

Guide to Taxation

For the Westpac Protected
Equity Loan facility (Westpac PEL).



We're here to help

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General

This guide is designed to provide investors with a general outline of the likely tax consequences in relation to interest paid and dividends, attributions and distributions derived from investing in a Westpac PEL. Investors should be aware that the actual tax consequences may differ depending on their individual circumstances. This guide should not be interpreted as tax advice to any investor, and has been prepared without taking account of your objectives, financial situation or needs. Because of this, before acting on this information, consider its appropriateness, and seek independent advice as necessary.

This guide is only relevant for a person who:

- is an Australian resident taxpayer including individuals, companies, trusts and complying superannuation funds who is not subject to the TOFA regime in Division 230 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997 (1997 Act)*;
- holds their interest in the Securities on capital account and does not, for example, consider an investor who holds their interest in the Securities in the course of a business that involves trading in financial instruments or securities;

- enters into the Westpac PEL and acquires the Securities for the purposes of deriving assessable income. In this regard, it is expected that assessable dividends and/or trust distributions or attributions will be received by Investors in relation to the Securities; and
- where the Securities are units in a trust, the trust will have 300 or more beneficiaries and is a widely held unit trust for the purposes of the provisions of the tax law dealing with deductions for prepaid interest.

Westpac does not provide taxation advice and Investors should seek professional taxation advice when preparing their income tax return. For further information in relation to the tax implications of this product, please refer to the Tax Opinion included in the relevant Product Disclosure Statement (**PDS**).

Interest Deductibility

Division 247 of the 1997 Act applies to certain capital protected borrowings entered into on or after 1 July 2007. The amount reasonably attributable to the cost of capital protection will effectively reduce the amount of interest which would otherwise be deductible for investors. Division 247 effectively caps an investor's interest deductions by reference to a benchmark rate of interest. To the extent that the interest paid by the investor on a capital protected loan exceeds what would have been incurred if the benchmark rate (**Benchmark Rate**) had applied, the excess is not deductible (but instead will form part of the capital gains tax cost base of their put option).

The Benchmark Rate is currently the Reserve Bank of Australia's (**RBA**) Indicator Lending Rate for Standard Variable Housing Loans – Investor, plus 100 basis points (1%) as set out in the table below.

To the extent you have used the Loan to acquire securities for the purpose of producing assessable income other than capital gains, the deductible interest is the lesser of:

- (i) The actual amount of interest charged by Westpac (whether payable annually in advance or monthly in arrears or payable on any applicable interest loan); and
- (ii) The amount of interest that would have been incurred if the applicable Benchmark Rate set out in the table below had applied to the loan.

The applicable Benchmark Rate should be the Benchmark Rate at the time of commencement of the relevant Fixed Rate or Annually Resetting Rate.

Month	Benchmark rate	Month	Benchmark rate	Month	Benchmark rate
July 2022	7.35%	November 2022	8.85%	March 2023	9.60%
August 2022	7.85%	December 2022	9.10%	April 2023	9.60%
September 2022	8.35%	January 2023	9.10%	May 2023	9.85%
October 2022	8.60%	February 2023	9.35%	June 2023	10.10%

On 11 September 2015 the Reserve Bank of Australia (**RBA**) published, for the first time, two indicator lending rates for standard variable housing loans – one for Owner-occupier and one for Investor loans. These indicator lending rates replaced the Standard Variable Housing Loans indicator rate that is referred to in the capital protected borrowing rules. The Australian Taxation Office released Taxation Determination TD 2016/10 (the **Determination**) on 22 June 2016 which expresses the Commissioner of Taxation's view that the indicator lending rate that should be used for the purpose of the capital protected borrowing rules is the RBA's Indicator Lending Rate for Standard Variable Housing Loans – Investor. The Determination applies from 11 September 2015. The table above reflects the Commissioner's view in the Determination.

Where you have elected to pay the Capital Protection Fee as a component of the interest rate, the interest amount in your Westpac PEL Loan Annual Statement includes interest and the amount reasonably attributable to the cost of capital protection.

In these circumstances, the amount reasonably attributable to the cost of capital protection for an income year under Division 247 in respect of the Loan, which will form part of the cost of your Put Option, should be equal to the excess (if any) of:

1. The interest for that income year (e.g. whether payable annually in advance, or monthly in arrears, or payable on the Interest Loan); over,
2. an amount (the **Benchmark Amount**) that would have been incurred if the applicable Benchmark Rate had applied to the loan.

Where you elected to pay the Capital Protection Fee upfront at the time of entering the Westpac PEL, that amount will form part of the cost of your Put Option. Generally the interest amount in your Westpac PEL Loan Annual Statement does not include an amount reasonably attributable to the cost of capital protection. However, in the event that you are also denied a deduction for a portion of interest as a result of Division 247, then that amount would also be included in the cost of your Put Option.

In the event that an acquisition occurs at a time when the underlying security price is less than the Completion Payment, investors should seek independent taxation advice specific to their circumstances as the taxation consequences set out in this statement may require modification.

Timing of deduction for prepaid interest

For certain individuals (who are not carrying on a business) and small business taxpayers, the prepaid interest that is not reasonably attributable to the cost of capital protection should be deductible in full in the income year in which the interest payment is made if the interest period is 12 months or less and ends before the end of the following income year (which, relevantly, should be the case where the Interest is payable annually in advance).

For other investors, the deduction for the interest may be required to be apportioned over the period to which the interest relates.

Investors should obtain independent legal and taxation advice in relation to the timing of any deduction for Interest which takes into account the relevant Investor's individual facts and circumstances.

Dividends, Distributions and Attributions

Dividends and trust distributions paid with respect to Securities are assessable to you. Income attributed by an Underlying Security that is an Attribution Managed investment Trust (**AMIT**) is also assessable to you even if part or all of it is not paid in cash.

Where dividends are wholly or partially 'franked' and you are a 'qualified person' in relation to the dividends, you are required to include an additional amount (representing the franking credits) in your assessable income and are entitled to a tax offset equal to this additional amount. The tax offset will reduce your tax liability and, in certain circumstances, an individual, superannuation fund or tax exempt entity may be entitled to a tax refund. You may be denied the franking credits in respect of distributions received where you have not held the interest in the underlying securities 'at risk' for a continuous period of 45 days (or 90 days if the shares are preference shares) over the prescribed period. You should seek your own taxation advice in relation to the potential application of these provisions.

Where a trust distribution/attribution includes an amount on which the trustee has paid foreign income tax, you may be entitled to the foreign income tax offset (**FITO**) if the foreign income tax is paid in respect of an amount that is included in your assessable income. Where only a portion of the amount in respect of which foreign income tax has been paid is included in your assessable income (e.g. due to the operation of the CGT discount), only that portion of the foreign income tax may count towards the FITO.

From 1 July 2019, the new component of Non-concessional MIT income (**NCMI**) and Excluded from Non-concessional MIT income (**ENCMI**) are introduced. This impacts foreign investors' access to tax concessions by increasing Managed Investment Trust (**MIT**) withholding tax rate on Non-concessional MIT income (**NCMI**) to 30%. The withholding tax rate on ENCMI and other MIT income remain the same at 15% for most foreign investors in an Exchange of Information country or 30% for foreign investors in a non-Exchange of Information country. The amount that is attributable to NCMI and ENCMI, if any, are disclosed in your Investor Annual Income Summary. Trusts and partnerships must disclose these components in their income tax return.

If the Underlying Securities are or include units in an AMIT, listed trust, exchange traded fund (**ETF**) or stapled security (e.g. **STW**), attributions from the AMIT and distributions from the trust, ETF or stapled security should have the same character as the amounts derived by the AMIT, trust, ETF or stapled security (e.g. they may include capital gains, foreign tax credits or franked dividends). The tax composition of attributions from AMITs, distributions from trusts, ETFs or stapled securities is contained in your Investor Annual Income Summary. You should refer to the Tax section of the relevant PDS for further details on the tax treatment of these attributions or distributions.

Things you should know

This Guide is provided for information purposes only and does not constitute taxation advice. Westpac Banking Corporation does not provide taxation advice and we recommend that you speak to your professional taxation adviser when preparing your income tax return. This Guide is based on current taxation laws and interpretations and has been prepared with the assistance of KPMG. The information contained in this Guide is current as at 26 July 2023.

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Westpac acknowledges the traditional owners as the custodians of this land, recognising their connection to land, waters and community. We pay our respect to Australia's First Peoples, and to their Elders, past and present.

Things you should know: The Westpac Protected Equity Loan facility (Westpac PEL) is offered by Westpac Banking Corporation (ABN 33 007 457 141, AFSL 233714) (Westpac, we, or us). The Product Disclosure Statement (PDS) relating to the Westpac PEL is available from westpac.com.au/peel, or by contacting Westpac Structured Investments on 1800 990 107 or structured.investments@westpac.com.au. It is important that you consider the PDS before making any investment decision in relation to Westpac PEL. This Guide has been prepared without taking account of your objectives, financial situation or needs and therefore you should consider its appropriateness before acting on any of the information in it. Capitalised terms used in this document have the same meaning given to them in the PDS unless the context otherwise requires.

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