

Tax Guide 2010





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1. Introduction

Welcome to the 2010 FNZ Tax Report User Guide. This is the second user guide produced by FNZ in its capacity as the administrator and custodian. It replaces the supplementary notes previously supplied with the tax reports. FNZ trust that you find it informative and helpful in completing your tax return (if required).

Most of the information that you should need is in the following section on completing your income tax return. More detailed information is contained in the following sections should you require it.

Should you or your tax adviser have any questions regarding your tax reports or this user guide, please contact your financial adviser in the first instance who will then liaise with FNZ on your behalf. Please note that while FNZ can provide information on your investments held in its custody, FNZ does not provide tax advice.

Your tax report brings together all details of the interest and distributions received and processed by FNZ for you during the year ended 31 March 2010. An amalgamated tax statement such as your tax report should make filing your income tax return much simpler. However, as FNZ and your financial adviser may not have complete knowledge of your individual circumstances, it is strongly recommended that you seek independent tax advice from a professional tax adviser. You should provide this user guide together with your tax report to your tax adviser.

Should you have other investments that are not held in custody with FNZ or investments that have not been held in FNZ's custody for the whole year, you may also need to include the income from those investments in your income tax return.

Yours sincerely



Damian Millin
Director
FNZ Custodians Ltd

The information contained in this user guide is of a general nature only. The user guide is based on tax legislation and the interpretation of that legislation at the time the guide is prepared. Both tax legislation and its interpretation are subject to change over time. Tax legislation and its application to your specific circumstances can be complex. As such, you are strongly encouraged to seek professional tax advice where required. Whilst every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of this user guide and your tax reports, to the maximum extent permitted by law, no liability is accepted by FNZ or your financial adviser for any errors or omissions.

2. Completing your income tax return

The section below titled *How to complete your tax return* contains information on how to take the information found in your tax report and enter it onto the tax return forms provided by the Inland Revenue. On the summary pages of the tax report a numbered **Item** has been inserted which relates to an **Item** in the *How to complete your tax return* section. It also indicates a monetary figure which is required to be reported to the Inland Revenue.

Your tax report should be retained for income tax purposes. Together with information from other sources, the summaries at the front of the report will assist in the production of your income tax return. However, the summaries are not designed to be the sole source of information, particularly if you have other investments that are not held in custody with FNZ.

Only income and distributions received whilst the investments are held under FNZ custody are included within your tax report. Where investments are transferred into custody part way through an income year, FNZ will only report income and distributions from the date that the investments are transferred into FNZ custody.

All amounts in the tax report summary pages are reported in New Zealand dollars. The exchange rates used are at the close of business on the day the distribution is paid. In some cases, this rate could differ from the actual rate used in the cash management conversion.

The following matters are essential items to check for completing your income tax return. More detailed information is provided on some of these topics in the following sections.

Taxation of fixed interest securities

The cash basis method of tax accounting for interest income has been used to prepare your tax report. Please note that the cash basis method may not be appropriate for your circumstances and it is recommended that you discuss your requirements with your tax adviser. For example, if you hold the investments as part of a business activity or through a trust or company and are preparing financial statements, or you do not meet the criteria to be a cash basis person, you may be required to account for interest income using an accrual method.

In addition to the interest received during the year, you may need to make adjustments for tax purposes for any accrued interest and premiums or discounts that were included in the purchase price of any fixed interest securities you have previously acquired. Similarly, adjustments may be required for any accrued interest and premiums or discounts that are included in the sale proceeds where securities are sold before maturity date.

Portfolio Investment Entities - Prescribed Investor Rate

Your Prescribed Investor Rate (PIR) at 31 March 2010 which has been supplied by your adviser is shown at the top of the summary pages of your tax report. It is important you confirm that this rate is still correct based on the legislative test and notify your adviser of any change. Your PIR is the rate at which the PIE will calculate and deduct tax on your PIE allocated income or calculate any rebate due when a loss is incurred.

A change to your PIR will only affect income that has not already been taxed during the income year by the PIE. Provided you are not required to use a PIR of 0% and you have used the correct PIR, the PIE tax deducted from your allocated PIE income is generally a final tax so you should not need to include the allocated income in your tax return. Using the correct PIR will generally be beneficial in that the maximum PIR is 30% compared to the higher marginal tax rates of 33% and 38%, which may apply if you are required to include PIE allocated income in your personal tax return.

As such, advising FNZ or your adviser of your correct PIR is critical as in some cases, an incorrect PIR could lead to more tax being paid in the PIE or required to be paid through your income tax return.

If a PIR of less than 30% has been applied at any time during the year to tax your PIE allocated income, you will need to consider whether you are required to include your PIE allocated income in your tax return. Investors who have had the 19.5% PIR applied during the year should confirm that they were entitled to use the 19.5% rate. If you are unsure what your PIR should be, please speak with a tax adviser or consult the Inland Revenue website (<http://www.ird.govt.nz/toii/pir/workout>).

Generally, if a partnership invests into a PIE (and the partnership consists of only natural persons), the highest PIR of an individual should be elected for the partnership investment. For example, if a partnership consisted of two partners, of which one qualifies to use a 19.5% PIR and the other a 30% PIR, the partnership should elect a 30% PIR.

Where a partnership consists of natural persons and a trust or a company, the partnership investment in that PIE must be separated as to ensure the correct PIR is elected for both the natural person and the trust or company. If you invest in a PIE through a partnership, please consult your tax adviser on the most appropriate PIR for your partnership PIE investment.

Please note that joint investors should elect the highest PIR of the individual persons in the joint investment.

The section below *How to complete your tax return* is based upon the assumption that you have been taxed at the rate appropriate for your situation. If you find that the PIR rate applied to your investments is less than the PIR that you were entitled to use, you may need to include some income in your tax return. The amount of income that you may be required to return is the Attributed Taxable Income that has been taxed at the incorrect rate. The amount of this income can be found in the Unlisted PIE Proxy Income and Tax Information schedule of your tax report. You will, however, be entitled to claim a credit for the PIE tax paid on your behalf by the PIE.

Where an investor's PIE investment has incurred a loss, unless that investor has a 0% PIR, the loss is not allocated to the investor and is instead a loss of the PIE. The tax effect of the loss incurred is "distributed" to the investor by way of an increase in the investor's shareholding in the PIE or cash. Only investors with a 0% PIR that are allocated a PIE loss should include this loss in their tax return.

Electing to treat the imputed portion of listed PIE distributions as taxable

Dividends or distributions received from listed companies that have elected to become PIEs are not taxable when received by individuals and trusts. However, individuals on a marginal tax rate of less than 30% as well as trusts may choose to treat the imputed portion of distributions from listed PIEs as taxable so as to utilise the additional imputation credits. It is important to note that for the purposes of the section *How to complete your tax return*, the treatment must be consistent throughout the tax return. For example, if you choose to include the Imputation Credits or Foreign Withholding Payment Credits (FWPC) in your tax return, you must also include the associated Gross Income as taxable income in your tax return. This may also have an impact on various Government entitlements such as Working for Families credits. Investors should consult their tax adviser before making this election.

Companies are required to treat the imputed portion of distributions from listed PIEs as taxable.

De minimis exemption

Where you hold investments that are Foreign Investment Funds (FIFs), your de minimis status will determine whether resident withholding tax (RWT) will be deducted from dividends and distributions received from your FIF investments, how your FIF investments are shown in your tax report and also whether FIF income calculations are completed for you.

Your recorded de minimis status at 31 March 2010 is shown at the top of the Summary of Foreign Investment Fund Income page of the tax report. If the total cost of your FIF investments (including any FIF investments not held in custody with FNZ) does not exceed NZ\$50,000 at any time during the year, you should be subject to the de minimis exemption and you should not be subject to the FIF rules.

Please note that your de minimis status as shown on your tax reports has been supplied by your adviser and is based on his/her knowledge of the investments you hold. If you hold other FIF investments outside FNZ or that your adviser is not aware of, your de minimis status may be incorrect. In this instance we recommend you contact your adviser immediately or discuss this with a tax adviser as your tax reports may be incorrect. If your recorded de minimis status is incorrect please notify your adviser **immediately** to have your status corrected as this will determine whether RWT is required to be deducted from dividends and distributions received from your FIF investments.

Resident withholding tax

Clients should take time to review the withholding tax rate that has been supplied to FNZ. The current rate held for you is shown at the top of the summary page of your tax report. If this rate needs to be changed now or in the future, please notify your adviser.

In addition, if you hold an exemption certificate from RWT that expires or becomes or has become invalid, please notify your adviser immediately so that FNZ's records can be updated.

Foreign tax credits

Investors are able to claim a tax credit against their New Zealand tax liability for any foreign tax that has been withheld on overseas dividend or interest income.

However, the amount of the foreign tax credit which is allowed as a credit in your tax return is generally limited to the extent of your New Zealand tax liability on the investments that gave rise to the foreign tax credit. For example, if your taxable income on your USA FIF investments is nil, you will be unable to claim any credits for USA tax paid for these investments.

Inland Revenue in their January 2009 publication, IR461 "*A guide to foreign investment funds and the fair dividend rate*", provides a detailed example on how investors should determine their eligibility to claim the benefit of foreign tax credits.

If the investor has New Zealand losses available, these must be offset against taxable income before foreign tax credits can be claimed. If these losses exceed the investor's taxable income, foreign tax credits may be forfeited. As each investor's circumstances are different, we recommend that you consult your tax adviser.

Tax residency

All tax reports provided have been generated on the basis that you are resident in New Zealand for tax purposes. The manner in which information is reported to you and the amount of withholding tax deducted from your investment income is based on your tax residence. As such, please notify your adviser if you are not currently or will not be a tax resident in New Zealand in the near future.

Rebates, Fees, and Charges

PIE rebates received by an investor are shown in the PIE income schedule and have been treated as taxable. Rebates received from fund managers and finance companies are generally taxable and are detailed on a separate schedule (Fund Manager and Finance Company Rebate Information). For the purposes of the section *How to complete your tax return*, FNZ assumes that Rebates are taxable. Investors are encouraged to seek professional advice if they are unsure of their individual circumstances.

Fees and charges may be deductible for tax purposes. For the purposes of the section, *How to complete your tax return*, FNZ assumes that Fees and Charges are deductible, including any GST paid. If investors have claimed GST input credits for any GST paid in respect of any Fees and Charges in their GST returns the deductible amount needs to be reduced by the GST already claimed. Investors are encouraged to seek professional advice if they are unsure of their individual circumstances.

Relevant tax changes with application from 1 April 2010

Portfolio Investor Rate (PIR)

From 1 April 2010, individuals that invest in PIEs can elect either a 12.5%, 21% or a 30% PIR.

From 1 April 2010, trusts that invest in PIEs will have a default PIR of 0% (if a valid IRD number has been provided to your adviser or FNZ). Where a 0% PIR is not appropriate, trusts can elect either a 21% or a 30% PIR. In addition, a testamentary trust may be eligible to elect a 12.5% PIR. An election of less than 30% means that the trust will have to include PIE income in its income tax return. We recommend that investors consult their adviser to determine their appropriate PIR.

From 1 April 2010, companies will be required to have a 0% PIR unless a valid IRD number has not been provided to FNZ or their adviser. Where no IRD number is provided for any entity (including an individual, company, trust or charitable trust), the default PIR of 30% is applied.

Individuals and trusts (not including charitable trusts) that previously had a 19.5% PIR on 31 March 2010 will automatically be treated as having a 21% PIR from 1 April 2010, unless the investor elects a different PIR. As the PIR election criteria have changed to accommodate the new PIR rates, investors should consult their adviser to determine their correct PIR.

Resident Withholding Tax (RWT) rates

From 1 April 2010, the RWT rates for individuals have changed to 12.5%, 21%, 33% or 38% (or 0% where an RWT exemption certificate is held). Where an investor (including an individual, company, trust or charitable trust), does not supply a valid IRD number to FNZ or their adviser, RWT will be withheld at the default rate of 38%.

From 1 April 2010, the RWT rates for trusts have changed to 21%, 33% or 38% (or 0% where an RWT exemption certificate is held). In addition, a testamentary trust may be eligible to elect a 12.5% RWT rate.

Individuals and trusts that previously had RWT withheld at a payment rate of 19.5% before 1 April 2010 will automatically be treated as having a 21% RWT rate, unless the investor elects a different RWT rate. As the RWT election criteria have changed to accommodate the new RWT rates, investors should consult their adviser to determine their correct RWT rate.

From 1 April 2010, the RWT rate for companies has changed from 33% to 30% (or 0% where an RWT exemption certificate is held). Where a valid IRD number has not been provided to FNZ or their adviser, the applicable RWT rate will be 38%.

General comments

Please note that FNZ is not in the business of providing tax advice. The comments in this tax guide are not intended to replace formal advice from your tax adviser. While every effort has been made to ensure that the comments herein are accurate at the point of printing, FNZ accepts no liability for loss or damages incurred as a result of reliance on the comments contained in this tax guide. Please consult with your tax adviser or the Inland Revenue if you are unsure how the tax rules apply to your personal situation.

How to complete your tax return

Please ensure that you have read the entire contents of section 2 (*Completing Your Income Tax Return*) before continuing.

IR3 – Individual Tax Return

IR3 Box 13A - Total Interest RWT		
FNZ Tax Report	Item	NZ Tax Return
New Zealand Interest Income - NZ Resident Withholding Tax	2	
Overseas Interest Income - NZ Resident Withholding Tax	9	
		Total RWT
		13A ▶ \$ <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>

IR3 Box 13B - Total Gross Interest		
FNZ Tax Report	Item	NZ Tax Return
New Zealand Interest Income - Gross Income	1	
		Total gross interest
		13B ▶ \$ <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>

IR3 Box 14 - Total Dividend Imputation Credits		
FNZ Tax Report	Item	NZ Tax Return
New Zealand Dividend Income - NZ Imputation Credits	4	
Overseas Dividend Income (Exempt from FIF Rules) - NZ Imputation Credits	11	
Overseas Dividend Income (Subject to FIF Rules) - NZ Imputation	15	
		Do you elect to treat fully imputed portion of listed PIE distributions as taxable?
Listed PIE Distributions - NZ Imputation Credits	If yes, 29	

IR3 Box 14 - Total Dividend Imputation Credits		
FNZ Tax Report	Item	NZ Tax Return
Unlisted PIE Income (PIR 0% for Period) - Allocated Imputation Credits	If yes, 27	
		Total dividend imputation credits
		14 ▶ \$ <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>
Please ensure you were eligible for each PIR used during the year as this may affect your calculation for this section.		

IR3 Box 14A - Total dividend resident withholding tax and payments for foreign dividends		
FNZ Tax Report	Item	NZ Tax Return
New Zealand Dividend Income - Foreign Withholding Payment Credits	5	
New Zealand Dividend Income - NZ Resident Withholding Tax	6	
Overseas Dividend Income (Exempt from FIF Rules) - Foreign Withholding Payment Credits	12	
Overseas Dividend Income (Exempt from FIF Rules) - NZ Resident Withholding Tax	14	
Overseas Dividend Income (Subject to FIF Rules) - Foreign Withholding Payment Credits	16	
Overseas Dividend Income (Subject to FIF Rules) - NZ Resident Withholding Tax	18	
		Do you elect to treat fully imputed portion of listed PIE distributions as taxable?
Listed PIE Distributions - Foreign Withholding Payment Credits	If yes, 30	
		Have you had PIE income taxed at 0% during the year?
Unlisted PIE Income (PIR 0% for Period) - Allocated DWP Credits	If yes, 25	
Unlisted PIE Income (PIR 0% for Period) - Allocated RWT	If yes, 26	

IR3 Box 14A - Total dividend resident withholding tax and payments for foreign dividends		
FNZ Tax Report	Item	NZ Tax Return
		Total dividend RWT and payments for foreign dividends
		14A ▶ \$ <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>
Please ensure you were eligible for each PIR used during the year as this may affect your calculation for this section.		

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IR3 Box 14B - Total Gross Dividends		
FNZ Tax Report	Item	NZ Tax Return
New Zealand Dividend Income - Gross Income		3
Do you elect to treat the fully imputed portion of listed PIE distributions as taxable?		
Listed PIE Distributions - Gross Income		If yes, 28
		Total gross dividends
		14B ▶ \$ <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>

IR3 Box 17A - Total Overseas Tax Paid		
FNZ Tax Report	Item	NZ Tax Return
Overseas Interest Income - Foreign Withholding Tax		8
Overseas Dividend Income (Exempt from FIF Rules) - Foreign Withholding Tax		13
Overseas Dividend Income (Subject to FIF Rules) - Foreign Withholding Tax		17
Have you had PIE income taxed at 0% during the year?		
Unlisted PIE Income (PIR 0% for Period) - Allocated Foreign Tax Credits		If yes, 24
		Total overseas tax paid
		17A ▶ \$ <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>
Please ensure you were eligible for each PIR used during the year as this may affect your calculation for this section.		

IR3 Box 17B - Total Overseas Income		
FNZ Tax Report	Item	NZ Tax Return
Overseas Interest Income - Gross Income		7
Overseas Dividend Income (Exempt from FIF Rules) - Gross Income		10
Comparative Value (The Compulsory Method) - Total Comparative Value		33
Foreign Investment Fund (FIF) Income		
Choose the lower of the Total Fair Dividend Rate and the Total Comparative Value (the Optional Method)		31 or 32
Have you had PIE income taxed at 0% during the year?		
Unlisted PIE Income (PIR 0% for Period) - PIE Taxable Investment Income		If yes, 23
		Total overseas income
		17B ▶ \$ <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>
Please ensure you were eligible for each PIR used during the year as this may affect your calculation for this section.		

IR3 Box 23 - Total Other Income		
FNZ Tax Report	Item	NZ Tax Return
Determine which of your management fee rebates are taxable:		
Fund Manager and Finance Company Rebate Income - Total Rebate Income		19
		Total other income
		23 ▶ \$ <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>

IR3 Box 26 - Total Expenses Claimed		
FNZ Tax Report	Item	NZ Tax Return
Determine which of your fees and charges are deductible including the GST portion:		
Fees and Charges - Total Fees and Charges		20
		Total expenses claimed
		26 ▶ \$ <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>

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Please ensure that you have read the entire contents of section 2 (*Completing Your Income Tax Return*) before continuing.

IR4 – Company Tax Return

IR4 Box 13A - Total Interest RWT and/or NRWT

FNZ Tax Report	Item	NZ Tax Return
New Zealand Interest Income - NZ Resident Withholding Tax	2	
Overseas Interest Income - NZ Resident Withholding Tax	9	

Total RWT and/or NRWT

13A ▶ \$, , .

IR4 Box 13B - Total Gross Interest

FNZ Tax Report	Item	NZ Tax Return
New Zealand Interest Income - Gross Income	1	

Total gross interest—if a loss put a minus sign in the last box

13B ▶ \$, , .

IR4 Box 14 - Total Dividend Imputation Credits

FNZ Tax Report	Item	NZ Tax Return
New Zealand Dividend Income - NZ Imputation Credits	4	
Overseas Dividend Income (Exempt from FIF Rules) - NZ Imputation Credits	11	
Overseas Dividend Income (Subject to FIF Rules) - NZ Imputation Credits	15	
Listed PIE Distributions - NZ Imputation Credits	29	
Unlisted PIE Income (PIR 0% for Period) - Allocated Imputation Credits	27	

Total dividend imputation credits

14 ▶ \$, , .

Dividends and associated credits do not need to be included in your IR4 Income Tax return if you were liable to pay Foreign Dividend Withholding Payment tax during the year on the dividends.

IR4 Box 14A - Total dividend RWT and FDP credits

FNZ Tax Report	Item	NZ Tax Return
New Zealand Dividend Income - Foreign Withholding Payment Credits	5	
New Zealand Dividend Income - NZ Resident Withholding Tax	6	
Overseas Dividend Income (Exempt from FIF Rules) - Foreign Withholding Payment Credits	12	
Overseas Dividend Income (Exempt from FIF Rules) - NZ Resident Withholding Tax	14	
Overseas Dividend Income (Subject to FIF Rules) - Foreign Withholding Payment Credits	16	
Overseas Dividend Income (Subject to FIF Rules) - NZ Resident Withholding Tax	18	
Listed PIE Distributions - Foreign Withholding Payment Credits	30	
Unlisted PIE Income (PIR 0% for Period) - Allocated DWP Credits	25	
Unlisted PIE Income (PIR 0% for Period) - Allocated RWT Credits	26	

Total dividend RWT and FDP credits

14A ▶ \$, , .

Dividends and associated credits do not need to be included in your IR4 Income Tax return if you were liable to pay Foreign Dividend Withholding Payment tax during the year on the dividends.

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IR4 Box 14B - Total Gross Dividends		
FNZ Tax Report	Item	NZ Tax Return
New Zealand Dividend Income - Gross Income	3	
Listed PIE Distributions - Gross Income	28	
		Total gross dividends
		14B ▶ \$ <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>

IR4 Box 18A - Total Overseas Tax Paid		
FNZ Tax Report	Item	NZ Tax Return
Overseas Interest Income - Foreign Withholding Tax	8	
Overseas Dividend Income (Exempt from FIF Rules) - Foreign Withholding Tax	13	
Overseas Dividend Income (Subject to FIF Rules) - Foreign Withholding Tax	17	
Unlisted PIE Income (PIR 0% for Period) - Allocated Foreign Tax Credits	24	
		Total overseas tax paid
		18A ▶ \$ <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>
<p>Dividends and associated credits do not need to be included in your IR4 Income Tax return if you were liable to pay Foreign Dividend Withholding Payment tax during the year on the dividends.</p>		

IR4 Box 18B - Total Overseas Income		
FNZ Tax Report	Item	NZ Tax Return
Overseas Interest Income - Gross Income	7	
Overseas Dividend Income (Exempt from FIF Rules) - Gross Income	10	
Comparative Value (The Compulsory Method) - Total Comparative Value	33	
Total Fair Dividend Rate - FIF Income	31	
Unlisted PIE Income (PIR 0% for Period) - PIE Taxable Investment Income	23	
		Total overseas income—if a loss put a minus sign in the last box
		18B ▶ \$ <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>

IR4 Box 21B - Total Other Income		
FNZ Tax Report	Item	NZ Tax Return
Determine which of your management fee rebates are taxable:		
Fund Manager and Finance Company Rebate Income - Total Rebate Income	19	
Determine which of your fees and charges are deductible (including the GST portion):		
Fees and Charges - Total Fees and Charges	20	
		Total other income—if a loss put a minus sign in the last box
		21B ▶ \$ <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>

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Please ensure that you have read the entire contents of section 2 (*Completing Your Income Tax Return*) before continuing.

IR6 – Trust Tax Return

IR6 Box 9A - Total Interest RWT		
FNZ Tax Report	Item	NZ Tax Return
New Zealand Interest Income - NZ Resident Withholding Tax	2	
Overseas Interest Income - NZ Resident Withholding Tax	9	
		Total RWT
		9A ▶ \$ <input style="width: 100px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> . <input style="width: 30px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>

IR6 Box 9B - Total Gross Interest		
FNZ Tax Report	Item	NZ Tax Return
New Zealand Interest Income - Gross Income	1	
		Total gross interest
		9B ▶ \$ <input style="width: 100px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> . <input style="width: 30px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>

IR6 Box 10 - Total Dividend Imputation Credits		
FNZ Tax Report	Item	NZ Tax Return
New Zealand Dividend Income - NZ Imputation Credits	4	
Overseas Dividend Income (Exempt from FIF Rules) - NZ Imputation Credits	11	
Overseas Dividend Income (Subject to FIF Rules) - NZ Imputation Credits	15	

Do you elect to treat fully imputed portion of listed PIE distributions as taxable?

Listed PIE Distributions - NZ Imputation Credits	If yes, 29
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Have you had PIE income taxed at 0% during the year?

Unlisted PIE Income (PIR 0% for Period) - Allocated Imputation Credits	If yes, 27
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		Total dividend imputation credits
		10 ▶ \$ <input style="width: 100px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> . <input style="width: 30px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>

Please ensure you were eligible for each PIR used during the year as this may affect your calculation for this section.

IR6 Box 10A - Total Dividend RWT and Payment for Foreign Dividends		
FNZ Tax Report	Item	NZ Tax Return
New Zealand Dividend Income - Foreign Withholding Payment Credits	5	
New Zealand Dividend Income - NZ Resident Withholding Tax	6	
Overseas Dividend Income (Exempt from FIF Rules) - Foreign Withholding Payment Credits	12	
Overseas Dividend Income (Exempt from FIF Rules) - NZ Resident Withholding Tax	14	
Overseas Dividend Income (Subject to FIF Rules) - Foreign Withholding Payment Credits	16	
Overseas Dividend Income (Subject to FIF Rules) - NZ Resident Withholding Tax	18	

Do you elect to treat fully imputed portion of listed PIE distributions as taxable?

Listed PIE Distributions - Foreign Withholding Payment Credits	If yes, 30
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Have you had PIE income taxed at 0% during the year?

Unlisted PIE Income (PIR 0% for Period) - Allocated DWP Credits	If yes, 25
Unlisted PIE Income (PIR 0% for Period) - Allocated RWT Credits	If yes, 26

		Total dividend RWT and payment for foreign dividends
		10A ▶ \$ <input style="width: 100px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> . <input style="width: 30px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>

Please ensure you were eligible for each PIR used during the year as this may affect your calculation for this section.

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IR6 Box 10B - Total Gross Dividends		
FNZ Tax Report	Item	NZ Tax Return
New Zealand Dividend Income - Gross Income	3	
Do you elect to treat the fully imputed portion of listed PIE distributions as taxable?		
Listed PIE Distributions - Gross Income	If yes, 28	
		Total gross dividends
		10B ▶ \$ <input style="width: 100px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> . <input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>

IR6 Box 13A - Total Overseas Tax Paid		
FNZ Tax Report	Item	NZ Tax Return
Overseas Interest Income - Foreign Withholding Tax	8	
Overseas Dividend Income (Exempt from FIF Rules) - Foreign Withholding Tax	13	
Overseas Dividend Income (Subject to FIF Rules) - Foreign Withholding Tax	17	
Have you had PIE income taxed at 0% during the year?		
Unlisted PIE Income (PIR 0% for Period) - Allocated Foreign Tax Credits	If yes, 24	
		Total overseas tax paid
		13A ▶ \$ <input style="width: 100px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> . <input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>
Please ensure you were eligible for each PIR used during the year as this may affect your calculation for this section.		

IR6 Box 13B - Total Overseas Income		
FNZ Tax Report	Item	NZ Tax Return
Overseas Interest Income - Gross Income	7	
Overseas Dividend Income (Exempt from FIF Rules) - Gross Income	10	
Comparative Value (The Compulsory Method) - Total Comparative Value	33	
Foreign Investment Fund (FIF) Income		
Choose the lower of the Total Fair Dividend Rate and the Total Comparative Value (the Optional Method)	31 or 32	
Have you had PIE income taxed at 0% during the year?		
Unlisted PIE Income (PIR 0% for Period) - PIE Taxable Investment Income	If yes, 23	
		Total overseas income (or loss)
		13B ▶ \$ <input style="width: 100px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> . <input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>
Please ensure you were eligible for each PIR used during the year as this may affect your calculation for this section.		

IR6 Box 15B - Total Other Income		
FNZ Tax Report	Item	NZ Tax Return
Determine which of your management fee rebates are taxable:		
Fund Manager and Finance Company Rebate Income - Total Rebate Income	19	
		Total other income
		15B ▶ \$ <input style="width: 100px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> . <input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>

IR6 Box 20 - Total Expenses Claimed		
FNZ Tax Report	Item	NZ Tax Return
Determine which of your fees and charges are deductible including the GST portion:		
Fees and Charges - Total Fees and Charges	20	
		Total amount claimed
		20 ▶ \$ <input style="width: 100px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> . <input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>

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