

About this Reference Guide

This Reference Guide ("RG") has been prepared and issued by Equity Trustees Limited ("Equity Trustees", "we" or "Responsible Entity"). The information in this document forms part of the Product Disclosure Statement ("PDS") for the DMP Enhanced Income Trust ("Trust") dated 1 March 2021.

The information provided in this RG is for general information only and does not take into account your individual objectives, financial situation or needs. You should obtain financial and taxation advice tailored to your personal circumstances.

Updated information

Information in the PDS and this RG is subject to change. Before making an investment in the Trust, you should ensure that you have read the PDS and RG current as at the date of your investment.

You can request a copy of the PDS and RG by visiting www.sghiscock.com.au or by calling Mainstream Fund Services Pty Ltd on 1300 133 451 (Australia) or +61 2 8259 8888. A paper copy of the updated information will also be provided free of charge on request.

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Investment Manager

SG Hiscock & Company Limited
ABN 51 097 263 628
AFSL 240679

Sub-Investment Manager

DMP Asset Management Ltd
ABN 77 145 590 316
AFSL 383580
Phone: +613 9981 3300
Email: enquiries@dmpam.com.au
Website: www.sghiscock.com.au

Administrator

Mainstream Fund Services Pty Ltd
Unit Registry
GPO Box 4968
Sydney, NSW, 2001
Phone: 1300 133 451 or +61 2 8259 8888
Fax: +612 9251 3525
Email: SGHinvestorservices@mainstreamgroup.com
Website: www.mainstreamgroup.com

Responsible Entity

Equity Trustees Limited
ABN 46 004 031 298
AFSL 240975
GPO Box 2307
Melbourne VIC 3001
Phone: +613 8623 5000
Website: www.eqt.com.au/insto

1. Investing in the DMP Enhanced Income Trust

Application cut-off times

If we receive a correctly completed Application Form, identification documents (if applicable) and cleared application money:

- before 2pm (Melbourne time) on a Business Day and your application for units is accepted, you will generally receive the Application Price calculated for that Business Day; or
- on or after 2pm (Melbourne time) on a Business Day and your application for units is accepted, you will generally receive the Application Price calculated for the next Business Day.

Please see the PDS for information regarding how to apply.

Application terms

We will only start processing an application if:

- we consider that you have correctly completed the Application Form;
- you have provided us with the relevant identification documents if required; and
- we have received the application money (in cleared funds) stated in your Application Form.

Online applications

In addition to completing the hard copy Application Form that accompanies the relevant PDS, New Investors also have the option of completing an online version of the Application Form (please go to www.sghiscock.com.au for further instructions). The Online Application Form allows New Investors to complete the AML and KYC requirements online and to submit the application using an electronic signature. Please note that the Online Application Form is only available for New Investors and cannot be used by existing investors for additional investments.

BPay[®]

BPay[®] is available as a method of payment in the online banking portals of most Australian banks and financial institutions. We recommend that you contact your bank or financial institution to confirm that you can use BPay[®] to make a payment from your account, or if you are unable to locate BPay[®] in your online banking portal.

To facilitate the use of this service you will need to use your online banking service from your participating Australian financial institution.

You will be given your Customer Reference Number (CRN) when making an Online Application or after your initial application to allow you to make additional investments by using BPay[®]. Please take note that the BPay[®] facility is only available to:

- New Investors making an Online application or
- existing investors

When making the payment via BPay[®], you do not need to complete an Additional Investment Form. Please take note that the Biller Code is different for each fund.

You can obtain further information about your CRN from your managed fund online portal and the Fund Biller Codes by contacting SGH Investor Services directly on 1300 133 451 (Australia) or +61 2 8259 8888.

Direct Debit (for initial investment)

The Direct Debit facility is only available for initial investments. Your investment will receive value for the day that the funds clear. See the "Direct Debit Request Service Agreement below:

Direct Debit Service Agreement

The following is your Direct Debit Service Agreement with Mainstream Fund Services Pty Ltd ABN 81 118 902 891 (Mainstream) who acts as the unit registry provider of the Fund. The agreement is designed to explain what your obligations are when undertaking a direct debit arrangement with us for your initial investment. It also details what our obligations are to you as your direct debit provider.

We recommend you keep this agreement in a safe place for future reference. It forms part of the terms and conditions of your Direct Debit Request (DDR) and should be read in conjunction with your Direct Debit Request form.

DEFINITIONS

Account

means the account held at your financial institution from which we are authorised to arrange for funds to be debited.

Agreement

means this Direct Debit Request Service Agreement between you and us.

Banking day

means a day other than a Saturday or a Sunday or a public holiday listed throughout Australia.

Debit day

means the day that payment by you to us is due.

Debit payment

means a particular transaction where a debit is made.

Direct debit request

means the Direct Debit Request in the application form or additional application form.

Us or we

means Mainstream Fund Services Pty Ltd, you have authorised by signing a Direct Debit Request.

You

means the customer who has signed or authorised by other means the Direct Debit Request.

Your financial institution

means the financial institution nominated by you on the DDR at which the account is maintained.

1. DEBITING YOUR ACCOUNT

a) By signing a Direct Debit Request or by providing us with a valid instruction, you have authorised us to arrange for funds to be debited from your Account. You should refer to the Direct Debit Request and this Agreement for the terms of the arrangement between us and you.

b) We will only arrange for funds to be debited from your Account as authorised in the Direct Debit Request or we will only arrange for funds to be debited from your Account if we have sent to the address nominated by you in the Direct Debit Request, a billing advice which specifies the amount payable by you to us and when it is due.

c) If the Debit Day falls on a day that is not a Banking Day, we may direct Your Financial Institution to debit your Account on the following Banking Day. If you are unsure about which day your Account has or will be debited you should ask Your Financial Institution.

2. YOUR OBLIGATIONS

a) It is your responsibility to ensure that there are sufficient clear funds available in your Account to allow a Debit Payment to be made in accordance with the Direct Debit Request.

b) If there are insufficient clear funds in your Account to meet a Debit Payment:

- I. you may be charged a fee and/or interest by Your Financial Institution;

II. you may also incur fees or charges imposed or incurred by us; and

III. you must arrange for the Debit Payment to be made by another method or arrange for sufficient clear funds to be in your Account by an agreed time so that we can process the Debit Payment.

c) You should check your Account statement to verify that the amounts debited from your Account are correct.

d) If Mainstream Fund Services Pty Ltd is liable to pay goods and services tax ("GST") on a supply made in connection with this Agreement, then you agree to pay Mainstream Fund Services Pty Ltd on demand an amount equal to the consideration payable for the supply multiplied by the prevailing GST rate.

3. DISPUTE

a) If you believe that there has been an error in debiting your Account, you should notify us directly on 1300 133 451 and confirm that notice in writing with us as soon as possible so that we can resolve your query more quickly. Alternatively, you can take it up with Your Financial Institution direct.

b) If we conclude as a result of our investigations that your Account has been incorrectly debited we will respond to your query by arranging for Your Financial Institution to adjust your Account (including interest and charges) accordingly. We will also notify you in writing of the amount by which your Account has been adjusted.

c) If we conclude as a result of our investigations that your Account has not been incorrectly debited we will respond to your query by providing you with reasons and any evidence for this finding in writing.

4. ACCOUNTS

You should check:

I. with Your Financial Institution whether direct debiting is available from your Account as direct debiting is not available on all Accounts offered by financial institutions.

II. your Account details which you have provided to us are correct by checking them against a recent Account statement; and

III. with Your Financial Institution before completing the Direct Debit Request if you have any queries about how to complete the Direct Debit Request.

5. CONFIDENTIALITY

a) We will keep any information (including your Account details) in your Direct Debit Request confidential. We will make reasonable efforts to keep any such information that we have about you secure and to ensure that any of our employees or agents who have access to information about you do not make any unauthorised use, modification, reproduction or disclosure of that information.

b) We will only disclose information that we have about you:

I. to the extent specifically required by law; or

II. for the purposes of this Agreement (including disclosing information in connection with any query or claim).

6. NOTICE

a) If you wish to notify us in writing about anything relating to this agreement, you should write to

Mainstream Fund Services Pty Ltd
GPO Box 4968
Sydney NSW 2001

b) We will notify you by sending a notice in the ordinary post to the address you have given us in the Direct Debit Request.

Any notice will be deemed to have been received on the third Banking Day after posting.

2. Managing your investment

Authorised signatories

You can appoint a person, partnership or company as your authorised signatory. To do so, please nominate them on the Application Form and have them sign the relevant sections. If a company is appointed, the powers extend to any director and officer of the company. If a partnership is appointed, the powers extend to all partners. Such appointments will only be cancelled or changed once we receive written instructions from you to do so.

Once appointed, your authorised signatory has full access to operate your investment account for and on your behalf. This includes the following:

- making additional investments;
- requesting income distribution instructions be changed;
- withdrawing all or part of your investment;
- changing bank account details;
- having online access to your investment account information; and
- enquiring and obtaining copies of the status of your investment.

If you do appoint an authorised signatory:

- you are bound by their acts;
- you release, discharge and indemnify us from and against any losses, liabilities, actions, proceedings, claims and demands arising from instructions received from your authorised signatory; and
- you agree that our acting on any instructions received from your authorised signatory shall amount to complete satisfaction of our obligations, even if these instructions were made without your knowledge or authority.

Reports

Investors will be provided with the following reports:

- application and withdrawal confirmation statements;
- transaction statements (upon request); and
- (where applicable), distribution and tax statements.

Annual audited financial accounts are available on Equity Trustees' website.

Annual audited financial accounts are also available on SGH's website.

3. Withdrawing your investment

Withdrawal cut-off times

If we receive a withdrawal request:

- before 2pm (Melbourne time) on a Business Day and your withdrawal request is accepted, you will generally receive the Withdrawal Price calculated for that Business Day; or
- on or after 2pm (Melbourne time) on a Business Day and your withdrawal request is accepted, you will generally receive the Withdrawal Price calculated for the next Business Day.

Please see the PDS for information regarding how to request a withdrawal.

Withdrawal terms

Once we receive your withdrawal request, we may act on your instruction without further enquiry if the instruction bears your account number or investor details and your (apparent) signature(s), or your authorised signatory's (apparent) signature(s).

We may contact you to check your details before processing your withdrawal request but are not obliged to. This may cause a delay in finalising payment of your withdrawal money. No interest is payable for any delay in finalising payment of your withdrawal money.

We are not responsible or liable if you do not receive, or are late in receiving, any withdrawal money that is paid according to your instructions.

When you are withdrawing, you should take note of the following:

- Withdrawals will only be paid to the investor.
- We reserve the right to fully redeem your investment if, as a result of processing your request, your investment balance in the Trust falls below the minimum balance set out in the PDS.
- If we cannot satisfactorily identify you as the withdrawing investor, we may reject your withdrawal request or payment of your withdrawal proceeds will be delayed. We are not responsible for any loss you consequently suffer.
- As an investor who is withdrawing, you agree that any payment made according to instructions received by post, courier, email or fax, shall be a complete satisfaction of our obligations, despite any fact or circumstances such as the payment being made without your knowledge or authority.
- You agree that if the payment is made according to these terms, you, and any person claiming on your behalf, shall have no claim against us with regards to such payment.

Withdrawal restrictions

Under the Corporations Act, you do not have a right to withdraw from the Trust if the Trust is illiquid. In such circumstances, you will only be able to withdraw your investment if Equity Trustees makes a withdrawal offer in accordance with the Corporations Act. Equity Trustees is not obliged to make such offers.

The Trust will be deemed liquid if at least 80% of its assets are liquid assets (generally cash and marketable securities). In addition, we may at any time suspend consideration of withdrawal requests or defer our obligation to pay withdrawal proceeds if it is not possible, or not in the best interests of investors or former investors for us to do so, due to circumstances outside our control (such as restricted or suspended trading in a Trust asset).

4. Additional risks of managed investment schemes

The following risks are of a general nature and apply generally to investments in managed funds. You must also read the risks specific to the Trust in which you wish to invest. These are disclosed in each Trust's PDS.

Trust risk

As with all managed funds, there are risks that a Trust could terminate or that the fees and expenses could change. There is also a risk that investing in a Trust may give different results than investing directly in the securities.

Inflation risk

Inflation risk is the risk that returns will not be sufficiently higher than inflation to enable an investor to meet their financial goals.

Interest rate risk

Changes in official interest rates can directly and indirectly impact on investment returns. Generally, an increase in interest rates has a contractionary effect on the state of the economy and the valuation of securities. For example, rising interest rates can have a negative impact on a company's value as increased borrowing costs may cause earnings to decline. As a result, the company's share price may fall.

Issuer risk

The value of investments can vary because of changes to an issuer's management, product distribution or business environment.

Legal risk

There is a risk that laws, including tax laws, might change or become difficult to enforce or comply with.

Liquidity risk

There may be times when securities may not be readily sold (for example, in a falling market where some traded securities may become less liquid). However, trading volumes of stock are generally sufficient to satisfy liquidity requirements when necessary. The Investment Manager and Sub-Investment Manager have attempted to mitigate the liquidity risk factor by ensuring that the Trust has sufficient cash exposure to meet liquidity requirements. Note that neither the Responsible Entity, Investment Manager nor Sub-Investment Manager guarantee the liquidity of the investments of the Trust in which you have invested.

Management risk

The Trust is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed investment portfolio. The Investment Manager and Sub-Investment Manager will apply investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Trust, but there can be no guarantee that these will produce the desired results.

Market risk

Changes in legal and economic policy, political events, technology failure, economic cycles, investor sentiment and social climate can all directly or indirectly create an environment that may influence (negatively or positively) the value of your investment in the Trust. In addition, a downward move in the general level of the equity market can have a negative influence on the performance of the Trust.

5. Additional information on fees and costs

Indirect costs

Indirect costs include any amount, not already disclosed as a fee or cost, which reduces (directly or indirectly) the performance return of a product.

Indirect costs are reflected in the unit price of your investment in the Trust and include any underlying (indirect) management costs, underlying (indirect) performance fees and other indirect costs. The indirect costs may vary from year to year, including to the extent that they rely on estimates.

These indirect costs include:

Other indirect costs - In managing the assets of the Trust, the manager(s) may engage in trading activity in certain types of derivative financial products which are not used for hedging purposes but rather to gain or reduce market exposure e.g. derivatives such as forwards, over-the-counter (OTC) options and swap arrangements. Engaging in trade activity of these types of products may give rise to other indirect costs.

Performance fees

Depending on how well a class of units in the Trust performs, SGH or DMP may be entitled to a performance fee, paid out of the assets attributed to that class of units in the Trust. Performance fees are calculated with reference to a performance hurdle applicable to a class of units in the Trust and are subject to a High Water Mark requirement. The details of the calculation methodology and the hurdles are set out below.

The daily unit price for each class of units in the Trust includes a performance fee accrual equal to the amount that would be payable if it were the end of a Calculation Period. Calculation Periods are 12 months in duration ending on 30 June of each year.

Calculation Methodology

The Trust's "total return" per unit for each unit class ("Total Return") is the dollar movement in its unit price during the Calculation Period (adjusted for any income or capital distributions and before any accrued performance fees during that Calculation Period). Adjustments will be made for any capital re-organisations such as unit divisions or consolidations. The Trust's excess return per unit for each unit class ("Excess Return") is its Total Return per unit less the hurdle return.

Under the Trust's constitution, the Performance fee per unit for each unit class contemplated in this Reference Guide is 20.5% of the excess return. The performance fee quoted in the PDS for the Trust is inclusive of the estimated net effect of GST (ie inclusive of GST, less any reduced input tax credits).

Units issued during a Calculation Period

Performance fees are paid on the Excess Return of each unit on issue at the end of a Calculation Period, less a class level equalisation reserve ("Equalisation Reserve"). The effect of the Equalisation Reserve is that we will only receive a performance fee in respect of a specific unit on performance generated after that unit is issued. The Equalisation Reserve accumulates over a Calculation Period. Each time a new unit is issued, the Equalisation Reserve is adjusted by an amount that represents the prevailing performance fee per unit accrued in the applicable entry price immediately prior to the issue of that new unit ("Equalisation Adjustment"). If the accrued performance fee per unit on the day a new unit is issued is nil, there will be no Equalisation Adjustment made to the Equalisation Reserve in respect of the issue of that new unit.

The Equalisation Reserve is subject to a ceiling such that the total Equalisation Reserve is the lesser of:

- a) the total of the Equalisation Adjustments calculated on each day of the Calculation Period; and
- b) the number of new units issued during the Calculation Period multiplied by the prevailing performance fee per unit.

The exact impact of the performance fee on a particular investor will depend on the number of new units issued during a Calculation Period, the excess return achieved from the start of the Calculation Period to the date of issue of new units and the subsequent movement in the unit price to the end of the Calculation Period.

Units withdrawn during a Calculation Period

For units that are withdrawn during the Calculation Period, the day of withdrawal will be treated as the end of the Calculation Period with respect to those units and the performance fee will become payable to the Investment Manager.

The withdrawal proceeds will be net of any performance fees accrued on the day of withdrawal. Any switches will also be treated as if they were withdrawals for the purposes of calculating the performance fees.

Performance Hurdles

The Trust is subject to a Performance Hurdle of Bloomberg AusBond Bank Bill Index (BAUBIL) plus 1% after fees over a rolling 12 month period.

High Water Mark

The Investment Manager will only be entitled to a Performance Fee where the unit price at the end of the Calculation Period exceeds the High Water Mark. The High Water Mark is the unit price at the end of the most recent Calculation Period for which the Investment Manager were entitled to a performance fee, less any intervening income and capital distribution.

The example below is provided for illustrative purposes only and does not represent any actual or prospective performance of the Trust. We do not provide any assurance that the Trust will achieve the performance used in the example and you should not rely on this in determining whether to invest in the Trust.

The following is an example of the performance fee expense for a 12 month period ending 30 June ("Performance Fee Period") payable on units of the Trust.

Assumptions for this example:

- the percentage movement in the Performance Hurdle is 2.5%
- the Trust's 'investment return' for the Performance Fee Period is 4%;
- the Trust's 'investment return' for the Performance Fee Period is assumed to accrue evenly over the course of the Performance Fee Period;

- the Trust's 'investment return' with reference to which the performance fee is calculated is a return after the deduction for management costs; and
- there is no negative performance fee amounts for previous Performance Fee Periods to be carried forward.

On the basis of the above assumptions and if you had an investment in the Trust of \$50,000 at the beginning of the Performance Fee Period and no withdrawals were effected during the Performance Fee Period, your investment would bear a performance fee expense of approximately \$155 (Based on outperformance of 1.5% above 'Performance Hurdle' x Performance Fee 20.5% x \$50,000 investment = \$155) for the Performance Fee Period.

Please note that the 'investment return' specified in this example:

- is only an example to assist investors to understand the effect of the performance fee expense on the investment return of the Trust; and
- is not a forecast of the expected investment return for the Trust

Additional explanation of performance fees

Where the aggregate amount of the daily performance fee amounts is negative, no performance fee will be reflected in the daily unit price and no performance fee will accrue until the total of the aggregate amount of the daily performance fee amount for the current Performance Fee Period and the negative balance carried forward from previous Performance Fee Periods is a positive amount.

If the aggregate of the daily performance fee amounts at the end of a Performance Fee Period is a positive amount, this positive amount is accrued as an expense and is deducted from the assets of the Trust at the end of each Performance Fee Period. The amount of the performance fee expense is paid to the Investment Manager.

Where the aggregate daily performance fee amount for a Performance Fee Period is negative, no performance fee expense will be paid to the Investment Manager, and the negative balance will be carried forward to the next Performance Fee Period.

6. Other important information

Taxation

The following information summarises some of the Australian taxation issues you may wish to consider before making an investment in the Trust and assumes that you hold your investment in the Trust on capital account and are not considered to be carrying on a business of investing, trading in investments or investing for the purpose of profit making by sale. The information should be used as a guide only and does not constitute professional tax advice as individual circumstances may differ.

A number of tax reform measures are currently under review by the Australian Government. These reforms may impact on the tax position of the Trust and its investors. Accordingly, it is recommended that investors seek their own professional advice, specific to their own circumstances, of the taxation implications of investing in the Trust.

General

The Trust is an Australian resident trust for Australian tax purposes. Therefore, the Trust is required to determine its net income (taxable income) for the year of income. On the basis that investors are presently entitled (which is the intention of Equity Trustees) to the net income of the Trust (including net taxable capital gains) or will be attributed their share of assessable income, exempt income, non-assessable non-exempt income and tax offsets (i.e. credits) of the Trust and the Trust is not a public trading trust, the Trust should be treated as a flow-through trust for tax purposes. This means that investors should be taxed on their share of the Trust's net taxable income or the amount attributed to them, and the Trust should not be subject to Australian income tax.

In the case where the Trust makes a loss for Australian tax purposes, the Trust cannot distribute the tax loss to investors. However, the tax loss may be carried forward by the Trust for offset against taxable income of the Trust in subsequent years, subject to the operation of the trust loss rules.

Attribution Managed Investment Trust (“AMIT”) – core rules

The Trust may qualify as an eligible Attribution Managed Investment Trust (AMIT), and if so, intends to elect into the AMIT regime. The AMIT legislation applies an attribution model whereby Equity Trustees as the Responsible Entity of the Trust attributes amounts of trust components of a particular character to investors on a fair and reasonable basis consistent with the operation of the Trust’s Constitution, which includes provisions in relation to AMIT. Under the AMIT rules, the following will apply:

Fair and reasonable attribution: Each year, the Trust’s determined trust components of assessable income, exempt income, non-assessable non-exempt income and tax offsets (i.e. credits) will be allocated to investors on a “fair and reasonable” attribution basis, rather than being allocated proportionally based on each investor’s present entitlement to the income of the Trust.

Unders or overs adjustments: Where the Trust’s determined trust components for a year are revised in a subsequent year (e.g. due to actual amounts differing to the estimates of income, gains / losses or expenses), then unders and overs may arise. Unders and overs will generally be carried forward and adjusted in the year of discovery.

Cost base adjustments: Where the distribution made is less than (or more than) certain components attributed to investors, then the cost base of an investor’s units may be increased (or decreased). Details of cost base adjustments will be included on an investor’s annual tax statement, referred to as an AMIT Member Annual Statement (“AMMA”).

Large withdrawals: In certain circumstances, gains may be attributed to a specific investor, for example, gains on disposal of assets to fund a large withdrawal being attributed to the redeeming investor.

Penalties: In certain circumstances (e.g. failure to comply with certain AMIT rules), specific penalties may be imposed.

The new rules are intended to reduce complexity, increase certainty and reduce compliance costs for managed investment trusts and their investors. Where the Trust does not elect into the AMIT regime, or has made the election but the election is not effective for the income year (e.g. the Trust does not satisfy the requirements to be a managed investment trust for the income year), the Tax Law applicable to non-AMITs should be relevant. In particular, the Trust should not generally pay tax on behalf of its investors and instead, investors should be assessed for tax on any income and capital gains generated by the Trust to which they become presently entitled.

Deemed Capital Gains Tax (“CGT”) Election

Eligible managed investment trusts (“MITs”) may make an election to apply a deemed capital account treatment for gains and losses on disposal of certain eligible investments (including equities and units in other trusts but excluding derivatives, debt securities and foreign exchange contracts). Where the election is made the Trust should hold its eligible investments on capital account and gains/(losses) from the disposal of eligible investments should be treated as capital gains/(losses). Capital gains arising on the disposal of eligible investments held for 12 months or greater may be eligible to be treated as discount capital gains.

Where the CGT election is not made, the Trust should hold its eligible investments on revenue account and gains/(losses) from the disposal of eligible investments should be treated as revenue gains or losses.

Controlled Foreign Company (“CFC”) Provisions

There are certain tax rules (i.e. the CFC provisions) which may result in assessable income arising in the Trust in relation to investments in foreign equities, where certain control thresholds are met. If such interests were to be held at the end of the income year, the taxable income of the Trust may include a share of net income and gains (i.e. CFC attributable income) from such investments.

Taxation of Financial Arrangements (“TOFA”)

The TOFA rules may apply to certain “financial arrangements” held by the Trust. In broad terms, the TOFA regime seeks to recognise “sufficiently certain” returns on certain financial arrangements on an accruals basis for tax purposes rather than on a realisation basis. Where returns from derivative instruments are not “sufficiently certain” they will continue to be recognised on a realisation basis, unless specific tax timing elections are made.

Taxation Reform

The tax information included in this PDS is based on the taxation legislation and administrative practice as at the issue date of this PDS, together with proposed changes to the taxation legislation as announced by the Government. However, the Australian tax system is in a continuing state of reform, and based on the Government’s reform agenda, it is likely to escalate rather than diminish. Any reform of a tax system creates uncertainty as to the full extent of announced reforms, or uncertainty as to the meaning of new law that is enacted pending interpretation through the judicial process. These reforms may impact on the tax position of the Trust and its investors. Accordingly, it will be necessary to closely monitor the progress of these reforms, and investors should seek their own professional advice, specific to their own circumstances, of the taxation implications of investing in the Trust.

Tax File Number (“TFN”) and Australian Business Number (“ABN”)

It is not compulsory for an investor to quote their TFN or ABN. If an investor is making this investment in the course of a business or enterprise, the investor may quote an ABN instead of a TFN. Failure by an investor to quote an ABN or TFN or claim an exemption may cause the Responsible Entity to withhold tax at the top marginal rate, plus the Medicare Levy, on gross payments including distributions or attribution of income to the investor. The investor may be able to claim a credit in their tax return for any TFN or ABN tax withheld. Collection of TFNs is permitted under taxation and privacy legislation.

By quoting their TFN or ABN, the investor authorises Equity Trustees to apply it in respect of all the investor’s investments with Equity Trustees. If the investor does not want to quote their TFN or ABN for some investments, Equity Trustees should be advised.

GST

The Trust is registered for GST. The issue or withdrawal of units in the Trust and receipt of distributions are not subject to GST.

The Trust may be required to pay GST included in management and other fees, charges, costs and expenses incurred by the Trust. However, to the extent permissible, the Responsible Entity will claim on behalf of the Trust a proportion of this GST as a reduced input tax credit. Unless otherwise stated, fees and charges quoted in this PDS are inclusive of GST and take into account any available reduced input tax credits. The Trust may be entitled to as yet undetermined additional input tax credits on the fees, charges or costs incurred. If the Responsible Entity is unable to claim input tax credits on behalf of the Trust, the Responsible Entity retains the ability to recover the entire GST component of all fees and charges.

The impact of GST payments and credits will be reflected in the unit price of the Trust. Investors should seek professional advice with respect to the GST consequences arising from their unit holding.

Australian Taxation of Australian Resident Investors

Distributions

For each year of income, each Australian resident investor will be required to include within their own tax calculations and tax return filings the assessable income, exempt income, non-assessable non-exempt income and tax offsets (i.e. credits) of the Trust attributed to them by Equity Trustees as the Responsible Entity of the Trust.

The tax consequences for investors in the Trust depends on the tax components of assessable income, exempt income, non-assessable non-exempt income and tax offsets (i.e. credits) of the Trust attributed to them.

Investors will receive an Annual Tax Statement (or an "AMMA" for an AMIT) detailing all relevant taxation information concerning attributed amounts and cash distributions, including any Foreign Income Tax Offset ("FITO") and franking credit entitlements, returns of capital, assessable income, and any upwards or downwards cost base adjustment in the capital gains tax cost base of their units in the Trust (in the case of an AMIT).

An investor may receive their share of attributed tax components of the Trust or net income in respect of distributions made during the year or where they have made a large withdrawal from the Trust, in which case their withdrawal proceeds may include their share of net income or attributed tax components of assessable income, exempt income, non-assessable non-exempt income and tax offsets (i.e. credits). In addition, because Australian investors can move into and out of the Trust at different points in time, there is the risk that taxation liabilities in respect of gains that have benefited past investors may have to be met by subsequent investors.

Foreign Income

The Trust may derive foreign source income that is subject to tax overseas, for example withholding tax. Australian resident investors should include their share of both the foreign income and the amount of the foreign tax withheld in their assessable income. In such circumstances, investors may be entitled to a FITO for the foreign tax paid, against the Australian tax payable on the foreign source income. To the extent the investors do not have sufficient overall foreign source income to utilise all of the FITOs relevant to a particular year of income, the excess FITOs cannot be carried forward to a future income year.

Disposal of Units by Australian Resident Investors

If an Australian resident investor transfers or redeems their units in the Trust, this may constitute a disposal for tax purposes depending on their specific circumstances.

Where an investor holds their units in the Trust on capital account, a capital gain or loss may arise on disposal and each investor should calculate their capital gain or loss according to their own particular facts and circumstances. As noted above, proceeds on disposal may include a component of distributable income. In calculating the taxable amount of a capital gain, a discount of 50% for individuals and trusts or 33 & 1/3% for complying Australian superannuation funds may be allowed where the units in the Trust have been held for 12 months or more. No CGT discount is available to corporate investors.

Any capital losses arising from the disposal of the investment may be used to offset other capital gains the investor may have derived. Net capital losses may be carried forward for offset against capital gains of subsequent years but may not be offset against ordinary income.

The discount capital gains concession may be denied in certain circumstances where an investor (together with associates) holds 10% or more of the issued units of the Trust, the Trust has less than 300 beneficiaries and other requirements are met. Investors who together with associates are likely to hold more than 10% of the units in the Trust should seek advice on this issue.

Australian Taxation of Non-Resident Investors

Tax on Income

The Trust expects to derive income which may be subject to Australian withholding tax when attributed by Equity Trustees as the Responsible Entity of the Trust to non-resident investors.

Australian withholding tax may be withheld from distributions of Australian source income and gains attributed to a non-resident investor. The various components of the net income of the Trust which may be regarded as having an Australian source include Australian sourced interest, Australian sourced other gains, Australian sourced dividends and CGT taxable Australian property.

We recommend that non-resident investors seek independent tax advice before investing, taking into account their particular circumstances and the provisions of any relevant Double Taxation Agreement/ Exchange of Information Agreement ("EOI") between Australia and their country of residence.

Disposal of Units by Non-Resident Investors

Based on the Trust's investment profile, generally non-resident investors holding their units on capital account should not be subject to Australian capital gains tax on the disposal of units in the Trust unless the units were capital assets held by the investor in carrying on a business through a permanent establishment in Australia. Australian tax may apply in certain circumstances if the non-resident holds their units on revenue account. CGT may also apply in some cases where the Trust has a direct or indirect interest in Australian real property. We recommend that non-resident investors seek independent tax advice in relation to the tax consequences of the disposal of their units.

Your privacy

The Australian Privacy Principles contained in the Privacy Act 1988 (Cth) ("Privacy Act") regulate the way in which we collect, use, disclose, and otherwise handle your personal information. Equity Trustees is committed to respecting and protecting the privacy of your personal information, and our Privacy Policy details how we do this.

It is important to be aware that, in order to provide our products and services to you, Equity Trustees may need to collect personal information about you and any other individuals associated with the product or service offering. In addition to practical reasons, this is necessary to ensure compliance with our legal and regulatory obligations (including under the Corporations Act, the AML/CTF Act and taxation legislation). If you do not provide the information requested, we may not be able to process your application, administer, manage, invest, pay or transfer your investment(s).

You must therefore ensure that any personal information you provide to Equity Trustees is true and correct in every detail. If any of this personal information (including your contact details) changes, you must promptly advise us of the changes in writing. While we will generally collect your personal information from you, your broker or adviser or the Investment Manager, Sub-Investment Manager and Administrator directly, we may also obtain or confirm information about you from publicly available sources in order to meet regulatory obligations.

In terms of how we deal with your personal information, Equity Trustees will use it for the purpose of providing you with our products and services and complying with our regulatory obligations. Equity Trustees may also disclose it to other members of our corporate group, or to third parties who we work with or engage for these same purposes. Such third parties may be situated in Australia or offshore, however we take reasonable steps to ensure that they will comply with the Privacy Act when collecting, using or handling your personal information.

The types of third parties that we may disclose your information to include, but are not limited to:

- stockbrokers, financial advisers or adviser dealer groups, their service providers and/or any joint holder of an investment;
- those providing services for administering or managing the Trust, including the Investment Manager, Sub-Investment Manager, Custodian and Administrator, auditors, or those that provide mailing or printing services;
- our other service providers;
- regulatory bodies such as ASIC, ATO, APRA and AUSTRAC; and
- other third parties who you have consented to us disclosing your information to, or to whom we are required or permitted by law to disclose information to.

Equity Trustees, the Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager may from time to time provide you with direct marketing and/or educational material about products and services they believe may be of interest to you. You have the right to "opt out" of such communications by contacting us using the contact details below.

In addition to the above information, Equity Trustees' Privacy Policy contains further information about how we handle your personal information, and how you can access information held about you, seek a correction to that information, or make a privacy-related complaint.

Full details of Equity Trustees' Privacy Policy are available at www.eqt.com.au. You can also request a copy by contacting Equity Trustees' Privacy Officer on +61 3 8623 5000 or by email to privacy@eqt.com.au.

The Constitution

The Trust is governed by a constitution that sets out the Trust's operation (the "Constitution"). The Constitution, together with the Trust's PDS, the Corporations Act and other laws, regulate our legal relationship with investors in the Trust. If you invest in the Trust, you agree to be bound by the terms of the Trust's PDS and the Trust's Constitution. You can request a copy of the Constitution free of charge from Equity Trustees. Please read these documents carefully before investing in the Trust.

We may amend the Constitution from time to time in accordance with the provisions in the Constitution and the Corporations Act.

Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Financing ("AML/CTF")

Australia's AML/CTF laws require Equity Trustees to adopt and maintain a written AML/CTF Program. A fundamental part of the AML/CTF Program is that Equity Trustees must hold up-to-date information about investors (including beneficial owner information) in the Trust.

To meet this legal requirement, we need to collect certain identification information (including beneficial owner information) and documentation ("KYC Documents") from new investors. Existing investors may also be asked to provide KYC Documents as part of an ongoing customer due diligence/verification process to comply with AML/CTF laws. If applicants or investors do not provide the applicable KYC Documents when requested, Equity Trustees may be unable to process an application, or may be unable to provide products or services to existing investors until such time as the information is provided.

In order to comply with AML/CTF Laws, Equity Trustees may also disclose information including your personal information that it holds about the applicant, an investor, or any beneficial owner, to its related bodies corporate or service providers, or relevant regulators of AML/CTF Laws (whether inside or outside Australia). Equity Trustees may be prohibited by law from informing applicants or investors that such reporting has occurred.

Equity Trustees shall not be liable to applicants or investors for any loss you may suffer because of compliance with the AML/CTF laws.

Indirect Investors

You may be able to invest indirectly in the Trust via an IDPS by directing the IDPS Operator to acquire units on your behalf. If you do so, you will need to complete the relevant forms provided by the IDPS Operator and not the Application Form accompanying the PDS. This will mean that you are an Indirect Investor in the Trust and not an investor or member of the Trust. Indirect Investors do not acquire the rights of an investor as such rights are acquired by the IDPS Operator who may exercise, or decline to exercise, these rights on your behalf.

Indirect Investors do not receive reports or statements from us and the IDPS Operator's application and withdrawal conditions determine when you can direct the IDPS Operator to apply or redeem. Your rights as an Indirect Investor should be set out in the IDPS Guide or other disclosure document issued by the IDPS Operator.

Information on underlying investments

Information regarding the underlying investments of the Trust will be provided to an investor of the Trust on request, to the extent Equity Trustees is satisfied that such information is required to enable the investor to comply with its statutory reporting obligations. This information will be supplied within a reasonable timeframe having regard to these obligations.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA")

In April 2014, the Australian Government signed an intergovernmental agreement ("IGA") with the United States of America ("U.S."), which requires all Australian financial institutions to comply with the FATCA Act enacted by the U.S. in 2010.

Under FATCA, Australian financial institutions are required to collect and review their information to identify U.S. residents and U.S. controlling persons that invest in assets through non-U.S. entities. This information is reported to the Australian Taxation Office ("ATO"). The ATO may then pass that information onto the U.S. Internal Revenue Service.

In order to comply with the FATCA obligations, we may request certain information from you. Failure to comply with FATCA obligations may result in the Trust, to the extent relevant, being subject to a 30% withholding tax on payment of U.S. income or gross proceeds from the sale of certain U.S. investments. If the Trust suffers any amount of FATCA withholding and is unable to obtain a refund for the amounts withheld, we will not be required to compensate investors for any such withholding and the effect of the amounts withheld will be reflected in the returns of the Trust.

Common Reporting Standard ("CRS")

The CRS is developed by the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development and requires certain financial institutions resident in a participating jurisdiction to document and identify reportable accounts and implement due diligence procedures. These financial institutions will also be required to report certain information on reportable accounts to their relevant local tax authorities.

Australia signed the CRS Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement and has enacted provisions within the domestic tax legislation to implement CRS in Australia. Australian financial institutions need to document and identify reportable accounts, implement due diligence procedures and report certain information with respect to reportable accounts to the ATO. The ATO may then exchange this information with foreign tax authorities in the relevant signatory countries.

In order to comply with the CRS obligations, we may request certain information from you. Unlike FATCA, there is no withholding tax that is applicable under CRS.

7. Enquiries

Keeping in touch

If you have an enquiry regarding the management of the Trust that you have invested in, please contact:

Mainstream Fund Services Pty Ltd
Unit Registry
GPO Box 4968
Sydney, NSW, 2001
Phone: 1300 133 451
Fax: 02 9251 3525
Email: SGHinvestorservices@mainstreamgroup.com
Website: www.mainstreamgroup.com

8. Glossary

Application Form

The application form for investment into the Trust

ATO

Australian Taxation Office

AUSTRAC

Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre

Business Day

A day other than a Saturday or Sunday on which banks are open for general banking business in Melbourne or if the administrator of the Trust primarily performs its administrative functions in respect of the Trust in a city other than Melbourne, the city in which the administrator performs such functions.

Corporations Act

The Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) and Corporations Regulations 2001 (Cth) and as amended from time to time

FATCA

US Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act

GST

Goods and Services Tax

IDPS

Investor Directed Portfolio Service. An IDPS is generally the vehicle through which an investor purchases a range of underlying investment options from numerous investment managers.

IDPS Guide

Investor-Directed Portfolio Service guide

IDPS Operator

The entity responsible for managing an IDPS

Indirect Investors

Individuals who invest in the Trust through an IDPS

NAV

Net Asset Value. The value of the assets of the Trust, less the value of the liabilities of the Trust, as the context requires.

RITC

Reduced Input Tax Credit. Equity Trustees will apply for RITCs where applicable to reduce the cost of GST to the Trust

Retail Client

Persons or entities defined as such under section 761G of the Corporations Act.

US Person

A person so classified under securities or tax law in the United States of America ("US") including, in broad terms, the following persons:

- a) any citizen of, or natural person resident in, the US, its territories or possessions; or
- b) any corporation or partnership organised or incorporated under any laws of or in the US or of any other jurisdiction if formed by a US Person (other than by accredited investors who are not natural persons, estates or trusts) principally for the purpose of investing in securities not registered under the US Securities Act of 1933; or
- c) any agency or branch of a foreign entity located in the US; or
- d) a pension plan primarily for US employees of a US Person; or
- e) a US collective investment vehicle unless not offered to US Persons; or
- f) any estate of which an executor or administrator is a US Person (unless an executor or administrator of the estate who is not a US Person has sole or substantial investment discretion over the assets of the estate and such estate is governed by non-US law) and all the estate income is non-US income not liable to US income tax; or
- g) any trust of which any trustee is a US Person (unless a trustee who is a professional fiduciary is a US Person and a trustee who is not a US Person has sole or substantial investment discretion over the assets of the trust and no beneficiary (or settlor, if the trust is revocable) of the trust is a US Person); or
- h) any discretionary account or similar account (other than an estate or trust) held by a dealer or other fiduciary for the benefit or account of a US Person; or
- i) any non-discretionary account or similar account (other than an estate or trust) held by a dealer or other fiduciary organised, incorporated or (if an individual) resident in the US for the benefit or account of a US Person.

We, us

Refers to Equity Trustees

Wholesale Client

Persons or entities defined as such under section 761G of the Corporations Act.

You, your

Refers to an investor