of this Guide, with reference to your entity type. For non-resident individual investors, please note until 8 May 2012, the CGT discount of 50% was available to non-resident individual investors who were subject to capital gains tax on Taxable Australian Property (TAP). For assets acquired after 8 May 2012, this discount is generally not available to nonresident individual investors. The table below provides the CGT discount rates used to calculate the amount of discounted capital gains according to the entity type listed on your Annual Report. **Entity** — **Discount rate** Company — 0% Individual — 50.00% Partnership — 50.00% Superannuation fund — 33.33% Trust — 50.00% **Useful ATO publications:** • Guide to capital gains tax 2024
Indexed capital gains	These gains have been calculated under indexation method and the entire amount is fully assessable. The indexation of the cost base is frozen as at 30 September 1999.
Other capital gains	These gains arise from the disposal of assets within 12 months of purchase. The entire amount of the gain is fully assessable.
TAP and NTAP capital gains	For Australian resident investors, the classification of capital gains between TAP and non-TAP (NTAP) can be disregarded for the purposes of completing your tax return. Non-resident investors for Australian tax purposes are only subject to capital gains tax on assets classified as TAP. Accordingly, non-resident investors are not subject to withholding tax on capital gains arising from disposals of capital assets classified as NTAP assets.
CGT Concession Amount	This is the amount required to gross up your TAP and NTAP discount gain to work out the gross discount capital gain. The amount can be used to gross-up discount gain for loss offset purposes or to apply an alternative discount rate.

3.2.4 Capital gains and losses on the sale of holdings

The *Realised capital gains/losses – detail* report provides additional information on the capital gains and losses realised from the sale and/or redemption of your units in the Trust during the financial year. This capital gains and losses information is summarised and disclosed under *Capital gain/loss on the sale of holdings* in Part B of the Annual Report.

In addition, these capital gains and losses have been added to the amount of capital gains distributed by the Trust, and the total is disclosed as total capital gains at label **18A** in Part A. If you have capital gains or losses from other sources, or prior year carried forward capital losses, you will need to include these additional capital gains or losses when determining your overall CGT position.

3.2.5 Other non-assessable amounts

This refers to tax free amount, tax deferred amount, return of capital, net exempt income, and non-assessable non-exempt (NANE) income that have been distributed to you. Excluding NANE income, these non-assessable amounts will reduce the cost base or reduced cost base of your investment in the Trust and you may be required to include this in your tax return. NANE income is not assessable for tax purposes (ie effectively tax-free income) and tax losses are unaffected.

3.2.6 Withholding tax

Item	Description
TFN amounts withheld	This tax is withheld at the highest marginal tax rate when a Tax File Number (TFN) or a TFN exemption has not been provided to us.
Non-resident tax withheld	The tax withheld from Australian sourced income and capital gains TAP paid to non-resident investors.

4. Income

This section outlines all income and expenses that are included in ordinary income in your tax return and includes interest, dividends, ordinary income in trust distributions, TOFA income as well as realised gross gains made on the disposal and redemption of interest securities, foreign exchange transactions, as well as other miscellaneous income.

4.1 Australian fixed income and cash investments

Australian interest securities generally include investments such as bank bills, income securities, convertible notes, bonds, debentures, and other debt instruments and excludes managed funds managed through a trust. The purchase and sale of certain interest securities may include a principal component together with accrued interest.

This type of incomes is classified as *Australian Sourced Income – Interest* and *Australian Sourced Income – Coupon* in the Annual Report. TOFA interest income is included in *Australian Sourced Income – Coupon*.

Income from Australian fixed income securities is primarily included in **10L** of Part A.

Foreign income and capital gains and losses foreign interest securities are reported elsewhere in the respective section of Part A for these sources of income.

Interest Income	
Gross interest	10L
Tax file number amounts withheld from gross interest	10M

4.1.1 Interest income

Interest income comprises of interest received and includes the interest portion of coupon from Australian interest securities. Interest income is reported on a received basis in the Annual Report.

4.1.2 Coupon income

Any interest received on an Australian interest security (except for index linked securities) will appear on the *Income summary* as “Interest Income”. Accrued interest on acquisition or sale of interest securities are included in the cost of acquisition of the security as well as the sale proceeds when calculating the gain/loss on sale.

For indexed linked securities where payment consists of principal, interest and indexation, the taxable income is calculated under the TOFA rules defined below and is included in “Interest Income”. This report assumes that interest securities (excluding indexed securities) are not qualifying securities and as such have not applied the accruals method in Division 16E of the tax legislation to any of these securities. For indexed securities, the report has assumed that they are qualifying securities.

4.1.3 Taxation of Financial Arrangements (TOFA)

The TOFA regime contains rules which determine how receipts and payments from financial arrangements are taxed for income tax purposes. In the report any holdings in indexed linked securities are considered financial arrangements.

Securities that come under the TOFA regime are taxed on an amortisation basis rather than on a disposal basis. Taxable income for the year is calculated by determining the expected cashflows to maturity and allocating the income component to the reporting period using a derived IRR. As such the amount reported as income may be different from the interest received in cash in any one year.

For index linked bonds, we report these amounts in the *Unrealised qualifying holdings gains / (losses)* section and display the differences between the income received and the income taxed.

When a TOFA security is disposed of prior to maturity, a taxable adjustment is made to the tax due on disposal by calculated by comparing the taxed income paid to date to the actual coupons received. This gain or loss amount for TOFA securities is included in the Interest Income section.

4.2 Australian Listed and unlisted securities

Australian Listed and unlisted securities generally include investments such as shares and certain hybrid convertible notes and excludes managed funds managed through a trust. Foreign income and capital gains and losses for foreign listed and unlisted securities are reported in the respective sections of Part A for these sources of income. The *Australian Sourced Income – Dividends* schedule in the Annual Report discloses the details of the make-up of income from Australian listed and unlisted securities.

Dividends	
Unfranked amount	11S
Franked amount	11T
Franking credit	11U
Tax file number amounts withheld from dividends	11V
Deductions	
Dividend deductions	D8H

4.2.1 Dividend income

“Dividend income” includes unfranked dividends, net franked dividends and imputation credits received from your Australian direct equity investments. Non-capital income from Australian listed and unlisted securities and related franking credits are reported in section 11 of Part A. Note that the franked distributions from trusts are reported in 13C. Dividend income is reported as of ex-date and may be receivable at the end of the financial year. Amounts of income declared but not received (IDBNR) are disclosed separately in the Annual Report.

4.2.2 Listed investment company dividends

Shareholders in listed investment companies (LIC) may be eligible to reduce the eligible capital gain component of a dividend paid from a LIC by the CGT discount subject to certain requirements. Certain capital gains made by a LIC are “LIC capital gains” and shareholders in the LIC may be allowed a deduction for the component of a dividend that represents a discount capital gain.

4.2.3 Dividends and trust distributions: 45-day holding period rule

You may not be entitled to franking credits on dividends where the shares were not held “at risk” for 45 days during the qualifying period including the date the shares went ex-dividend. However, the 45-day rule should not apply where the shareholder receives total franking credits that are less than $5,000 for the financial year.

The 45-day rule also applies to franked income flowing through certain trusts where the trust units must be held “at risk” for 45 days during the qualifying period including the trust distribution date. However, for franked income flowing through an AMIT, the 45-day rule should not apply to the units held in the AMIT. In calculating the 45-day rule sales are matched to purchases on a Last-In-First-Out (LIFO) basis.

The amount of franking credits subject to the 45-day rule are reported as “Franking credits at risk”. For reference share securities, the 90-day rule may apply.

4.3 Managed investments and listed trusts

All Australian sourced income from managed investments and listed trusts are reported in section 13 of Part A. Foreign income and capital gains and losses from managed investments and listed trusts are reported elsewhere in the respective section of Part A for these sources of income. The detail of the make-up of all Australian sourced trust distribution is separately disclosed based upon the type of the income discussed below but a summary is also provided by security.

Partnerships and trusts	
Primary Production	
Share of Net income from trusts	13L
Non-primary Production	
Share of net income from trusts, less capital gains, foreign income and franked distributions	13U
Franked distributions from trusts	13C
Other deductions relating to amounts shown at O , U and C	13Y
Share of franking credit from franked dividends	13Q
Share of credit for tax file number amounts withheld from interest, dividends and unit trust distributions	13R
Share of credit for foreign resident witholding amounts (excluding capital gains)	13A
Early Stage Venture Capital LP Offsets	T7K
Early Stage Investor Offsets	T8L
Other Refundable Tax Offsets: Exploration Credits	T9P

4.3.1 Attribution Managed Investment Trust

In May 2016 the Government enacted legislation establishing a new tax system for Managed Investment Trusts (i.e. unit trusts and managed funds). Trusts that meet the eligibility criteria may elect to become an Attribution Managed Investment Trust (AMIT). The rules are intended to reduce complexity and compliance costs for managed investment trusts and increase certainty for investors.

If a unit trust or managed fund has elected into the AMIT regime the following rules may apply:

- Income of the AMIT for the financial year (both taxable and certain non-taxable amounts) and credits will be allocated to investors on a fair and reasonable attribution basis, rather than being allocated proportionately based on each investor's present entitlement to the income of the trust.
- Where the amount of attributable income estimated for the trust at year end is different to the amount that is finally calculated, the difference is generally carried forward and adjusted in the year in which the variation is discovered.
- The cost base of an investor's holding may be adjusted upwards or downwards (e.g. an upward adjustment may arise where the cash distribution received by the investor from the AMIT is less than the attributed amount that is taxable to the investor (after certain adjustments, e.g. non-cash attributes such as franking credits).
- In certain circumstances, capital gains may be specifically allocated to investors. For example, where a large redemption triggers capital gains in the trust.
- A choice is available to treat individual classes of units as separate AMITs (so that, for example, losses of one class will not be offset against income of another class).

Appendix 2 lists the managed investment trusts that have not provided an AMMA statement for the 2023/24 financial year and which we have assumed are not AMITs for the 2023/24 financial year.

4.3.2 Share of net income from trusts, less capital gains, foreign income and franked distributions

Share of net income from trusts, less capital gains, foreign income and franked distributions includes unfranked dividends from trusts, conduit foreign income from trusts, other income - CBMI, other income - NCMI interest, income from trusts and other income from trusts.

4.3.3 Franked distributions from Trusts

This comprises solely any franked dividends received through a trust structure.

4.3.4 Tax deferred income

"Tax deferred income" or "Other non-attributable amounts" may be distributed by a non-AMIT or AMIT respectively and should **not** generally be included in your taxable income. These amounts reduce the cost base of the underlying asset for CGT purposes. This may give rise to a capital gain if the cost base of the underlying asset is reduced below nil.

4.3.5 Distributions credited after 30 June 2024

Distributions from unit trusts (including exchange traded funds) are assessable for income tax purposes to the unit holder in the income year in which the unit holder is presently entitled to a share of the income of the unit trust (or with respect to which attribution occurs for an AMIT), rather than in the year in which the distribution is received. Some distributions received after 30 June 2024 have been included in the 2024 Income Statement. Amounts of income declared but not received (IDBNR) are disclosed separately in the Annual Report.

Where a unit trust has a year-end other than 30 June, distributions an investor is presently entitled to (or attributed for an AMIT) with respect to the 2024 financial year will be reported as income in the 2024 Annual Report.

If the tax distribution statement or AMIT Member Annual statement from a managed fund or unit trust has not been received for the current year, we will include that income in the "Other Income" category. Appendix 1 of the Annual Report shows the unit trusts and managed funds where a tax statement or "AMMA" statement has not been received as at the date of finalising the report.

Unit trust distributions may also be received from stapled securities. Appendix 3 of the report lists:
- Stapled securities where a tax statement has not been received as at the date of finalising the report, and
- Our procedure to communicate final tax information to you in respect of the 2024 financial year.

4.4 Other income

Other income includes realised gross gains made on the disposal and redemption of interest securities, foreign exchange transactions, as well as other miscellaneous income. Where there are both gains and losses from these events, the gains are reported in "Other Income" and the losses are reported in "Other Deductions".

Other income	
Other Assessable Income	24Y

4.5 Other non-assessable amounts

"Other Non-Assessable Amounts" is made up of tax free, tax deferred, return of capital, other non-attributable amounts (received from an AMIT) and CGT concession amounts (from non-AMITs) that have been distributed to you. These amounts may not need to be included in your tax return. However, the tax free, tax deferred and return of capital components will affect either the cost base, or reduced cost base, of your investment and in some cases may be required to be included in your tax return.

Other non-assessable amounts
Trust Distribution - Tax free amounts
Trust Distribution - Tax exempt amounts
Trust Distribution - Tax deferred amounts
Trust Distribution - Return of Capital
Trust Distribution - Non-Assessable Non-Exempt Income
Trust Distribution - Other Non-Attrbutable amounts
Total non assessable amounts (D)

For further information regarding the treatment of these amounts, refer to the ATO website ato.gov.au/Forms/ Guide to Capital Gains Tax 2024

4.6 Foreign source income

All foreign income reported in this section other than conduit foreign income received through a trust.

Foreign entities	
CFC income	
Foreign source income and foreign assets or property	
Assessable foreign source income	20E
Other net foreign source income	20M
Australian franking credits from a New Zealand franking company	20F
Foreign income tax offset	20O

Foreign income comprises assessable foreign dividend and interest received or attributed from your direct equity, managed fund or unit trust investments. Foreign income also includes foreign interest from interest securities denominated in a foreign currency.

Any foreign income received other than that defined above will be classified as other assessable foreign income. Foreign income is gross of any foreign income tax (including withholding tax) paid in the relevant foreign country. The rate of withholding tax applied may vary according to the relevant legislation and any treaty applicable to the relevant foreign country. You may be entitled to claim a non-refundable Foreign Income Tax Offset (FITO) equal to the lesser of the foreign tax paid or the Australian tax payable on your foreign income received.

We recommend that you seek independent advice from your adviser to determine your eligibility to claim a FITO. If you have international investments, you may have received income in a currency other than Australian dollars (AUD), which was not converted into AUD. Mason Stevens has reported both the local currency and AUD equivalent value of the income in this report. The AUD equivalent value is based on the exchange rate on the payment date of income received.

4.7 Foreign exchange gains and losses

Certain transactions may give rise to foreign exchange gains and losses. If you have traded in foreign currencies or you have purchased or sold international investments, you may have reportable foreign exchange gains or losses.

Foreign currency amounts must generally be converted to AUD for Australian income tax purposes. There are rules that specify which exchange rates to use to convert these amounts. Generally, these rules require an amount to be converted at the exchange rate prevailing at the time of a transaction or at an average rate.

Mason Stevens calculates foreign exchange gains and losses in two parts:

1. Applying the changes in the exchange rate between trade and settlement dates (for investments) and, tax and pay date (for income).
2. Applying the difference in exchange rate between the cost of the foreign cash and the exchange rate on settlement or payment date.

Tax parcel matching method on foreign cash is on a first in first out basis (FIFO).

Any foreign exchange gains will be reported in “Other income” and any foreign exchange losses will be reported in “Other deductions”.

5. Capital gains tax

Capital gains tax (CGT) is the tax you pay on profits from selling assets. Capital gains forms part of your overall assessable income. You report capital gains and capital losses in your income tax return and pay tax on your capital gains.

This section of Part A is a consolidation of information from trust distributions as well as sale of non-income securities in your account.

Capital Gains	
Total current year capital gains	18H
Net capital gain	18A
Net capital losses carried forward to later income years	18V

5.1 Realising a capital gain or loss

When you dispose of an asset for more than it cost you to acquire it, you have a capital gain which you may pay tax on. When you dispose of an asset for less than it cost you to acquire it, you have a capital loss. A CGT event may occur if you:

- redeem units in a managed fund by switching them from one fund to another fund
- make an in-specie transfer of an asset where there is a change in beneficial ownership
- accept an offer from a company to buy back your shares
- receive a distribution (other than a dividend) from a unit trust or managed fund
- receive non-assessable payments from a company
- own shares in a company that is taken over by or merges with another company
- own shares in a company that is placed in liquidation or administration and the shares (or other financial instruments) are declared worthless by the liquidator or administrator.

Net capital gains are:

- your total capital gains
- less any capital losses
- less any discount you are entitled to on your gains.

The detail of your capital gains/losses are reported in two sections:

1. *Realised Capital Gains and Loss* for non-income securities, and
2. *Total Trust Distributions – Capital* for trust capital distributions.

CGT concession or *Other capital gains distribution amounts* received from an AMIT refer to the non-taxable portion of a capital gain, as reported by the fund manager. *CGT concession* amounts will be reported in Part B of this report and also included in *Net Capital Gains*.

5.2 Discountable gain

A CGT discount may be applicable for individuals, trusts and complying superannuation funds. This discount will be reported in Part B under *Discounted capital gains*. Companies are not eligible for the CGT discount. Capital losses must be applied against gross capital gains before any discount is applied.

The discountable capital gains displayed in the *Realised Capital Gains and Losses* report reflect assets owned by the taxpayer for at least 12 months before disposal.

Discounted capital gains distributed by a managed fund must be “grossed up” before capital losses and the appropriate capital gains tax (CGT) discount rate are applied. The grossed-up factor and the discount applicable to the grossed-up capital gain (if any) will depend on your entity type for income tax purposes.

Refer to the section above in this Guide for the applicable concessions for different entity types.

5.3 Non-discountable gain

The non–discountable gain represents capital gains made on disposal of realised assets held for less than 12 months. Any capital gains received that are not discounted capital gains will be classified as “Capital gains other method”.

5.4 Reduced cost base

The reduced cost base reported for your shares, managed funds, unit trusts or securities may differ from the acquisition cost.

With respect to a non-AMIT, the reduced cost base is calculated as the acquisition cost of your investment less capital payments received (eg. tax deferred income). With respect to an AMIT, the reduced cost base is calculated as the acquisition cost of your investment less the cost base adjustments communicated in the AMMA statements received from the AMIT.

If a cost base reduction would cause your cost base to be negative, the cost base is reduced to zero and a capital gain is recorded for the difference.

5.5 CGT loss

A loss indicates that the sales proceeds of a CGT asset are less than the reduced cost base.

6. Fees and expenses

The “Expense statement” section of the Annual Report shows expenses paid from your account such as administration fees, adviser fees and management fees.

Fees paid for financial services or products you have received are inclusive of Goods and Services Tax (GST) less any input tax credits and reduced input tax credits (RITC). RITC are unique to the Australian GST system that allows partial recovery of input tax credits to be made where the credits relate to certain financial supplies.

This section does not list transaction costs charged for trades which occurred during the period. Specific transaction fees inclusive of GST less RITC applied to transaction costs are shown on each Trade Advice sent to you and which are also listed in your Cash transactions report and Expenses report. These amounts, where applicable, increase the acquisition cost or reduce the proceeds on disposal of the asset being traded.

This section shows the expenses charged to your account in the income tax year including any realised trading and foreign exchange losses made on disposal as described in the Other Income section. These expenses may be deducted against the assessable income you have received. Please seek independent tax advice regarding the deductibility of these expenses.

The total of all these fees and expenses are a component reported under “Other deductions” in Part A of the Annual Report. Also included in “Other deductions” are all foreign exchange losses and other non-capital losses allowable.

Deductions	
Other deductions not claimable elsewhere	D15J

Other deductions
Other allowable deductions - Losses on Non-Capital
Other allowable deductions - FX Losses on Cash
Other allowable deductions - FX Losses on Trade Settlement
Other allowable deductions - Fee Expense
Total Other deductions – not claimable elsewhere

7. Treatment of specific securities and corporate actions

7.1 Tax treatment of certain securities

7.1.1 Listed Warrants

In relation to any listed warrants that you may have held for the period, you may need additional information to complete your income tax return. We will consult the issuer and will assist you in obtaining this information upon request. There may be an additional cost payable by you in order to provide more detailed information.

7.1.2 Stapled securities

Stapled securities are created when two or more different securities are legally bound together so that they cannot be sold separately. Many different types of securities can be stapled together. For example, many property trusts have their units stapled to the shares of companies with which they are closely associated.

Although a stapled security must be dealt with as a whole, the individual securities that are stapled are treated separately for tax purposes. For example, if a share in a company and a unit of a unit trust are stapled, you continue to state dividends from the company and trust distributions from the trust separately in your tax return. For CGT purposes you need to apportion the cost of each stapled security and the proceeds on the sale of each stapled security over the separate assets that make up the stapled security. We apportion the cost on the basis advised by the product issuer, and we apportion the cash distributions and income across the underlying securities as advised by the issuer. The source of this allocation is contained in the annual statements which are usually available on the product issuer's website.

7.2 Return of capital and corporate actions

Return of capital refers to capital payments credited back to shareholders. Returns of capital received from listed and unlisted trusts will be reported as tax deferred income.

Corporate actions may be mandatory or optional and may have capital gains or income consequences. They are recorded and reported in your Annual Report as appropriate, given the particular circumstances. Where available, information received from the entity executing the corporate action as well as other sources establishes the capital or income consequences utilised.

If there is an ATO ruling with respect to a corporate action, Mason Stevens will treat the corporate action as published by the ATO, to the best of our knowledge. If no ATO ruling has been made, the market convention as interpreted by Mason Stevens will apply. There are instances where a tax ruling is issued with retroactive application after the Annual Report is released. If we become aware of such instances, we will inform your adviser.

Corporate actions which may affect the securities you hold include:

- Merger or takeover
- Bonus shares and options
- Dividend Reinvestment plans
- Demerger
- Share buy-back
- In specie distribution
- Stock split

Please seek independent professional tax advice regarding corporate actions which have been executed on any securities held by you and are relevant in your situation. We have included links below to specific ATO guidance on some complicated corporate action events.

7.2.1 Return of capital – the ATO usually issues a ruling applicable to circumstances of each return of capital of listed Australian securities. Please refer the ATO website for the applicable ruling if you have received a return of capital during the tax year from an Australian listed security.

7.2.2 Issue of bonus shares and options **Bonus shares | Australian Taxation Office (ato.gov.au)**

7.2.3 Dividend reinvestment plans **Dividend reinvestment plans | Australian Taxation Office (ato.gov.au)**

7.2.4 Share buy-backs **Share buy-backs | Australian Taxation Office (ato.gov.au)**

7.2.5 Rollover relief for capital gains and losses **Using capital losses to reduce capital gains | Australian**

Taxation Office (ato.gov.au)

7.2.6 Scrip for scrip rollover relief **ESS – Rollover relief | Australian Taxation Office (ato.gov.au)**

7.2.7 Demerge rollover relief **Demergers CGT rollover for shareholders and unit holders | Australian Taxation Office (ato.gov.au)**

7.2.8 Class action process **Class rulings | Australian Taxation Office (ato.gov.au)**

7.2.9 Worthless shares and financial instruments **When you can claim losses on shares and units | Australian Taxation Office (ato.gov.au)**

Supplementary material

1 Portfolio Valuation Report
The Portfolio Valuation Report is included in your Annual Report showing the total value of your account based on trade date as at 30 June 2024. This report needs to be read in conjunction with the *receivable/ payable unsettled trades* and *receivable/payable unsettled income* sections of the Annual Report.

2 Capital Transactions Report
All capital transactions are included from 1 July to 30 June and are grouped by portfolio and currency on a trade date basis, including all purchases and sales as well as any capital corporate actions. Any unsettled transactions as at 30 June are included in the *receivable/payable unsettled trades* section of the Annual Report.

3 Cash Transactions Report
All cash transactions are included from 1 July to 30 June and are grouped by portfolio and currency on a settlement date basis. Any unsettled cash transactions as at 30 June are included in the *receivable/payable unsettled income* section of the Annual Report.

4 Unrealised Capital Gains and Losses Report
The report lists the investments held in your account and the details of each parcel transacted on your holdings. The details of each parcel include quantity of units or shares, date of purchase and the cost base, and reflects the estimated gains or losses that would be triggered if you disposed of any of the parcels. This report can help you make more informed decisions about which investments to hold, sell, or rebalance.