

TAX GUIDE 2019

A GUIDE TO YOUR 2019 ATTRIBUTION MANAGED INVESTMENT TRUST MEMBER ANNUAL STATEMENT

WELCOME TO YOUR TAX GUIDE 2019

This Tax Guide should be used with your 2019 Attribution Managed Investment Trust (AMIT) Annual Statement ('AMMA') to help you complete your income tax return relating to your ANZ investment.

FINANCIAL REPORTS AND TAX GUIDES

If you have received an Annual Tax Statement, this tax guide may not apply to you. The tax guide for an Annual Tax Statement is available online at anz.com>Personal>Investing & super>Resources>Financial Reports and Tax Guides

WHAT YOU WILL NEED

To complete your 2019 tax return, you will need a copy of the 2019 'ATO individual tax return'. You may also wish to refer to the 'ATO individual tax return instructions 2019' and the 'ATO individual tax return instructions supplement 2019'.

These publications and other useful publications are available from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) by visiting their website www.ato.gov.au or calling their Publication Ordering Service on 1300 720 092. Alternatively, you may download MyTax software from www.ato.gov.au

IMPORTANT INFORMATION TO CONSIDER BEFORE USING THIS TAX GUIDE

Your AMMA and this Tax Guide assume you are an Australian resident individual for tax purposes and hold your ANZ investment on capital account. If you are a non-resident individual, a part-year resident, a corporate investor, a superannuation fund or a trustee, please consult your tax adviser about the taxation treatment of your ANZ investment.

The Government enacted a new taxation regime for the taxation of eligible 'managed investment trusts' (MIT), known as the 'attribution managed investment trust (AMIT) regime. OnePath Funds Management Limited, as responsible entity made an election to treat the trust as an AMIT from 1 July 2017.

An important aspect of the AMIT tax regime is that tax is based on attribution. The taxable income of an AMIT will flow through to investors based on the amount and character of taxable income which the responsible entity 'attributes' to the investor, rather than based on the share of trust income to which the investor is presently entitled and is therefore

distributed. Attribution of income is made to investors on a fair and reasonable basis in accordance with the trust constitution. The taxable amounts disclosed in your AMMA reflect your attributable income.

Another important aspect of the AMIT Tax regime is that it enables upward cost base adjustments in the event that the amount distributed to an investor is lower than the taxable income that is attributed to that investor. It is no longer necessary for an AMIT to distribute cash equal to taxable income to ensure that double taxation does not arise. Therefore the trust may decide to accumulate cash, in which case the income will not be distributed but will be reflected in the upward adjustment to the cost base of the units.

Your AMMA includes information about the distributions paid to you and the taxable income attributed to you for the financial year ended 30 June 2019. You are required to include your attributed taxable income in your 2019 tax return.

You may have capital gains reported on your AMMA although you have not redeemed any units. This is because distributions you have received may include net capital gains associated with the sale of investments by the trust(s) in which you are invested.

If you have investments other than your ANZ investment, you will need to combine the taxable amounts from your other investments with the taxable amounts from your ANZ investment before completing your 2019 tax return.

In this Tax Guide we have provided information on all the amounts that may appear on your AMMA. Some of this information may not be relevant to your investment and may not appear on your AMMA.

HOW TO USE THIS TAX GUIDE

Your AMMA may consist of three sections:

- Tax return information.
- Detailed breakdown of distribution components.
- Taxable capital gains/loss on redemption of units.

This Tax Guide will take you step-by-step through the information in each section and explain how to use the information to complete your 2019 tax return.

This Tax Guide and your Statement do not take into account your personal circumstances and do not constitute tax advice and should not be relied upon as a substitute for tax advice. We recommend you seek your own independent tax advice to address your personal circumstances. If you have any questions relating to the investments you hold, please contact your financial adviser or Customer Services on 13 38 63.

DETAILED BREAKDOWN OF DISTRIBUTION COMPONENTS

This section provides a detailed breakdown of the attributed amounts that have been paid from your investment for the financial year. Refer to the 'taxable amount' column for income that has been attributed to you. The 'taxable amount' information from this section for each trust has been consolidated in the 'Tax return information' section of your AMMA for easy transfer to your tax return. You are not required to enter information from this section directly into your tax return. However, you may be required to use the information in this section to calculate your Capital Gains Tax liability.

For an explanation of the amounts that appear in the 'Detailed breakdown of attributed amounts section of your AMMA, please refer to the definitions provided below. Please note that not all of the amounts discussed below may be present on your AMMA, as only the amounts relevant to your investment will appear in your AMMA.

TERM DEPOSITS

Please note your investment income from your term deposit will be shown separately on the Annual Tax Statement. You will need to combine amounts shown on both tax statements to derive your total taxable income.

Gross interest

Interest from term deposits.

Interest deductions

Early withdrawal adjustment amount when a term deposit is withdrawn prior to maturity.

NON-PRIMARY PRODUCTION INCOME

Australian sourced income received through a trust, excluding capital gains and foreign income.

DETAILED BREAKDOWN OF DISTRIBUTION COMPONENTS			
	Distributed amount \$	Tax credits \$	Taxable amount \$
ANZ OA Blue Chip Imputation Trust			
ABN 16 159 286 645			
<i>Income and tax credits</i>			
Non-primary production income			
- Dividends – Unfranked	40.00		40.00
- Dividends – Unfranked CFI	0.00		0.00
- Interest	10.00		10.00
- Interest – s.128F WHT Exempt	0.00		0.00
- Rent	10.00		10.00
- Other Income	5.00		5.00
Franked Distributions			
- Dividends – Franked	70.00		70.00
- Franking Credit		30.00	30.00
Foreign Income			
- Foreign Income	85.00		85.00
- Foreign Income Tax Offset		10.00	10.00
- Franking Credit – NZ Company		5.00	5.00
<i>Capital Gains</i>			
- Capital Gains – Discount Method NTARP	35.00		35.00
- Capital Gains – Discount Method TARP	35.00		35.00
- Capital Gains – Indexation Method NTARP	30.00		30.00
- Capital Gains – Indexation Method TARP	30.00		30.00
- Capital Gains – Other Method NTARP	30.00		30.00
- Capital Gains – Other Method TARP	0.00		0.00
- AMIT CGT gross up amount		0.00	70.00
Other non-assessable amounts			
	98.00		
Total Distribution	478.00		
AMIT cost base adjustment – increase/(decrease)	(98.00)		

This example is provided for illustrative purposes only.

Unfranked dividends

Dividends paid by an Australian company on which tax has not been paid. There is no franking credit attached to unfranked dividends.

Unfranked CFI dividends

Any part of unfranked dividends made 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 on unfranked CFI dividends.

Interest

Income on cash deposits and fixed interest securities.

Interest – s128F Wht Exempt

Income on certain interest securities that is eligible for exemption from withholding tax under section 128F.

Rent

Rental income that is received from properties held directly and/or indirectly by the trust.

Other income

Australian income that may include gains on disposal of assets of a revenue nature such as fixed interest securities.

FRANKED DISTRIBUTIONS

Franked dividends

Dividend income from an Australian company on which income tax has been paid. The dividend comes with a franking credit.

Franking credits

The credit for the tax that an Australian company has already paid on its earnings, before these earnings are paid to you. Australian residents may use these franking credits to offset tax payable on their taxable income and may also claim them back from the ATO if they have no tax payable and/or excess credits. Please refer to the ATO publication 'You and your shares 2017' to determine the application of the Holding period rule and your ability to claim these credits.

FOREIGN INCOME

Foreign income

Includes interest, dividends, revenue gains, foreign exchange gains or other income earned on investments held overseas.

Foreign income tax offset

Tax paid in a foreign country on foreign income. The credit may offset Australian tax payable on the foreign income. Please refer to Question 20 of the 'Individual tax return instructions supplement 2019' for further information.

You will need to refer to the ATO publication 'Guide to foreign income tax offset rules 2019' in order to calculate the total amount of foreign income tax offsets you are entitled to claim.

Franking credits – New Zealand franking 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.

Please refer to question 20 of the 'individual tax return instructions supplement 2019' for further information. To check your eligibility to claim these Australian franking credits please refer to the ATO publication 'You and your shares 2019'.

CAPITAL GAINS

Capital gains – discount method TARP

The net capital gain on investments that relates to Taxable Australian Real Property (TARP) and held for at least 12 months. These gains are eligible for the 50% CGT discount, and this discount has been applied. You will need to multiply this amount by two to determine your gross discount capital gain (i.e. gross it up by the "AMIT CGT gross up amount"; refer to comments below) if you need to apply capital losses or apply an alternative CGT discount rate. Individuals are eligible for a 50% CGT discount. Complying superannuation funds and complying superannuation class of a life insurance company are eligible for a 33⅓% CGT discount. Companies are not eligible for the CGT discount.

The 50% CGT discount is not applicable for non-residents on capital gains accrued after 8 May 2012. Non-resident investors may need to determine their CGT position taking this into account. We recommend you seek tax advice specific to your individual circumstances.

Capital gains – discount method NTARP

The net capital gain on investments that relates to Non-Taxable Australian Real Property (NTARP) and held for at least 12 months. These gains are eligible for the 50% CGT discount, and this discount has been applied. If you need to apply capital losses or apply an alternative CGT discount rate. Individuals are eligible for a 50% CGT discount, you will need to multiply this amount by two to determine your gross discount capital gain (i.e. gross it up by the "AMIT CGT gross up amount", refer to comments below). Complying Superannuation funds and complying superannuation class of a life insurance company are eligible for a 33⅓% CGT discount. Companies are not eligible for the CGT discount. Non-residents of Australia are not required to pay Australian tax on capital gains that relate to NTARP.

AMIT CGT Gross Up Amount

As noted above, this is the amount required to "gross up" your TARP and NTARP discount capital gain to work out the gross discount capital gain. This amount can be used to gross up discount gain for loss offset purposes or to apply an alternative discount rate.

Capital gains – indexation method TARP

The net capital gain on investments that were TARP, purchased before 21 September 1999 and held for at least 12 months. The indexation method calculates the capital gain using an 'indexed cost base' which is indexed up to 30 September 1999. Where investments are purchased before 21 September 1999 and held for at least 12 months, the indexation or discount method can be used to calculate the net capital gain.

Capital gains – indexation method NTARP

The net capital gain on investments that were NTARP, purchased before 21 September 1999 and held for at least 12 months. The indexation method calculates the capital gain using an 'indexed cost base' which is indexed up to 30 September 1999. Where investments were purchased before 21 September 1999 and held for at least 12 months, the indexation or discount method can be used to calculate the net capital gain. Non-residents of Australia are not required to pay Australian tax on capital gains that relate to NTARP.

Capital gains – other method TARP

The net capital gain on investments that were TARP and sold within 12 months of purchase. These short-term capital gains are not eligible for indexation or discount.

Capital gains – other method NTARP

The net capital gain on investments that were NTARP and sold within 12 months of purchase. These short-term capital gains are not eligible for indexation or discount. Non-residents of Australia are not required to pay Australian tax on capital gains that relate to NTARP.

OTHER NON ASSESSABLE AMOUNT

This amount includes tax free, tax deferred, CGT concession and return of capital amounts.

Non-assessable amounts are not immediately assessable at the time of distribution. However, they may result in an adjustment to the cost base and reduced cost base of your investments. These adjustments are referred to as the AMIT cost base adjustment amount.

TAX

TFN/ABN withholding tax

The tax is withheld at the highest marginal tax rate when a Tax File Number (TFN), a TFN exemption or an Australian Business Number (ABN) has not been provided to us.

Non-resident withholding tax – MIT

The tax withheld from Australian sourced income, rent and capital gains TARP paid to non-resident investors. Distributions of interest (subject to exemption under s128F), franked dividends and capital gains NTARP are not subject to this non-resident tax.

Non-resident withholding tax – others

The tax withheld on Australian sourced unfranked dividends and interest paid to non-resident investors.

REBATES AND BONUS INTEREST

Management Fee rebates

The payment of a Management Fee rebate arises where the Management Fee charged to a trust is higher than the Management Fee applicable to your investment. The Management Fee rebate is paid to you as additional units or cash.

Other rebates

These are rebates of ongoing commissions that are payable to your financial adviser, and are paid as additional units if your financial adviser elects to rebate their ongoing commission to you.

AMIT COST BASE ADJUSTMENT

Under the AMIT regime, the cost base and reduced cost base of the units that you hold in each of your trust investments may go up or down in an income year if the taxable and non-assessable non-exempt ("NANE") income of the trust that is attributed to you is different to your cash distribution from the trust and tax offsets attributed to you by the trustee of the trust.

If the taxable income (including your AMIT CGT gross up amount) of a trust that is attributed to you is more than your cash distribution and tax offsets attributed for an income year, you will have an '**AMIT cost base adjustment – increase**' amount which increases the cost base and reduced cost base of the units that you hold in the trust.

If the taxable and non-assessable income (including a double of the discounted capital gain component) of a trust that is attributed to you is less than your cash distribution and tax offsets for an income year, you will have an '**AMIT cost base adjustment – decrease**' amount which reduces the cost base and reduced cost base of the units that you hold in the trust.

If your '**AMIT cost base net amount – decrease**' amount for an income year exceeds the cost base of your units in the trust, your cost base and reduced cost base will be reduced to nil and the excess will give rise to a capital gain for that income year.

Your '**AMIT cost base adjustment – increase**' amount or '**AMIT cost base adjustment – decrease**' amount in relation to each of your trust investments for the year ended 30 June 2019 is stated in your 2019 AMIT Member Annual Statement.

If the '**AMIT cost base adjustment – decrease**' exceeds the cost base of the units that you hold in the trust, your cost base and reduced cost base will be reduced to nil and the excess will give rise to a capital gain.

OTHER IMPORTANT TAXATION INFORMATION

Capital losses

A capital loss occurs when the reduced cost base of an investment exceeds the capital proceeds on disposal of the investment. Capital losses can only be offset against current year capital gains or carried forward to offset future capital gains.

Adviser Service Fee

You may elect to pay your financial adviser an Adviser Service Fee from your investment. This fee is deducted from your investment and is shown on your AMMA. The deductibility of this fee is unclear. We recommend you seek tax advice about the deductibility of any Adviser Service Fee you may have paid.

Refund of franking credits

If you do not have to lodge a 2019 tax return, but have received franking credits from your investment, you may be

entitled to a refund of franking credits. For information as to whether you are entitled to a refund of franking credits, please refer to the ATO Publication 'Application for refund of franking credits for individuals 2019'. If you are using the ATO automated entry service please be advised their system uses an integrity ratio check which may not accept the information on your AMMA and best to submit using the form. Please talk to your tax adviser or contact the ATO on 13 28 61 and refer to the information provided in the section 'Tax information for individuals not lodging a tax return'.

TAXABLE CAPITAL GAINS/LOSS ON REDEMPTION OF UNITS

TAXABLE CAPITAL GAINS/LOSS ON REDEMPTION OF UNITS								
Name of Trust	Issue date	Investment amount	Withdrawal date	Withdrawal amount	Capital Gains Other	Capital Gains Indexation	Capital Gains Discounted	Capital Loss
ANZ OA Blue Chip Imputation Trust	11/06/1998	\$10,000.00	01/02/2019	\$10,472.79		\$298.25	\$249.51	
	14/07/1998	\$249.66	01/02/2019	\$255.57		\$2.26	\$3.26	
	02/01/1998	\$67.45	01/02/2019	\$71.83		\$3.68	\$2.25	
	06/01/1998	\$93.48	01/02/2019	\$93.27				(\$0.21)
	06/04/1998	\$43.44	01/02/2019	\$41.98				(\$1.42)

The capital gain shown in the Capital Gains Discounted column is after a 50% discount has been applied.

Your investment amount may not be the same as your tax cost base. Therefore, your Withdrawal amount less your Investment amount may not equal your Capital Gain or Capital Loss.

Please refer to your Tax Guide 2019 for further information regarding this AMMA and how to complete your 2019 individual tax return.

PLEASE RETAIN THIS STATEMENT FOR INCOME TAX PURPOSES.

This example is provided for illustrative purposes only. This Statement was previously called the 'Consolidated Tax Statement'.

This section of your AMMA details the CGT information resulting from redemption of units from your investment throughout the financial year. A redemption of units can occur when you request to withdraw money, switch between investment funds or pay a fee from your investment. If you have not had a redemption of units processed from your investment that has resulted in a capital gain or loss, you will not have a 'Taxable capital gains/loss on redemption of units' section in your AMMA and you can disregard the information in this section of this Tax Guide.

If a redemption of units has been processed, the 'Total current year capital gains' (tax return label 18H) and 'Net capital gain' (tax return label 18A) fields in the 'Tax return information' section of your AMMA will be populated with a # symbol. To calculate the amounts required for these tax return labels, please follow the steps provided below. You may require some paper to complete the necessary calculations.

Where a redemption of units has resulted in a zero capital gain, this transaction is not reported in the 'Taxable capital gains/loss

on redemption of units' section of your AMMA and you are not required to calculate a capital gain or loss.

If you have made a capital gain or loss from other investments outside of your ANZ investment, you will need to take these into account when calculating your Capital Gains Tax liability.

For investors in the ANZ Cash Plus Fund, ANZ Direct Managed Investments, ANZ Master Trusts, ANZ OA OnePath Select Leaders Trust, ANZ Property Securities Fund, ANZ Cash Advantage and investors with commencement dates prior to 1 June 2003 in ANZ OneAnswer Investment Portfolio, capital gains on the redemption of units are not reported. This information will need to be determined from your transaction records.

For investors who have received a transfer of units due to death, and subsequently redeem their units, capital gains and/or losses on the redemption of units are not reported. This information will need to be determined from your transaction records.

FOR TAXPAYERS WHO DO NOT HAVE ANY CURRENT YEAR OR CARRIED FORWARD CAPITAL LOSSES

Step 1 – Complete Question 18G of the tax return

2019 Individual Tax Return	Action Required
Question 18, Label G, "Did you have a capital gains tax event during the year?"	Print Y at Label G

Step 2 – Calculation of capital gains

Reference	Capital gains other	Capital gains Indexation	Capital gains discount
the "Taxable capital gains/loss on redemption of units" section	(A1) amount: Total of the amounts shown in the 'Capital gains other' column.	(B1) amount: Where you have an amount in both 'Capital gains indexation' and 'Capital gains discounted' columns, choose the lowest amount in either column. Where there is only an amount in the 'Capital gains indexation' column you must select that amount. Add together the amounts you have selected in the 'Capital gains indexation' column to get a subtotal.	(C1) amount: Where you have an amount in both 'Capital gains indexation' and 'Capital gains discounted' columns, choose the lowest amount in either column. Where there is only an amount in the 'Capital gains discounted' column you must select that amount. Add together the amounts you have selected in the 'Capital gains discount' column to get a subtotal.

Reference	Capital gains other	Capital gains Indexation	Capital gains discount
the 'Detailed breakdown of distribution components' section of your AMMA. <i>(If you have more than one investment fund this information may appear across multiple pages. Please ensure you include the information for all the investment funds that appear on your AMMA.)</i>	(A2) amount: Total of the amounts labelled 'Capital gains – other method TARP and/or NTARP'.	(B2) amount: Total of the amounts labelled 'Capital gains – indexation method TARP and/or NTARP'.	(C2) amount: Total of the amounts labelled 'Capital gains – discount method TARP and/or NTARP'.
	(A1) + (A2) = (A) amount	(B1) + (B2) = (B) amount	(C1) + (C2) = (C) amount

Step 3 – Completing question 18

2019 Individual Tax Return	Action Required
Question 18, Label H, Total capital year capital gains	Enter the sum of (A) + (B) + ((C) x 2)
Question 18, Label A, Net capital gain	Enter the sum of (A) + (B) + (C)

Question 18 of your 2019 individual tax return is now complete.

FOR TAXPAYERS WHO HAVE CURRENT YEAR OR CARRIED FORWARD CAPITAL LOSSES

Step 1 – Completing Question 18G

2019 Individual Tax Return	Action Required
Question 18, Label G, "Did you have a capital gains tax event during the year?"	Print Y at Label G

Step 2 – Calculating your capital loss

Refer to the 'Taxable capital gains/loss on redemption of units' section of your AMMA. Take the total of the amounts shown in the 'Capital loss' column and add any other capital losses from current and previous years to calculate your total capital loss.

Step 3 – Calculating your sub-total capital gains

Reference	Capital gains other	Capital gains Indexation	Capital gains discount
the 'Detailed breakdown of distribution components' section of your AMMA. <i>(If you have more than one investment fund this information may appear across multiple pages. Please ensure you include the information for all the investment funds that appear on your AMMA.)</i>	(A1) amount: Total of the amounts labelled 'Capital gains – other method TARP and/or NTARP'.	(B1) amount: Total of the amounts labelled 'Capital gains – indexation method TARP and/or NTARP'.	(C1) amount: Total of the amounts labelled 'Capital gains – discount method TARP and/or NTARP'.
the "Taxable capital gains/loss on redemption of units" section	(A2) amount: Total of the amounts shown in the 'Capital gains other' column.	(B2) amount: Where you have an amount in both 'Capital gains indexation' and 'Capital gains discounted' columns, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If total capital losses (from step 2) exceeds the sum of (A1) + (B1) + (A2) amounts, choose the "capital gains indexation" amount if: $(A1) + (B1) + (A2) + \text{"capital gains indexation amount"} - \text{capital losses is less than } ((A1) + (B1) + (A2) + \text{"capital gains discount"} \times 2)/2; \text{ or}$ If total capital losses (from step 2) is less than or equal to the sum of (A1) + (B1) + (A2), choose the "capital gains indexation" if it is less than the "capital gains discount" amount. 	(C2) amount: Where you have an amount in both 'Capital gains indexation' and 'Capital gains discounted' columns, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If total capital losses (from step 2) exceeds the sum of (A1) + (B1) + (A2) amounts, choose the "capital gains discount" amount if: $((A1) + (B1) + (A2) + \text{"capital gains discount"} \times 2)/2 \text{ is less than } (A1) + (B1) + (A2) + \text{"capital gains indexation amount"} - \text{capital losses}; \text{ or}$ If total capital losses (from step 2) is less than or equal to the sum of (A1) + (B1) + (A2), choose the "capital gains discount" amount if it is less than the "capital gains indexation".

Reference	Capital gains other	Capital gains Indexation	Capital gains discount
the "Taxable capital gains/loss on redemption of units" section (continued)	(A2) amount: Total of the amounts shown in the 'Capital gains other' column. (continued)	If the answer to the above are "no", do not choose the "capital gains indexation" amount (i.e. choose the "capital gains discount" amount instead). Where there is only an amount in one column you must select that amount. Add together the amounts you have selected in the 'Capital gains indexation' column to get a subtotal.	(If answer to the above are "no", do not choose the "capital gains discount" amount (i.e. choose the "capital gains indexation" amount instead). Where there is only an amount in one column you must select that amount. Add together the amounts you have selected in the 'Capital gains discount' column to get a subtotal.
Sum of the above amounts	(A1) + (A2) = (A) amount	(B1) + (B2) = (B) amount	(C1) + (C2) = (C) amount

Step 4 – Calculating your total current year capital gains

2019 Individual Tax Return	Action Required
Question 18, Label H, Total current year capital gains	Enter the sum of (A) + (B) + ((C) x 2)

Step 5A – Calculating your net current year capital gains & capital losses carried forward

If:	2019 Individual Tax Return section	Further Action
Total capital losses = sum of (A) + (B) + ((C) x 2)	Disclose "nil" at Question 18, Label A 'Net capital gain'	No further action required, question 18 of your 2019 individual tax return is now complete.
Total capital losses > sum of (A) + (B) + ((C) x 2)	Disclose "nil" at Question 18, Label A 'Net capital gain' Subtract the sum of (A) + (B) + ((C) x 2) from 'Total capital losses' and put the result in Question 18, Label V : 'Net capital losses carried forward to later income years.'	
Total capital losses < sum of (A) + (B) + ((C) x 2)	N/A	Proceed to step 5B

Step 5B

If:	2019 Individual Tax Return section	Further Action
Total capital losses =/< the sum of (A) + (B)	Enter the result of the following in Question 18, Label A 'Net capital gain': (A) + (B) + (C) – total capital losses	No further action required, question 18 of your 2019 individual tax return is now complete.
Total capital losses > the sum of (A) + (B)	Enter the result of the following in Question 18, Label A 'Net capital gain': [(A) + (B) + ((C) x 2) - total capital losses]/2	



Call 13 38 63 weekdays between 8.30am and 6.30pm (AEST)



Email
customer@onepath.com.au



Visit
anz.com

OnePath Funds Management Limited (ABN 21 003 002 800, AFSL 238 342) is the issuer of this document.

The issuer is a wholly owned subsidiary of Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited (ABN 11 005 357 522) (ANZ). ANZ is an authorised deposit taking institution (Bank) under the *Banking Act 1959* (Cth). Although the issuer is owned by ANZ it is not a Bank. Except as described in the relevant Product Disclosure Statement (PDS), an investment with the issuer is not a deposit or other liability of ANZ or its related group companies and none of them stands behind or guarantees the issuer or the capital and performance of your investment. Your investment is subject to investment risk, including possible repayment delays and loss of income and principal invested.

The information is current at 30 June 2019, but may be 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 13 38 63 for a copy 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 relating to your investment with the issuer. This information is based on our views of the current interpretations of tax law, which may change over time. The case study used in this document is hypothetical and is not meant to illustrate the circumstances of any particular individual.

OnePath Funds Management Limited 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.

You should read the relevant PDS and product and other updates available at anz.com and consider whether the product is right for you before making a decision to acquire or continue to hold the product.