

# **Lazard Global Digital Health Fund**

ARSN 647 504 952

## **Financial Report**

**For the period from 1 July 2024 to 11 June 2025**

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## Directors' report

The directors of Lazard Asset Management Pacific Co. (the "Responsible Entity"), as responsible entity for the Lazard Global Digital Health Fund (the "Scheme") submit herewith their report together with the financial statements of the Scheme for the financial period from 1 July 2024 to 11 June 2025. In order to comply with the provisions of the Corporations Act 2001, the directors' report is as follows:

### Directors

The names of the directors of the Responsible Entity during or since the end of the period and up to the date of issuance of this report are:

Evan Russo  
Nicholas Bratt  
Robert Osborn  
John Reinsberg (resigned effective 31 July 2024)  
Nathan Paul  
Paul Cuddy

### Principal activities

The Scheme is a registered managed investment scheme domiciled in Australia.

In April 2025, the Responsible Entity determined as part of regular reviews to ensure that its fund offerings continue to align with the needs of clients, that due to low assets under management for the Scheme, that it would no longer be economical for the remaining unitholders to bear the Scheme's future expenses.

As such, the Responsible Entity resolved to wind up the Scheme with effect from 26 May 2025. Wind up of the Scheme was completed with effect from 11 June 2025.

Prior to the Responsible Entity resolving to wind up the Scheme, the principal activity of the Scheme was to invest funds in accordance with its investment objectives and guidelines as set out in the current Product Disclosure Statement and in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

Due to the wind up of the Scheme, the directors have determined that the going concern basis of preparation is no longer appropriate. Consequently, the financial statements have been prepared on a liquidation basis for the financial period ended 11 June 2025.

The Scheme did not have any employees during the period.

### Service Providers

Responsible Entity - Lazard Asset Management Pacific Co.

Custodian, Registry Provider and Administrator - State Street Australia Limited

Auditor - Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu

Registry Provider - Automic Pty Ltd

### Review of operations

#### Results

The results of operations of the Scheme are disclosed in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The operating profit attributable to unitholders for the financial period from 1 July 2024 to 11 June 2025 was \$46,296 (30 June 2024: loss of \$496,161).

#### Distributions

The directors of the Responsible Entity report distribution paid or payable. During the period ended from 1 July 2024 to 11 June 2025 and year ended 30 June 2024, there were no distributions paid and payable.

## Directors' report (continued)

### Performance

#### Investment objective

The Scheme seeks to achieve total returns (including income and capital appreciation and before the deduction of fees and taxes) that exceed those of the MSCI World Index over the long-term.

	2025 %	2024 %	2023 %	2022 %
<b>Return to 30 June</b>				
Total Return	<b>2.28</b>	(17.08)	6.22	(39.32)
MSCI World Index	<b>13.82</b>	19.80	22.43	(6.48)

#### Commentary

Over the one-year period to 30 April 2025, the Scheme returned 2.28%<sup>1</sup>, underperforming the MSCI World in AUS\$ (Net) Index which returned 13.82%. The top contributors to performance during this period included Doximity, Lantheus and Guardant Health. The main detractor from performance was Evolent Health.

<sup>1</sup> Past performance may not be indicative of future results. Performance is presented gross of fees and assumes reinvestment of all distributions.

#### Changes in state of affairs

Effective from 26 May 2025, the Scheme's unit registry service provider changed from State Street Australia Limited to Automic Pty Ltd.

In April 2025, the Responsible Entity as part of regular reviews to ensure that its fund offerings continue to align with the need of clients, determined that due to low assets under management for the Scheme, that it would no longer be economical for the remaining unitholders to bear the Scheme's future expenses.

As such, the Responsible Entity resolved to wind up the Scheme with effect from 26 May 2025. Wind up of the Scheme was completed with effect from 11 June 2025.

During the financial period, there were no other significant changes in the state of affairs of the Scheme other than that referred to in the financial statements or notes thereto.

#### Subsequent events

There has not been any other matter or circumstance, other than that referred to in the financial statements or notes thereto, that has arisen since the end of the period that would impact the amounts presented and disclosed within the financial statements.

#### Future developments

Once notice of the completion of the winding up of the Scheme have been lodged with ASIC, the Scheme will be deregistered with ASIC.

#### Indemnity of officers of the Responsible Entity and auditors

During the period, a related party of the Responsible Entity paid a premium in respect of a contract insuring the directors of the Responsible Entity and all executive officers of the Responsible Entity against a liability incurred by such a director or executive officer to the extent permitted by the Corporations Act 2001.

The Responsible Entity has not otherwise, during or since the end of the period, indemnified or agreed to indemnify an officer or auditor of the Responsible Entity against a liability incurred as such an officer or auditor.

## Directors' report (continued)

### Scheme information in the Directors' report

Fees paid to the Responsible Entity and its related entities<sup>1</sup> out of Scheme property during the period are disclosed in Note 15 to the financial statements. Note 16 to the financial statements discloses details of the indirect cost ratio.

The number of units in the Scheme held by the Responsible Entity or its related entities<sup>1</sup> as at the end of the period are disclosed in Note 20 to the financial statements.

The number of interests in the Scheme issued during the period, withdrawals from the Scheme during the period and the number of interests in the Scheme at the end of the period are disclosed in Note 10 to the financial statements.

The value of the Scheme's assets as at the end of the period is disclosed in the statement of financial position as "Total Assets" and the basis of valuation is included in Note 2 to the financial statements.

<sup>1</sup> Related entities include directors and secretaries of the Responsible Entity, related body corporates and directors and secretaries of related body corporates.

### Environmental regulation

The operations of the Scheme are not subject to any particular or significant environmental regulations under a Commonwealth, State or Territory law.

### Rounding of amounts to the nearest dollar

The Scheme is an entity of a kind referred to in *ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191* issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) relating to the "rounding off" of amounts in the Directors' report. Amounts in the Directors' report have been rounded to the nearest dollar in accordance with that ASIC Corporations Instrument, unless otherwise indicated.

### Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the Auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is included on page 5.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors of the Responsible Entity made pursuant to section 298(2) of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

On behalf of the Directors



Paul Cuddy  
Director

Sydney  
29 September 2025

29 September 2025

The Board of Directors  
Lazard Asset Management Pacific Co.  
Level 12, Gateway  
1 Macquarie Place  
Sydney NSW 2000

Dear Directors,

## **Auditor's Independence Declaration to Lazard Global Digital Health Fund**

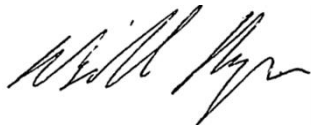
In accordance with section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001, I am pleased to provide the following declaration of independence to the Directors of Lazard Asset Management Pacific Co., as Responsible Entity of Lazard Global Digital Health Fund.

As lead audit partner for the audit of the financial report of Lazard Global Digital Health Fund for the financial period ended 11 June 2025, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

- The auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and
- Any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Yours faithfully

*Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu*  
DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU



Nicholas Rozario  
Partner  
Chartered Accountants

## Independent Auditor's Report to the Unitholders of Lazard Global Digital Health Fund

### *Opinion*

We have audited the financial report of Lazard Global Digital Health Fund (the "Fund") which comprises the statement of financial position for the period from 1 July 2024 to 11 June 2025, statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the period then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information, and the directors declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Fund is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- Giving a true and fair view of the Fund's financial position as at 11 June 2025 and of its financial performance for the period then ended; and
- Complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

### *Basis for Opinion*

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report. We are independent of the Fund in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of the responsible entity, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### *Emphasis of Matter*

We draw your attention to note 2 of the financial report, which states that the non-going concern basis has been adopted in the preparation of the financial report for the Fund. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

### *Other Information*

The directors of the responsible entity are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the directors' report for the period ended 11 June 2025 but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

## *Responsibilities of the directors of the responsible entity for the Financial Report*

The directors of the responsible entity are responsible:

- For the preparation of the financial report in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including giving a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Fund in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards; and
- For such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including giving a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Fund, and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors of the responsible entity are responsible for assessing the ability of the Fund to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Fund or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

As disclosed in note 2, the financial report of the Fund has been prepared on a non-going concern basis since the directors have commenced wind up procedures.

## *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report*

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the non-going concern basis of accounting in relation to the Fund. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.



We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

*Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu*  
DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU



Nicholas Rozario  
Partner  
Chartered Accountants

Sydney, 29 September 2025

## Directors' declaration

The financial statements and notes thereto of the Lazard Global Digital Health Fund (the "Scheme") for the period from 1 July 2024 to 11 June 2025 have been prepared by Lazard Asset Management Pacific Co. (the "Responsible Entity") in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*.

The directors of the Responsible Entity declare that, in the directors' opinion:

- (a) the financial statements and notes set out on pages 10 to 35 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* including:
  - (i) complying with Australian Accounting Standards, the *Corporations Regulations 2001*;
  - (ii) complying with International Financial Reporting Standards as stated in Note 2 to the financial statements; and
  - (iii) giving a true and fair view of the Scheme's financial position as at 11 June 2025 and of its performance for the period ended on that date.
- (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Scheme will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors of the Responsible Entity made pursuant to section 295(5) of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

On behalf of the Directors



Paul Cuddy  
Director

Sydney  
29 September 2025

## Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	Notes	Period from 1 July 2024 to 11 June 2025 \$	Year ended 30 June 2024 \$
<b>Investment income</b>			
Interest income		457	551
Dividend income		1,839	8,297
Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	6	63,069	(468,296)
Net foreign exchange losses at fair value through profit or loss		(1,154)	(3,938)
Other operating income		37	42
<b>Total investment income/(loss)</b>		<b>64,248</b>	<b>(463,344)</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Management costs	15	9,480	28,502
Transaction costs		2,482	3,041
Withholding taxes		5,980	1,274
Other operating expenses		10	-
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>17,952</b>	<b>32,817</b>
<b>Operating profit/(loss) before finance costs attributable to unitholders</b>		<b>46,296</b>	<b>(496,161)</b>
<b>Profit/(loss) for the period/year</b>		<b>46,296</b>	<b>(496,161)</b>
Other comprehensive income for the period/year		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period/year</b>		<b>46,296</b>	<b>(496,161)</b>

The above statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

## Statement of financial position

		As at	
		11 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Notes	\$	\$
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents		-	15,600
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7	-	1,186,247
Receivables	18	-	7,157
<b>Total assets</b>		-	1,209,004
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Bank overdraft		-	2
Due to brokers - payable for securities purchased		-	14,493
Payables	19	-	1,205
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	8	-	50
<b>Total liabilities</b>		-	15,750
<b>Net assets attributable to unitholders - equity</b>		-	1,193,254

*The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.*

## Statement of changes in equity

	Period from 1 July 2024 to 11 June 2025	Year ended 30 June 2024
Notes	\$	\$
<b>Total equity at the beginning of the period/year</b>	<b>1,193,254</b>	3,471,049
<b>Comprehensive income for the period/year</b>		
Profit/(loss) for the period/year	<u>46,296</u>	<u>(496,161)</u>
<b>Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period/year</b>	<u>46,296</u>	<u>(496,161)</u>
<b>Transactions with unitholders</b>		
Applications	15,860	6,630
Redemptions	(1,255,410)	(1,788,264)
Units issued upon reinvestment of distributions	-	-
<b>Total transactions with unitholders</b>	<u>(1,239,550)</u>	<u>(1,781,634)</u>
<b>Total equity at the end of the period/year</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,193,254</u>

*The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.*

## Statement of cash flows

	Period from 1 July 2024 to 11 June 2025	Year ended 30 June 2024
Notes	\$	\$
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Proceeds from sale of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	1,745,537	2,830,584
Purchase of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	(513,246)	(1,042,353)
Dividends received	2,338	5,987
Interest received	576	440
Management costs paid	(10,469)	(30,235)
Payment of other expenses	(574)	(3,429)
<b>Net cash inflow from operating activities</b>	14(a) <u>1,224,162</u>	<u>1,760,994</u>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Proceeds from applications by unitholders	15,650	6,303
Payments for redemptions by unitholders	(1,255,410)	(1,801,547)
<b>Net cash outflow from financing activities</b>	<u>(1,239,760)</u>	<u>(1,795,244)</u>
<b>Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents</b>	(15,598)	(34,250)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period/year	15,598	49,886
Effects of foreign currency exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	-	(38)
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period/year (net of bank overdrafts)</b>	14(b) <u>-</u>	<u>15,598</u>
<b>Non-cash operating and financing activities</b>	14(c) <u>210</u>	<u>(346)</u>

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

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## 1 General Information

These financial statements cover the Lazard Global Digital Health Fund (the “Scheme”) as an individual entity.

The directors of the Responsible Entity of the Scheme approved the commencement of wind up procedures with effect from 26 May 2025, in accordance with the Scheme’s Constitution. Wind up of the Scheme was completed with effect from 11 June 2025.

The Responsible Entity of the Scheme is Lazard Asset Management Pacific Co. (ABN 13 064 523 619) (the “Responsible Entity”). The Responsible Entity’s registered office is Level 12, Gateway, 1 Macquarie Place, Sydney, NSW 2000.

The principal activity of the Scheme is to invest funds in accordance with its investment objectives and guidelines as set out in the current Product Disclosure Statement and in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

The annual financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on the date the Directors’ declaration was signed. The directors of the Responsible Entity have the power to amend and reissue the annual financial statements.

## 2 Material accounting policy information

The material accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated in the following text.

### (a) Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

This general purpose financial report has been prepared in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations and complies with other requirements of the law. For the purposes of preparing financial statements the Scheme is a for-profit entity.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on xx September 2025.

The financial statements have been prepared on a liquidation basis as the Responsible Entity has resolved to wind up the Scheme with effect from 26 May 2025. The units were fully redeemed on 11 June 2025. There has been no impact of using the liquidation basis of accounting during the current financial period.

Due to the liquidation of the Scheme, the directors have determined that the going concern basis of preparation (as applied in previous years) is no longer appropriate. Consequently, the financial statements have been prepared on a liquidation basis for the period from 1 July 2024 to 11 June 2025 and not on a going concern basis.

The directors of the Responsible Entity have applied the requirements of Australian Accounting Standard AASB 18 Presentation of Financial Statements which states that ‘when the financial report is not prepared on a going concern basis, that fact shall be disclosed, together with the basis on which the financial report is prepared and the reason why the entity is not regarded as a going concern’.

Under the liquidation basis of preparation, assets and liabilities are measured at their liquidation value. The liquidation value of assets is their net realisable value. Net realisable value is based on the proceeds receivable on disposal less restructure and liquidation costs (if any). The liquidation value of liabilities is their expected settlement amount. Any gains or losses resulting from measuring assets and liabilities to the liquidation value are recognised in profit or loss.

Under the liquidation basis of accounting, all assets and liabilities are classified as current. In adopting the liquidation basis, the directors have continued to apply the disclosure requirements of Australian Accounting Standards, to the extent they are relevant to the liquidation basis, and have modified them where this is considered appropriate.

In the application of Australian Accounting Standards management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstance, the result of which form the basis of making the judgments. Actual results may differ from these estimates.



## 2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

### (a) Statement of compliance and basis of preparation (continued)

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Judgments made by management in the application of Australian Accounting Standards that have significant effects on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustments in the next year are disclosed, where applicable, in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

#### *Compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS")*

The financial statements of the Scheme also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

### (b) New accounting standards and interpretations adopted by the Scheme

There are no standards, interpretations or amendments to existing standards that are effective for the first time for the period beginning 1 July 2024 that have a material impact on the Scheme.

### (c) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 July 2025 and have not been early adopted in preparing these financial statements.

None of these are expected to have a material effect on the financial statements of the Scheme.

#### *AASB 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*

AASB 18 was issued in June 2024 and replaces AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*. The new standard introduces new requirements for the statement of comprehensive income, including:

- new categories for the classification of income and expenses into operating, investing and financing categories, and
- presentation of subtotals for "operating profit" and "profit before financing and income taxes".

### (d) Financial Instruments

#### *(i) Classification*

##### *Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss*

The Scheme classifies its financial assets based on its business model for managing those financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

The Scheme's portfolio of financial assets is managed and performance is evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with the Scheme's documented investment strategy. The Responsible Entity evaluates the information about these financial assets on a fair value basis together with other related financial information. The portfolio is neither held to collect contractual cash flows nor held to both collect contractual cash flows and to sell the financial assets. The collection of contractual cash flows is incidental to achieving the business model's objective. Consequently, the portfolio of financial assets must be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Scheme's portfolio consists of listed equity securities and derivative financial instruments such as foreign currency contracts. The contractual cash flows of these instruments do not represent solely payments of principal and interest. Consequently, these investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

## 2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

### (d) Financial Instruments (continued)

#### (i) Classification (continued)

For other receivables and payables, including amounts due to/from brokers, these balances are classified at amortised cost as they are deemed to be held in a business model with the objective to collect contractual cash flows through to maturity, and whose terms meet the SPPI criterion by virtue of the fact that payments pertain to only principal and/or simple interest.

#### *Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss*

All financial liabilities are classified at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is (i) held for trading or (ii) it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Scheme manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short term profit taking; or
- it is a derivative, except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument.

#### (ii) Recognition / derecognition

The Scheme recognises financial assets and financial liabilities in the statement of financial position on the date it becomes party to the contractual agreement (trade date) of the instrument.

Financial assets are derecognised when the right to receive cash flows from the investments has expired or the Scheme has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the Scheme's obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

#### (iii) Measurement

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured initially at fair value excluding any transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability. Transaction costs on financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are expensed immediately.

Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss category are presented in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income within 'Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss' in the period in which they arise.

Further details on how the fair values of financial assets and liabilities are determined are disclosed in Note 5.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost are recorded at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method and are presented net of provisions for impairment.

#### (iv) Impairment

All financial assets which are not measured at FVTPL are assessed for impairment at each reporting date using a forward looking approach by identifying expected credit losses (ECL). Expected credit losses are defined as the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Scheme expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For receivables, due from brokers, margin accounts and applications receivable, impairment provisions are recognised based on the simplified approach within AASB 9 using the lifetime expected credit losses. The Scheme has established a provision matrix that is based on the Scheme's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. There was no provision raised as at 11 June 2025 (2024: nil).

## 2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

### (e) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities related to derivatives are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Refer to Note 4 to the financial statements for further information.

### (f) Net assets attributable to unitholders

Units are redeemable at the unitholders' option, however, applications and redemptions may be suspended by the Responsible Entity if it is in the best interests of the unitholders. The units can be put back to the Scheme at any time for cash based on the redemption price, which is equal to a proportionate share of the Scheme's net asset value attributable to the unitholders. The units are carried at the redemption amount that is payable at balance sheet date if the holder exercises the right to put the unit back to the Scheme. This amount represents the expected cash flows on redemption of these units.

Under AASB 132 *Financial instruments: Presentation*, puttable financial instruments are classified as equity where certain strict criteria are met. The Scheme classifies the net assets attributable to unitholders as equity as they satisfy the following criteria:

- the puttable financial instrument entitles the holder to a pro-rata share of net assets in the event of the Scheme's liquidation;
- the puttable financial instrument is in the class of instruments that is subordinate to all other classes of instruments and class features are identical;
- the puttable financial instrument does not include any contractual obligations to deliver cash or another financial asset, or to exchange financial instruments with another entity under potentially unfavourable conditions to the Scheme, and it is not a contract settled in the Scheme's own equity instruments; and
- the total expected cash flows attributable to the puttable financial instrument over the life are based substantially on the profit or loss.

### (g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand and deposits held at call with banks.

### (h) Margin accounts

Margin accounts comprise cash held as collateral for derivative transactions and short sales. The cash is held by the broker against existing margin calls and is restricted to only be available to meet margin calls. It is not included as a component of cash and cash equivalents as it is only used to settle swaps trades therefore does not meet the definition of a cash and cash equivalent.

### (i) Investment income

Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost is recognised on a time-proportionate basis using the effective interest method and includes interest from cash and cash equivalents.

Distribution and dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income within distribution and dividend income when the Scheme's right to receive payments is established. Any related foreign withholding tax is recorded as an expense.

### (j) Expenses

All expenses, including management costs, are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on an accruals basis.

## 2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

### (k) Income tax

The Scheme was a “flow-through” entity for Australian income tax purposes and elected into the Attribution Managed Investment Trusts rules from the 2021 income year, such that the determined trust components of the Scheme will be taxable in the hands of the beneficiaries (the unitholders) on an attribution basis.

Accordingly, deferred taxes have not been recognised in the financial statements in relation to differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, including taxes on capital gains/losses which could arise in the event of a sale of investments for the amount at which they are stated in the financial statements.

Realised capital losses are not attributed to unitholders but instead are retained within the Scheme to be offset against realised capital gains. The benefit of any carried forward capital losses are also not recognised in the financial statements. If in any period realised capital gains exceed realised capital losses, including those carried forward from earlier periods and eligible for offset, the excess is included in taxable income attributed to unitholders as noted above.

### (l) Distributions

In accordance with the Scheme’s Constitution, the Scheme attributes its taxable income, and any other amounts determined by the Responsible Entity, to unitholders by cash or reinvestment. Distributions are recognised in the statement of changes in equity as distributions paid and payable.

### (m) Increase/decrease in net assets attributable to unitholders

Non-distributable income is included in net assets attributable to unitholders. Movements in net assets attributable to unitholders are recognised in the statement of changes in equity for the current period from 1 July 2024 to 11 June 2025.

Non-distributable income may consist of unrealised changes in the fair value of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, derivative financial instruments, accrued income not yet assessable, expenses provided or accrued for which are not yet deductible, net capital losses and tax free or tax deferred income. Net capital gains on the realisation of any financial instruments (including any adjustments for tax deferred income previously taken directly to liabilities attributable to unitholders) and accrued income not yet assessable will be included in the determination of distributable income in the same year in which it becomes assessable for tax.

### (n) Foreign currency translation

#### (i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the Scheme’s financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates (the “functional currency”). This is the Australian dollar, which reflects the currency of the economy in which the Scheme competes for funds and is regulated. The Australian dollar is also the Scheme’s presentation currency.

#### (ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at period/year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on a net basis within net gain/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

## 2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

### (o) Due from/to brokers

Amounts due from/to brokers represent payables for securities purchased and receivables for securities sold that have been contracted for but not yet delivered by the end of the period/year. The amounts due from brokers balance is held for collection and consequently measured at amortised cost.

These amounts are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost. At each reporting date, the Scheme shall measure the loss allowance on amounts due from brokers at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. If, at the reporting date, the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Scheme shall measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. Significant financial difficulties of the broker, probability that the broker will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default in payments are all considered indicators that a loss allowance may be required. If the credit risk increases to the point that it is considered to be credit impaired, interest income will be calculated based on the gross carrying amount adjusted for the loss allowance. A significant increase in credit risk is defined by management as any contractual payment which is more than 30 days past due. Any contractual payment which is more than 90 days past due is considered credit impaired.

### (p) Receivables

Receivables may include amounts for dividends, trust distributions and interest. Dividends and trust distributions are accrued when the right to receive payment is established. Interest is accrued at the end of each reporting period from the time of last payment. Amounts are generally received within 30 days of being recorded as receivables.

These amounts are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost. At each reporting date, the Scheme shall measure the loss allowance on receivables at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. If, at the reporting date, the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Scheme shall measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. Significant financial difficulties of the counterparty, probability that the counterparty will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default in payments are all considered indicators that a loss allowance may be required. If the credit risk increases to the point that it is considered to be credit impaired, interest income will be calculated based on the gross carrying amount adjusted for the loss allowance. A significant increase in credit risk is defined by management as any contractual payment which is more than 30 days past due. Any contractual payment which is more than 90 days past due is considered credit impaired.

The amount of the impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss within other expenses. When a trade receivable for which an impairment allowance had been recognised becomes uncollectible in a subsequent period, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against other expenses in profit or loss.

### (q) Payables

Payables include liabilities and accrued expenses owing by the Scheme which are unpaid as at the end of the reporting period.

Trades are recorded on trade date, and normally settled within three business days. Purchases of securities and investments that are unsettled at reporting date are included in payables.

The distribution amount payable to unitholders as at the end of each reporting date is recognised separately on the statement of financial position as unitholders are presently entitled to the distributable income as at 11 June 2025 under the Scheme's Constitution.

### (r) Applications and redemptions

Applications received for units in the Scheme are recorded net of any entry fees payable prior to the issue of units in the Scheme. Redemptions from the Scheme are recorded gross of any exit fees payable after the cancellation of units redeemed.

## 2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

### (r) Applications and redemptions (continued)

Unit application and redemption prices are determined by reference to the net assets of the Scheme divided by the number of units on issue adjusted for the buy/sell spread.

### (s) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except:

- (i) where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority, it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of an asset or as part of an item of expenses; or
- (ii) for receivables and payables which are recognised inclusive of GST.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis. The GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as operating cash flows.

### (t) Rounding of amounts

The Scheme is an entity of a kind referred to in *ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191* issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) relating to the "rounding off" of amounts in the financial statements. Amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar in accordance with that ASIC Corporations Instrument, unless otherwise indicated.

## 3 Financial risk management

The Scheme's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including price risk, foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Scheme's overall risk management programme focuses on ensuring compliance with the Scheme's Product Disclosure Statement and seeks to maximise the returns derived for the level of risk to which the Scheme is exposed.

Financial risk management is carried out by the investment management department under policies approved by the Board of Directors of the Responsible Entity (the Board). The Scheme uses different methods to measure different types of risk to which it is exposed. These methods include sensitivity analysis in the case of interest rate, foreign exchange and price risks and ratings analysis for credit risk.

### (a) Market risk

#### (i) Price risk

The Scheme is exposed to equity securities price risk. This arises from investments held by the Scheme for which prices in the future are uncertain. They are classified on the statement of financial position at fair value through profit or loss. All securities investments present a risk of loss of capital. The maximum risk resulting from financial instruments is determined by the fair value of the financial instruments.

The investment manager mitigates this price risk through diversification and a careful selection of securities and other financial instruments within specified limits set by the Board. The majority of the Scheme's equity investments are publicly traded on stock exchanges located in North America, Europe, Asia and Australia.

### 3 Financial risk management (continued)

#### (a) Market risk (continued)

##### (i) Price risk (continued)

The table on page 23 summarises the impact of an increase/decrease of the MSCI World Index on the Scheme's net assets attributable to unitholders. The analysis is based on the assumptions that the index increased/decreased by 10% as at 30 June 2024 with all other variables held constant and that the fair value of the Scheme's portfolio of equity securities moved according to the historical correlation with the index. There were no financial assets or liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss as at 11 June 2025.

##### (ii) Foreign exchange risk

The Scheme holds both monetary and non-monetary assets denominated in currencies other than the Australian dollar. The foreign exchange risk relating to non-monetary assets and liabilities is a component of price risk. Foreign exchange risk arises as the value of monetary securities denominated in other currencies will fluctuate due to changes in exchange rates. The risk is measured using sensitivity analysis.

There were no monetary or non-monetary assets held in the Scheme as at 11 June 2025.

The following table details the Scheme's international investment (including cash and cash equivalents) in Australian dollar equivalents from the top two currency and the amounts, that are hedged using foreign currency contracts not designated in hedge accounting relationships as at 30 June 2024:

	30 June 2024	
	USD	CHF
	A\$	A\$
Gross investments amounts denominated in foreign currency	984,823	102,005
Amount hedged	<u>14,544</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Net exposure to foreign currency</b>	<b><u>999,367</u></b>	<b><u>102,005</u></b>

The table on page 24 summarises the sensitivities of the Scheme's monetary assets and liabilities to foreign exchange risk. The analysis is based on the assumption that the foreign currency weakened/strengthened by 10% as at 30 June 2024 against the Australian Dollar.

##### (iii) Interest rate risk

The Scheme's interest bearing financial assets expose it to risks associated with the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on its financial position and cash flows. This risk is usually measured by way of sensitivity analysis.

The impact of changes in interest rates will not have a material effect on the financial position or cash flows of the Scheme due to the cash balance being on average a small percentage of the Scheme's assets. Accordingly no sensitivity analysis has been prepared for interest rate risk.

There were no interest bearing financial assets or liabilities held in the Scheme as at 11 June 2025.



### 3 Financial risk management (continued)

#### (a) Market risk (continued)

##### (iii) Interest rate risk (continued)

	Floating interest rate \$	Fixed interest rate \$	Non interest bearing \$	Total \$
30 June 2024				
<b>Assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	15,600	-	-	15,600
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	1,186,247	1,186,247
Receivables	-	-	7,157	7,157
<b>Total assets</b>	<u>15,600</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,193,404</u>	<u>1,209,004</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Bank overdraft	2	-	-	2
Due to brokers - payable for securities purchased	-	-	14,493	14,493
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	50	50
Payables	-	-	1,205	1,205
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>15,748</u>	<u>15,750</u>
<b>Net assets attributable to unitholders</b>	<u>15,598</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,177,656</u>	<u>1,193,254</u>

An analysis of financial liabilities by maturity is provided in paragraph 3(d).

#### (b) Summarised sensitivity analysis

The following table summarises the sensitivity of the Scheme's operating profit and net assets attributable to unitholders to foreign exchange risk and price risk. The reasonably possible movements in the risk variables have been determined based on management's best estimate, having regard to a number of factors, including historical levels of changes in foreign exchange rates, historical correlation of the Scheme's investments with the relevant benchmark and market volatility. However, actual movements in the risk variables may be greater or less than anticipated due to a number of factors, including unusually large market shocks resulting from changes in the performance of the economies, markets and securities in which the Scheme invests. As a result, historic variations in risk variables are not a definitive indicator of future variations in the risk variables. A 10% change in foreign exchange risk and price risk is used as the sensitivity rate for these variables.

There were no investments held in the Scheme as at 11 June 2025.

	<b>Price risk</b> <b>Impact on operating profit/Net</b> <b>assets attributable to</b> <b>unitholders</b>	
	<b>-10%</b>	<b>+10%</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
30 June 2024	(92,409)	92,409



### 3 Financial risk management (continued)

	Foreign exchange risk		
	Impact on operating profit/Net assets attributable to unitholders		
	Year ended		
	30 June 2024	Sensitivity factor	30 June 2024
Currency	\$	+/-	Percentage of total foreign exposure
USD	98,476	10%	83.01%
CHF	10,202	10%	8.60%
EUR	7,735	10%	6.52%
HKD	2,218	10%	1.87%
<b>Total</b>	<b>118,632</b>		<b>100.00%</b>

The above sensitivity analysis was calculated based off the gross investment amounts and do not include any derivatives used for hedging purposes.

In determining the impact of an increase/decrease in net assets attributable to unitholders arising from market risk, the Responsible Entity has considered prior period and expected future movements of the portfolio based on market information.

#### (c) Credit risk

Credit risk primarily arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks and other financial institutions and amounts due from brokers. None of these assets are impaired nor past due.

The Scheme does not have any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or counterparties having similar characteristics.

In the opinion of the Responsible Entity, the carrying amount of these financial assets represents the maximum credit risk exposure at the end of the reporting period.

#### (d) Liquidity risk

The Scheme is exposed to daily cash redemptions of redeemable units. Other than cash, the Scheme holds investments that are traded in an active market and can be readily disposed. The Scheme's listed securities are considered readily realisable, as they are publicly traded on stock exchanges located in North America, Europe, Asia and Australia.

The Scheme's policy is to hold 100% of the net assets attributable to unitholders in liquid investments.

### 3 Financial risk management (continued)

#### (d) Liquidity risk (continued)

##### (i) Maturities of non-derivative financial liabilities

The table below analyses the Scheme's non-derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period to the earliest possible contractual maturity date at the end of reporting date. The amounts in the table are contractual undiscounted cash flows, as at 30 June 2024. There were no non-derivative financial liabilities held by the Scheme as at 11 June 2025.

At 30 June 2024	At call	Less than 1 month	1-6 months	6-12 months	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bank overdraft	2	-	-	-	2
Payables	-	1,205	-	-	1,205
Due to brokers - payable for securities purchased	-	14,493	-	-	14,493
Total liabilities	2	15,698	-	-	15,700

##### (ii) Maturities of net settled derivative financial instruments

The table below analyses the Scheme's net settled derivative financial instruments based on their contractual maturity. The Scheme may, at its discretion, settle financial instruments prior to their original contractual settlement date, in accordance with its investment strategy, where permitted by the terms and conditions of the relevant instruments.

As at 11 June 2025, there were no net settled derivatives.

	Less than 1 month	1-6 months	6-12 months	Over 12 months	No stated maturity	Total
At 30 June 2024	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Net settled derivatives						
Foreign currency contracts	(50)	-	-	-	-	(50)
	(50)	-	-	-	-	(50)

#### 4 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities related to derivatives are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The gross and net positions of financial assets and liabilities that have been offset in the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024 are disclosed in the first three columns of the tables below.

There were no financial assets or liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss as at 11 June 2025.

Financial liabilities	Effects of offsetting on the statement of financial position			Related amount not offset		
	Gross amounts of financial liabilities	Gross amounts set off in the statement of financial position	Net amount of financial liabilities presented in the statement of financial position	Amounts subject to master netting arrangements	Collateral Pledged/Received	Net Amount
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2024						
Derivative financial instruments (i)	50	-	50	-	-	50
Total	50	-	50	-	-	50

(i) Master netting arrangement – not currently enforced

Agreements with derivative counterparties are based on the ISDA Master Agreement. Under the terms of these arrangements, only where certain credit events occur (such as default), the net position owing/receivable to a single counterparty in the same currency will be taken as owing and all the relevant arrangements terminated. As at 11 June 2025, the aforementioned credit events have not occurred. As a result, these amounts have not been offset in the statement of financial position, but have been presented separately in the above table.

#### 5 Fair value measurement

The Scheme measures and recognises the following assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis:

- Financial assets / liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) (see Note 7 and Note 8)
- Derivative financial instruments (see Note 9)

The Scheme has no assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis in the current reporting period.

AASB 13 requires disclosure of fair value measurements by level of the following fair value hierarchy:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1);
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly (level 2); and
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (level 3).

## 5 Fair value measurement (continued)

### (a) Fair value in an active market (level 1)

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives and equity securities) are based on quoted market prices at the close of trading at the end of the reporting period without any deduction for estimated future selling costs. For the majority of investments, information provided by independent pricing services is relied upon for valuation of investments.

The Scheme utilises last traded prices for its financial assets and liabilities.

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

An active market is a market in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

### (b) Fair value in an inactive or unquoted market (level 2 and 3)

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length market transactions, reference to the current fair value of a substantially similar instrument, discounted cash flow techniques, option pricing models or any other valuation technique that provides a reliable estimate of prices obtained in actual market transactions.

Where discounted cash flows techniques are used, estimated future cash flows are based on management's best estimates and the discount rate used is a market rate at the end of the reporting period applicable for an instrument with similar terms and conditions.

For other pricing models, inputs are based on market data at the end of the reporting date. Fair values for unquoted equity investments are estimated, if possible, using applicable price/earnings ratios for similar listed companies adjusted to reflect the specific circumstances of the issuer.

The fair value of derivatives that are not exchange traded is estimated at the amount that the Scheme would receive or pay to terminate the contract at the end of the reporting period taking into account the current market conditions (volatility and appropriate yield curve) and the current creditworthiness of the counterparties. The fair value of a forward contract is determined as a net present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at appropriate market rates as at the valuation date.

The output of a model is always an estimate or approximation of a value that cannot be determined with certainty, and valuation techniques employed may not fully reflect all factors relevant to the positions the Scheme holds. Valuations are therefore adjusted, where appropriate, to allow for additional factors including liquidity risk and counterparty risk.

The carrying value less impairment provision of other receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values. The fair value of financial liabilities for disclosure purposes is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate that is available to the Scheme for similar financial instruments.

## 5 Fair value measurement (continued)

### Recognised fair value measurements

There were no investments held by the Scheme as at 11 June 2025. The following table presents the Scheme's assets and liabilities measured and recognised at fair value as at 30 June 2024.

As at 30 June 2024	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	Total \$
<b>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</b>				
Listed equity securities	1,186,247	-	-	1,186,247
<b>Total</b>	<u>1,186,247</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,186,247</u>
<b>Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss</b>				
Foreign currency contracts	-	50	-	50
<b>Total</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>50</u>

#### (i) Transfers between levels

The Scheme's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

There have been no transfer between levels for the period ended 11 June 2025 and year ended 30 June 2024.

#### (ii) Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (level 3)

The Scheme did not hold any financial instruments with fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs during the period from 1 July 2024 to 11 June 2025 or year ended 30 June 2024.

## 6 Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

	Period from 1 July 2024 to 11 June 2025	Year ended 30 June 2024
	\$	\$
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Net realised losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(402,371)	(624,155)
Net change in unrealised gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	<u>465,711</u>	<u>155,909</u>
Net gains/(losses) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	<u>63,340</u>	<u>(468,246)</u>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Net realised losses on financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(321)	-
Net change in unrealised gains/(losses) on financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	<u>50</u>	<u>(50)</u>
Net losses on financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	<u>(271)</u>	<u>(50)</u>
<b>Total net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss</b>	<u>63,069</u>	<u>(468,296)</u>

## 7 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	As at 11 June 2025	30 June 2024
	\$	\$
<b>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</b>		
Listed equity securities	-	1,186,247
<b>Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,186,247</u>

There were no financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss as at 11 June 2025.

Investments that individually represent more than 5% of the total value of the investments of the Scheme as at 30 June 2024 are disclosed below:

### Material investments

Security description	Principal activity	Fair value	Interest Ownership	% of Total Value
		\$	%	%
30 June 2024				
Lantheus Holdings Inc.	Health Care	75,018	<1	6.32

## 8 Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

	As at	
	11 June 2025	30 June 2024
	\$	\$
<b>Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss</b>		
Foreign currency contracts	-	50
<b>Total financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss</b>	-	50

There were no financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss as at 11 June 2025

## 9 Derivative financial instruments

A derivative is a financial instrument or other contract which is settled at a future date and whose value changes in response to the change in a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index or other variable.

Derivative financial instruments require no initial net investment or an initial net investment that is smaller than would be required for other types of contracts that would be expected to have a similar response to changes in market factors.

Derivative transactions include a wide assortment of instruments, such as forwards, futures and options. From time to time the Scheme may take out short term forward currency contracts as part of the equity settlement process. Currency hedging is generally not part of the investment process. Derivatives are not managed in isolation.

The Scheme holds the following derivative instruments:

### (a) Forward currency contracts

The Scheme agrees to receive or deliver a fixed quantity of foreign currency for an agreed upon price on an agreed future date. Forward currency contracts are valued at the prevailing last traded price at the end of each reporting period. The Scheme recognises a gain or loss equal to the change in fair value at the end of each reporting period.

There were no derivative financial instruments held by the Scheme as at 11 June 2025. The Scheme's derivative financial instruments as at 30 June 2024 are detailed below:

	Notional	Fair Values	
		Assets	Liabilities
30 June 2024	\$	\$	\$
Forward currency contracts	14,544	-	50
	14,544	-	50

As at 30 June 2024, the Scheme hedged transactions or positions by holding foreign currency contracts with a gross notional value of \$14,544 comprising of buy \$14,544 and sale \$0 resulting in net exposure of \$14,544.

## 10 Net Assets attributable to unitholders

Under AASB 132 *Financial instruments: Presentation*, puttable financial instruments are classified as equity where certain strict criteria are met. The Scheme classifies the net assets attributable to unitholders as equity as they satisfy the following criteria:

- the puttable financial instrument entitles the holder to a pro-rata share of net assets in the event of the Scheme's liquidation;
- the puttable financial instrument is in the class of instruments that is subordinate to all other classes of instruments and class features are identical;
- the puttable financial instrument does not include any contractual obligations to deliver cash or another financial asset, or to exchange financial instruments with another entity under potentially unfavourable conditions to the Scheme, and it is not a contract settled in the Scheme's own equity instruments; and
- the total expected cash flows attributable to the puttable financial instrument over the life are based substantially on the profit or loss.

Movements in number of units and net assets attributable to unitholders during the period/year were as follows:

	Period from 1 July 2024 to 11 June 2025	Year ended 30 June 2024	Period from 1 July 2024 to 11 June 2025	Year ended 30 June 2024
	No.	No.	\$	\$
Opening balance	2,092,882	4,986,959	1,193,254	3,471,049
Applications	26,277	10,513	15,860	6,630
Redemptions	(2,119,159)	(2,904,590)	(1,255,410)	(1,788,264)
Units issued upon reinvestment of distributions	-	-	-	-
Distributions paid and payable	-	-	-	-
Profit/(loss) for the period/year	-	-	46,296	(496,161)
<b>Closing balance</b>	-	2,092,882	-	1,193,254

There are no separate classes of units and each unit has the same rights attaching to it as all other units of the Scheme.

### Capital risk management

The Scheme manages its net assets attributable to unitholders as capital. The amount of net assets attributable to unitholders can change significantly on a daily basis as the Scheme is subject to daily applications and redemptions at the discretion of unitholders.

## 11 Distribution to unitholders

### Provision for distribution payable

During the period from 1 July 2024 to 11 June 2025 and year ended 30 June 2024, there were no provision for distribution made in the Scheme.

## 12 Realised capital gains/losses

At the end of the reporting period, the Scheme had realised capital losses of \$1,352,748 (2024: losses of \$1,251,036) available to be offset against future assessable capital gains.



### 13 Unrealised taxable capital gains/losses

There were no unrealised capital gains as at 11 June 2025 (2024: losses of \$160,172).

### 14 Reconciliation of net profit/(loss) to net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities

	Period from 1 July 2024 to 11 June 2025 \$	Year ended 30 June 2024 \$
<b>(a) Reconciliation of profit/(loss) to net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities</b>		
Net profit/(loss) for the period/year	46,296	(496,161)
Proceeds from sale of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	1,745,537	2,830,584
Purchase of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	(513,246)	(1,042,353)
Net (gains)/losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	(63,069)	468,296
Transaction costs on purchases	2,482	3,041
Dividend income reinvested	-	(673)
Management fee rebates reinvested	210	327
Net change in receivables	7,157	(32)
Net change in payables	(1,205)	(2,073)
Effects of foreign currency exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	-	38
<b>Net cash inflow from operating activities</b>	<b>1,224,162</b>	<b>1,760,994</b>
<b>(b) Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Cash as at the end of the financial period as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to the statement of financial position as follows:		
Cash and cash equivalents (net of bank overdrafts)	-	15,598
<b>(c) Non-cash operating and financing activities</b>		
Dividend income reinvested	-	(673)
Management fee rebates reinvested by unitholders for additional units in the Scheme	210	327
<b>Total Non-cash financing activities</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>(346)</b>

### 15 Management costs

The management costs disclosed in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are outlined below.

	Period from 1 July 2024 to 11 June 2025 \$	Year ended 30 June 2024 \$
W Class Units	9,480	28,502
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,480</b>	<b>28,502</b>

## 16 Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR)

The indirect cost ratio for the Scheme is the ratio of the Scheme's indirect costs (management fees, custody fees, hedging fees and audit fees) to the Scheme's average net asset value.

The ICR of the Scheme is shown in the following table.

	Period from 1 July 2024 to 11 June 2025 %	Year ended 30 June 2024 %
W Class Units	1.20	1.20

## 17 Auditor's remuneration

During the period/year the following fees were paid or payable by the Responsible Entity for services provided by the auditor of the Scheme:

	Period from 1 July 2024 to 11 June 2025 \$	Year ended 30 June 2024 \$
Auditing the financial report	27,311	27,311
Compliance plan audit	7,439	7,439
Other non-audit services - tax	11,535	11,535
	<u>46,285</u>	<u>46,285</u>

The auditor of the Scheme is Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu.

## 18 Receivables

	As at 11 June 2025 \$	30 June 2024 \$
Dividends receivable	-	6,485
Interest receivable	-	119
Goods and services tax receivable	-	553
Total receivables	<u>-</u>	<u>7,157</u>

## 19 Payables

	As at	
	11 June 2025	30 June 2024
	\$	\$
Management costs payable	-	1,199
Withholding tax payable	-	6
Total payables	-	1,205

## 20 Related party disclosure

### (a) Responsible Entity, Investment Manager and Custodian

The Responsible Entity of the Scheme is Lazard Asset Management Pacific Co. (ABN 13 064 523 619), a company incorporated in and operating in Australia. Its principal registered office and principal place of business is as follows:

Level 12, Gateway  
1 Macquarie Place  
Sydney NSW 2000

Transactions with entities related to Lazard Asset Management Pacific Co. are disclosed below.

Lazard Asset Management LLC acts as the Investment Manager of the Scheme. State Street Australia Limited is the Custodian.

### Key management personnel

The names of the key management personnel of the Scheme during the period were:

Evan Russo (Director)  
Nicholas Bratt (Director)  
Robert Osborn (Director)  
John Reinsberg (Director) (resigned effective 31 July 2024)  
Nathan Paul (Director)  
Paul Cuddy (Director)

The positions noted above for the Scheme's key management personnel are the positions held within the Responsible Entity and not the Scheme itself.

No amounts of remuneration were paid directly by the Scheme to the key management personnel of the Responsible Entity during the period (2024: Nil).

### (b) Holdings of units by related parties

Lazard Asset Management LLC did not hold any units in the Scheme as at 11 June 2025.

## 20 Related party disclosure (continued)

### (b) Holdings of units by related parties (continued)

Lazard Asset Management LLC held units in the Scheme as at 30 June 2024 as follows:

30 June 2024

	No. of units held opening (Units)	No. of units held closing (Units)	Fair value of investment (\$)	Interest held (%)	No. of units acquired/ (disposed) (Units)	No. of units disposed (Units)	Distributions paid/payable by the Scheme (\$)
Unitholder							
Lazard Asset Management LLC	315,693	-	-	-	-	315,693	-
Total	315,693	-	-	-	-	315,693	-

As at 11 June 2025, the Responsible Entity or its related entities in the Scheme did not hold any units either directly, indirectly or beneficially (30 June 2024: 70,847 units).

No key management personnel or any of their related entities held units or had options granted in the Scheme, either directly, indirectly or beneficially as at 11 June 2025 and 30 June 2024.

### (c) Key management personnel's loans

No loans were made by the Scheme to the key management personnel and/or their related parties as at 11 June 2025 and 30 June 2024.

### (d) Transactions with related parties

Transactions with related parties have taken place at arm's length and in the ordinary course of business.

Management costs of \$9,480 (2024: \$28,502), were paid or payable to the Responsible Entity directly by the Scheme.

No amounts were paid or payable by the Scheme directly to the directors of the Responsible Entity during the period (2024: \$Nil).

### (e) Investments in related parties

No investments in related parties were held during the financial period (2024: \$Nil).

## 21 Events occurring after the reporting period

No significant events have occurred since the end of the period which would impact on the financial position of the Scheme as disclosed in the statement of financial position as at 11 June 2025 or on the results and cash flows of the Scheme for the period ended on that date.

## 22 Contingent assets and liabilities and commitments

There are no outstanding contingent assets and liabilities or commitments as at 11 June 2025 and 30 June 2024.