

Ausbil Long Short Focus Fund

ARSN 642 635 498

Annual report for the year ended 30 June 2025

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Directors' report

The directors of Ausbil Investment Management Limited, the Responsible Entity ("Responsible Entity") of Ausbil Long Short Focus Fund ("the Scheme"), present their report together with the financial report of the Scheme for the year ended 30 June 2025 ("the year").

The Scheme is an Australian registered scheme as defined in the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Responsible Entity

The Responsible Entity of the Scheme is Ausbil Investment Management Limited (ABN 26 076 316 473). The Responsible Entity's registered office is Level 27, Grosvenor Place, 225 George Street, Sydney 2000.

Principal activities

The Scheme takes long and short positions in listed and unlisted Australian and global securities including, but not limited to, pre-IPO securities, equity swaps, options and convertible securities, in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme's Constitution.

The aim of the Scheme is to benefit from the volatility within global financial markets by employing a long/short approach to equity markets with a focus on generating positive returns in both rising and falling markets over rolling 3 years. The Scheme aims to achieve this by investing in high quality companies which are expected to have sustainable earnings and cash flows, and to short sell equities which have declining earnings/cash flows.

There were no significant changes in the nature of the Scheme's activities during the year.

The Scheme did not have any employees during the year.

Directors

The following persons held office as directors of the Responsible Entity during the year or since the end of the year and up to the date of this report:

Frank Harte
 Mark Knight
 Melissa Kuan (appointed 23 May 2025)
 Morgan Glaser
 Naim Abou-Jaoudé
 Paul Xiradis
 Vicki Gemisis
 John Grace (resigned 01 July 2024)
 Jay Giacco (resigned 31 July 2024)
 Jae Yoon (resigned 23 May 2025)

Review and results of operations

There have been no significant changes to the operations of the Scheme during the year. The Scheme continued to invest in accordance with target asset allocations as set out in the governing documents of the Scheme and in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme's Constitution.

The performance of the Scheme, as represented by the results of its operations, was as follows:

	For the year ended	
	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
Total comprehensive income/(loss) (\$'000)	1,366	2,298

There were no distributions paid for the year ended 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024.

Directors' report (continued)

Significant changes in state of affairs

In the opinion of the directors, there were no other significant change in the state of affairs of the Scheme that occurred during the year.

Events occurring after the financial year

Except as disclosed in note 17 in the financial statements, no other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2025 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect:

- (i) the operations of the Scheme in future financial years, or
- (ii) the results of those operations in future financial years, or
- (iii) the state of affairs of the Scheme in future financial years.

Likely developments and expected results of operations

The Scheme will continue to be managed in accordance with the investment objectives and guidelines as set out in the governing documents of the Scheme and in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme's Constitution.

The results of the Scheme's operations will be affected by a number of factors, including the performance of investment markets in which the Scheme invests. Investment performance is not guaranteed and future returns may differ from past returns. As investment conditions change over time, past returns should not be used to predict future returns.

Indemnification and insurance of officers and auditors

No insurance premiums are paid for out of the assets of the Scheme in regards to insurance cover provided to either the officers of Ausbil Investment Management Limited or the auditors of the Scheme. So long as the officers of Ausbil Investment Management Limited act in accordance with the Scheme's Constitution and the *Corporations Act 2001*, the officers remain indemnified out of the assets of the Scheme against losses incurred while acting on behalf of the Scheme. The auditors of the Scheme are in no way indemnified out of the assets of the Scheme.

Fees paid to and interests held in the Scheme by the Responsible Entity or its associates

Fees paid to the Responsible Entity and its associates out of Scheme property during the year are disclosed in note 15 of the financial statements.

No fees were paid out of Scheme property to the directors of the Responsible Entity during the year.

The number of interests in the Scheme held by the Responsible Entity or its associates as at the end of the year are disclosed in note 15 of the financial statements.

Interests in the Scheme

The movements in units on issue in the Scheme during the year are disclosed in note 5 of the financial statements.

The value of the Scheme's assets and liabilities are disclosed in the statement of financial position and derived using the basis set out in note 2 of the financial statements.

Environmental regulation

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

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks, including climate change, are identified, measured, monitored, reported and overseen in accordance with the Scheme's Risk Management Framework.

Rounding of amounts to the nearest thousand dollars

The Scheme is an entity of the 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 thousand dollars in accordance with that ASIC Instrument, unless otherwise indicated.

Directors' report (continued)

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the Auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out on page 4.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of the directors.



Mark Knight
Director

Sydney
26 September 2025



Auditor's Independence Declaration

As lead auditor for the audit of Ausbil Long Short Focus Fund for the year ended 30 June 2025, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- a. no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- b. no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'BSS Tompsett'.

BSS Tompsett
Partner
PricewaterhouseCoopers

Sydney
26 September 2025

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Statement of comprehensive income

		For the year ended	
		30 June	30 June
		2025	2024
	Notes	\$'000	\$'000
Investment income			
Interest income		816	886
Dividend/distribution income		242	178
Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	3	495	1,605
Net gains/(losses) on foreign exchange		(24)	(121)
Other operating income		565	549
Total net investment income/(loss)		2,094	3,097
Expenses			
Management fees	15(f)	413	441
Interest expense		142	123
Transaction costs		147	223
Other operating expenses		26	12
Total operating expenses		728	799
Other comprehensive income for the year		—	—
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		1,366	2,298

The above statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of financial position

		For the year ended	
		30 June 2025 \$'000	30 June 2024 \$'000
	Notes		
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	27,950	32,868
Receivables	7	1,590	632
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8	18,370	17,098
Total assets		47,910	50,598
Liabilities			
Borrowings	9	617	79
Payables	10	1,895	793
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	11	15,408	16,784
Total liabilities		17,920	17,656
Net assets attributable to unitholders - equity	5	29,990	32,942

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

Statement of changes in equity

	For the year ended	
	30 June	30 June
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Total equity at the beginning of the year	32,942	66,356
Comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		
Profit/(loss) for the year	<u>1,366</u>	<u>2,298</u>
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	1,366	2,298
Transactions with unitholders		
Applications	3,737	4,089
Redemptions	<u>(8,055)</u>	<u>(39,801)</u>
Total transactions with unitholders	<u>(4,318)</u>	<u>(35,712)</u>
Total equity at the end of the year	<u>29,990</u>	<u>32,942</u>

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

Statement of cash flows

		For the year ended	
		30 June	30 June
		2025	2024
	Notes	\$'000	\$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Proceeds from sale of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		120,296	241,589
Purchase of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		(122,864)	(252,599)
Transaction costs paid		(147)	(223)
Dividend/distribution received		229	211
Other income received		565	549
Interest received/(paid)		674	763
Management fees paid		(456)	(533)
Other expenses paid		(26)	(12)
RITC received		42	75
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	16(a)	(1,687)	(10,180)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from applications by unitholders		3,738	4,094
Payments for redemptions by unitholders		(7,525)	(40,056)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from financing activities		(3,787)	(35,962)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(5,474)	(46,142)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		32,789	78,931
Effects on exchange rate on cash		18	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	7,16(b)	27,333	32,789

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 Ausbil Long Short Focus Fund ("the Scheme") as an individual entity. The Scheme was constituted on 13 July 2020. The Scheme will terminate on 12 July 2100 unless terminated earlier in accordance with the provision of the Scheme's Constitution. The Scheme invests in listed equities, listed unit trusts and derivatives in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme's Constitution.

The Responsible Entity of the Scheme is Ausbil Investment Management Limited ("the Responsible Entity"). The Responsible Entity's registered office is Level 27, Grosvenor Place, 225 George Street, Sydney 2000.

The Scheme is an Australian registered scheme as defined in the *Corporations Act 2001*.

The Responsible Entity is incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The financial statements are presented in the Australian currency.

The financial statements are for the period from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 ("the year").

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on 26 September 2025. The directors of the Responsible Entity have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

2 Summary of material accounting policies

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.

(a) Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the *Corporations Act 2001* in Australia.

The Scheme is a for-profit entity for the purposes of preparing the financial statements.

The financial statements are prepared on the basis of fair value measurement of assets and liabilities except where otherwise stated.

The statement of financial position is presented on a liquidity basis. Assets and liabilities are presented in decreasing order of liquidity and are not distinguished between current and non-current. All balances are generally expected to be recovered or settled within twelve months, except for investments in financial assets and net assets attributable to unitholders where the amount expected to be recovered or settled within twelve months after the end of the year cannot be reliably determined. The Scheme manages financial assets at fair value through profit or loss based on the economic circumstances at any given point in time, as well as to meet any liquidity requirements. As such, it is expected that a portion of the portfolio will be realised within 12 months, however, an estimate of that amount cannot be determined as at balance date.

Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards

The financial statements of the Scheme comply with Australian Accounting Standards as issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ("AASB") and also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

New and amended standards and interpretations adopted by the Scheme

(i) There are no new standards, interpretations or amendments to existing standards that are effective for the first time for the half-year beginning 1 July 2024 that would be expected to have a material impact on the Scheme.

(ii) New standards, amendments and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new accounting standards, amendments to accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for annual periods beginning after 1 July 2025, and have not been early adopted in preparing this financial report. These standards, amendments or interpretations, as noted below, are not expected to have a material impact on the Scheme in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

- AASB 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027)
- AASB 2023-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Lack of Exchangeability [AASB 1, AASB 121 & AASB 1060] (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025)
- AASB 2024-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments [AASB 7 & AASB 9] (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(b) Financial instruments

(i) Classification

Derivative and equity instruments are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless, for equity instruments not held for trading, an irrevocable option is taken to measure at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Assets

The Scheme classifies its investments 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 Scheme uses fair value information to assess performance of the portfolio and to make decisions to rebalance the portfolio or to realise fair value gains or minimise losses through sales or other trading strategies. The Responsible Entity evaluates the information about these financial assets on a fair value basis together with other related financial information.

For equity securities and derivatives such as futures and options, 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.

The Scheme holds listed equities and listed unit trusts at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with AASB 9.

The Scheme holds derivatives which are classified as fair value through profit or loss in accordance with AASB 9.

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 solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI") criterion by virtue of the fact that payments pertain to only principal and/or simple interest and have a maturity of less than 12 months.

Liabilities

The Scheme makes short sales in which a borrowed security is sold in anticipation of a decline in the market value of that security, or it may use short sales for various arbitrage transactions. Short sales are held for trading and are consequently classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Derivative contracts that have a negative fair value are presented as liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

(ii) Impairment

AASB 9 requires the Scheme to record an allowance for expected credit loss ("ECL") for all financial assets not held at fair value through profit or loss.

The ECL approach is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Scheme expects to receive. The shortfall is then discounted at an approximation to the asset's original effective interest rate.

For receivables, due from brokers, margin accounts and applications receivable, the Scheme has applied the standard's general approach and has calculated ECLs based on 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.

The Scheme considers a financial asset in default when contractual payment are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Scheme may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Scheme is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Scheme.

(iii) Recognition/derecognition

The Scheme recognises financial assets and financial liabilities on the date it becomes party to the contractual agreement (trade date) and recognises changes in fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities from this date.

Investments are derecognised when the right to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Scheme has transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership.

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(b) Financial instruments (continued)

(iv) Measurement

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets and financial 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 comprehensive income within 'net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss' in the period in which they arise.

Fair value in an active market

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities traded in active markets is based on their quoted market prices at the end of the year without any deduction for estimated future selling costs. Financial assets (excluding bonds) are priced at current last prices, financial assets (bonds) are priced at current mid prices, financial liabilities are priced at current last prices.

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.

The Scheme's financial instruments that are valued based on active markets generally include listed instruments, ranging from listed equity and/or debt securities to derivatives, where applicable.

(v) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when, and only when, there is currently 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.

(c) 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 unitholders were to exercise their right to put the unit back to the Scheme. This amount represents the expected cash flows on redemption of these units.

Units are classified as equity when they satisfy the following criteria under AASB 132 *Financial instruments: Presentation*:

- 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

The Scheme classifies the net assets attributable to unitholders as equity as they satisfy the above criteria.

(d) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts, if any, are shown within borrowings in the statement of financial position.

Payments and receipts relating to the purchase and sale of investment securities are classified as cash flows from operating activities, as movements in the fair value of these securities represent the Scheme's main income generating activity.

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(e) 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.

Dividend and distribution income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income within dividend income and trust distributions when the Scheme's right to receive payments is established.

Other changes in fair value for such instruments are recorded in accordance with the policies described in note 2(b) to the financial statements.

(f) Expenses

All expenses, including Responsible Entity fees, are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on an accruals basis.

The dividends paid during the year on short sales of \$421,317 (2024: \$629,470) are included in net (losses)/gains on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit and loss in the statement of comprehensive income.

(g) Income tax

Under current legislation, the Scheme is not subject to income tax provided it attributes the entirety of its taxable income to its unitholders.

Financial instruments at fair value may include unrealised capital gains. Should such a gain be realised, that portion of the gain that is subject to capital gains tax will be distributed so that the Scheme is not subject to capital gains tax.

The benefit of imputation credits and foreign tax paid are passed on to unitholders.

The Scheme currently incurs withholding tax imposed by certain countries on investment income and capital gains. Such income is recorded net of withholding tax in the statement of comprehensive income.

(h) Distributions

The Scheme may distribute its distributable income, in accordance with the Scheme's Constitution and/or Scheme's Product Disclosure Statement ("PDS"), to unitholders by cash or reinvestment. Such distributions are recognised as payable when they are determined by the Responsible Entity of the Scheme.

(i) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the Scheme 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 translations at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

The Scheme does not isolate that portion of unrealised gains or losses on securities and derivative financial instruments that are measured at fair value through profit or loss and which is due to changes in foreign exchange rates from that which is due to changes in the market price of securities. Such fluctuations are included with the net gains or losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

(j) Due from/to brokers

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

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(j) Due from/to brokers (continued)

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 broker 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.

(k) Receivables

Receivables may include amounts for dividends, interest, trust distributions, Reduced Input Tax Credits (RITC) and application monies receivable from unitholders. Dividends and trust distributions are accrued when the right to receive payment is established. Interest is accrued at the end of each year from the time of last payment in accordance with the policy set out in note 2(e) above. Amounts are generally received within 30 days of being recorded as receivables.

Trades are recorded on trade date, and normally settled within two business days. Sales of financial instruments that are unsettled at the end of the year are included in 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 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.

(l) Payables

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

Trades are recorded on trade date, and normally settled within two business days. Purchases of financial instruments that are unsettled at the end of the year are included in payables.

The distribution amount payable to unitholders as at the end of each year is recognised separately in the statement of financial position.

Amounts are generally paid within 30 days of being recorded as payables.

(m) 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.

(n) Goods and services tax (GST)

Expenses of various services provided to the Scheme by third parties such as investment management fees etc. are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In this case, it is recognised as part of the related expense or cost item.

Accounts payable and receivable are stated inclusive of the GST receivable and payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included in receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows relating to GST are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis.

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(o) Use of estimates

The Scheme makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates are continually evaluated and based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

For certain other financial instruments, including amounts due from/to brokers, accounts payable and accounts receivable, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the immediate or short-term nature of these financial instruments.

For the years ended 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024, the fair values of the majority of the Scheme's financial assets and financial liabilities were determined directly, in full or in part, by reference to quoted prices that were available from various sources, such as exchanges, dealers, brokers, industry groups and pricing services.

(p) Other legislative/government developments

Climate related and other emerging risk disclosure

A number of new sustainability standards, have been published that are not mandatory for annual periods beginning after 1 July 2025, and have not been early adopted in preparing this financial report. Under these standards, the Scheme is considered to be in Group 3 under this legislation and would be required to apply the following:

- AASB S1 – *General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability – related Financial Information* is a voluntary Standard covering sustainability – related financial disclosures and aligns with the scope of IFRS S1 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2027)
- AASB S2 – *Climate-related Disclosures* is a mandatory Standard that incorporates the necessary content presented in IFRS S1 allowing it to function as a standalone, climate-only Standard (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2027)

(q) Rounding of amounts

The Scheme is an entity of the 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 off in accordance with that ASIC Instrument to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

(r) Comparatives

Where relevant, prior year comparatives have been restated to conform with current year presentation.

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

Net gains/(losses) recognised in relation to financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss:

	For the year ended	
	30 June 2025 \$'000	30 June 2024 \$'000
Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	495	1,605
Total net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	495	1,605

4 Auditor's remuneration

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

	For the year ended	
	30 June 2025 \$	30 June 2024 \$
<i>Audit and other assurance services</i>		
Audit and review of financial statements	24,969	23,831
Other assurance services	3,849	3,737
Total remuneration for audit and other assurance services	28,818	27,568
Total auditor's remuneration	28,818	27,568

5 Net assets attributable to unitholders

As stipulated within the Scheme's Constitution, each unit represents a right to an individual share in the Scheme and does not extend to a right to the underlying assets of the Scheme. There are no separate classes of units and each unit has the same rights attaching to it as all other units of the Scheme.

Units are redeemed on demand at the unitholder's option. However, holders of these instruments typically retain them for the medium to long term. As such, the amount expected to be settled within twelve months after the end of the year cannot be reliably determined.

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

	For the year ended			
	30 June 2025 No '000	30 June 2024 No '000	30 June 2025 \$'000	30 June 2024 \$'000
Opening balance	29,090	63,576	32,942	66,356
Applications	3,204	3,824	3,737	4,089
Redemptions	(7,015)	(38,310)	(8,055)	(39,801)
Units issued upon reinvestment of distributions	—	—	—	—
Distributions paid and payable	—	—	—	—
Profit/(loss) for the year	—	—	1,366	2,298
Closing balance	25,279	29,090	29,990	32,942

Capital risk management

The Scheme considers 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.

The Scheme's strategy is to hold a certain portion of the net assets attributable to unitholders in liquid investments. As such, the Scheme will meet any capital requirements from the liquidation of liquid assets which include cash and cash equivalents, listed equities and listed unit trusts. Under the terms of the Scheme's Constitution, the Responsible Entity has the discretion to reject an application for units and to defer or adjust a redemption of units if the exercise of such discretion is in the best interests of unitholders.

6 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at	
	30 June	30 June
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Cash at bank	27,735	32,733
Deposit held with brokers for margin	215	135
Total cash and cash equivalents	27,950	32,868

7 Receivables

	As at	
	30 June	30 June
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Due from brokers	1,557	612
Accrued income	24	11
Applications receivables	—	1
RITC receivable	9	8
Total receivables	1,590	632

8 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	As at	
	30 June	30 June
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Derivatives (note 12)	56	80
Listed equities	17,049	16,016
Listed unit trusts	1,265	1,002
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	18,370	17,098

An overview of the risk exposures relating to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is included in note 13.

9 Borrowings

	As at	
	30 June	30 June
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Bank overdraft	617	79
	617	79

10 Payables

	As at	
	30 June	30 June
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Due to brokers	1,295	705
Accrued expenses	31	31
Redemptions payable	543	13
Other payables	26	44
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,895	793

11 Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

	As at	
	30 June	30 June
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
Listed equities sold short	13,921	15,162
Listed unit trusts sold short	1,487	1,622
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	15,408	16,784

An overview of the risk exposures relating to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is included in note 13.

12 Derivative financial instruments

In the normal course of business the Scheme may enter into transactions in various derivative financial instruments with certain risks. 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 many different instruments, such as forwards, futures and options. Derivatives are considered to be part of the investment process and the use of derivatives is an essential part of the Scheme's portfolio management. Derivatives are not managed in isolation. Consequently, the use of derivatives is multifaceted and includes:

- hedging to protect an asset or liability of the Scheme against a fluctuation in market values or to reduce volatility
- a substitution for trading of physical securities
- adjusting asset exposures within the parameters set in the investment strategy, and adjusting the duration of fixed interest portfolios or the weighted average maturity of cash portfolios.

While derivatives are used for trading purposes, they are not used to gear (leverage) a portfolio. Gearing a portfolio would occur if the level of exposure to the markets exceeds the underlying value of the Scheme.

The Scheme holds the following derivative instruments:

(a) Futures

Futures are contractual obligations to buy or sell financial instruments on a future date at a specified price established in an organised market. The futures contracts are collateralised by cash or marketable securities. Changes in futures contracts' values are usually settled net daily with the exchange. Interest rate futures are contractual obligations to receive or pay a net amount based on changes in interest rates at a future date at a specified price, established in an organised financial market.

12 Derivative financial instruments (continued)

(c) Options

An option is a contractual arrangement under which the seller (writer) grants the purchaser (holder) the right, but not the obligation, either to buy (a call option) or sell (a put option) at or by a set date or during a set period, a specific amount of securities or a financial instrument at a predetermined price. The seller receives a premium from the purchaser in consideration for the assumption of future securities price risk. Options held by the Scheme are exchange-traded. The Scheme is exposed to credit risk on purchased options to the extent of their carrying amount, which is their fair value. Options are settled on a gross basis.

The Scheme's derivative financial instruments at year end are detailed below:

	Contract/ notional \$	Assets \$'000	Liabilities \$'000
As at 30 June 2025			
Options	56,608	56	–
Total financial assets		56	–
	Contract/ notional \$	Assets \$'000	Liabilities \$'000
As at 30 June 2024			
Options	80,100	80	–
Total financial assets		80	–

13 Financial risk management

(a) Objectives, strategies, policies and processes

The Scheme's activities may 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 program focuses on ensuring compliance with the Scheme's PDS 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 Ausbil Investment Management Limited, as Investment Manager, 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 price and interest rate risks, and maturity analysis for liquidity risk.

(b) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: price risk, foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk. Market risk is managed and monitored using sensitivity analysis, and minimised through ensuring that all investment activities are undertaken in accordance with established mandates and investment strategies.

Market disruptions associated with current economic volatility and geopolitical events have had a global impact and uncertainty exists as to their implications. Such disruptions can adversely affect assets of the Scheme and thus performance of the Scheme. Management is continuing to monitor this development and evaluate its impact on the Scheme.

The market risk disclosures are prepared on the basis of the Scheme's direct investments and not on a look through basis for investments held in the Scheme.

(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. Where non-monetary financial instruments are denominated in currencies other than Australian dollar, the price will also fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Paragraph (ii) below sets out how this component of price risk is managed and measured. The investments are classified on the statement of financial position as at fair value through profit or loss. All securities investments present a risk of loss of capital and the maximum risk resulting from financial assets is determined by the fair value of the financial instruments.

13 Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

(i) Price risk (continued)

The Investment Manager aims to mitigate the price risk by careful selection of securities and other financial instruments, within specified limits and within the investment objectives, set by the Investment Committee in accordance with mandates and overall investment strategy

As at 30 June 2025, if the equity prices had increased by 5% (2024: 5%) with all other variables held constant, this would have increased/(decreased) net assets attributable to unitholders (and net operating profit/(loss)) by \$148,156 (2024: (\$15,716)). Conversely, if the equity prices had decreased by 5%, this would have (decreased)/increased net assets attributable to unitholders (and net operating profit/(loss)) by (\$148,156) (2024: \$15,716). The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2025 and 2024.

(ii) Foreign exchange risk

The foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Scheme holds both monetary and non-monetary assets denominated in currencies other than the Australian dollar. Foreign exchange risk arises as the value of monetary securities denominated in other currencies will fluctuate due to changes in exchange rates. The foreign exchange risk relating to non-monetary assets and liabilities is a component of price risk not foreign exchange risk. However, management monitors the exposure on all foreign currency denominated financial assets and financial liabilities.

The Scheme's policy is to hedge direct foreign currency exposure on amounts payable to, or receivable from brokers in non-Australian dollar denominated currency. The Scheme does not hedge its exposure to non-monetary financial assets.

The table below summarises the Scheme's financial assets and financial liabilities, which are denominated in a currency including the Australian dollar.

30 June 2025	Australian Dollars A\$'000	US Dollars A\$'000	British Pounds A\$'000	Total A\$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	27,879	–	71	27,950
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	17,554	816	–	18,370
Bank overdraft	–	(617)	–	(617)
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(14,672)	(736)	–	(15,408)
	30,761	(537)	71	30,295

30 June 2024	Australian Dollars A\$'000	US Dollars A\$'000	British Pounds A\$'000	Total A\$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	32,806	–	62	32,868
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	16,728	370	–	17,098
Bank overdraft	–	(79)	–	(79)
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(16,384)	(400)	–	(16,784)
	33,150	(109)	62	33,103

13 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Foreign exchange risk (continued)

As at 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024, had the Australian dollar weakened/strengthened as illustrated below against the various currencies to which the Scheme is exposed, with all other variables held constant, the net assets attributable to unitholders (and profit) would have changed by the following amounts, approximately and respectively:

	AUD Weakened Impact on profit/(loss)/net assets attributable to unitholders (and profit/(loss))		AUD Strengthened Impact on profit/(loss)/net assets attributable to unitholders (and profit/(loss))	
	30 June 2025 '000	30 June 2024 '000	30 June 2025 '000	30 June 2024 '000
AUD/USD 2025: 5% (2024: 5%)	(27)	(5)	27	5

The possible impact against other currencies is considered immaterial individually and therefore has not been included in the above table.

(iii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

For the years ended 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024, the Scheme did not hold fixed interest securities and therefore the Scheme's financial position was not exposed to interest rate movements. The impact of interest rate movements on cash deposits is not considered material.

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

The Scheme's exposure to credit risk arises from cash deposited with Citigroup Pty Ltd, which has a Standard & Poor's investment rating of A (S&P), and from amounts due from brokers. The credit risk arising from amounts due from brokers is mitigated by the contractual settlement arrangement with the Scheme's custodian, Citigroup Pty Ltd.

Collateral pledged under securities lending agreement

The Scheme provides securities or cash collateral equal to the value of the securities borrowed plus a margin. In the event that the value of the securities borrowed plus a margin exceeds the collateral provided, further collateral will need to be delivered so that the collateral equals the value of securities borrowed plus the margin.

Securities borrowed are transferred into the name of the Scheme whilst title to collateral lodged is transferred to the Lenders. The Scheme's credit exposure is therefore limited to the difference in value between the securities borrowed to cover the short positions and the amount of security or cash collateral that the Scheme lodges with the Lenders.

The Responsibility Entity has sought to mitigate credit exposure to the Lenders by exercising care in the selection of reputable providers of securities lending services, including a due diligence process on the Lenders.

The carrying amounts of the assets pledged as security for stock borrowings at the end of the year is \$Nil (2024: \$Nil).

The ECL model under AASB 9 applies to the financial assets classified at amortised cost and measured at FVOCI, contract asset, lease receivable, loan commitments and certain financial guarantee contracts. Financial assets are assessed for indicators of expected credit losses at each balance sheet date. The Scheme has concluded that there are no impairment indicators subject to the impairment requirements of AASB 9 and thus the impact on credit risk is immaterial.

(d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. This risk is controlled through the Scheme's investment in financial instruments, which under normal market conditions are readily convertible to cash. In addition, the Scheme maintains sufficient cash and cash equivalents to meet normal operating requirements.

13 Financial risk management (continued)

(e) Liquidity risk (continued)

The Scheme's Constitution provides for the daily application and redemption of units and it is therefore exposed to the liquidity risk of meeting unitholder redemptions at any time. The Scheme's Constitution allows the Responsible Entity to delay a redemption by up to 28 days after the date of receiving the redemption notice, if within 14 days of receiving the notice, the Responsible Entity receives, over a period of two consecutive business days, request for redemption in respect of 10% or more of the units issued in the Scheme, or, there is a fall in the All Ordinaries of the Australian Securities Exchange Limited of 5% or more compared to the level of that index at the date of receipt of the notice.

Maturity analysis of non-derivative financial liabilities

The table below analyses the Scheme's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Less than 1 month 2025 \$'000	1-3 months 2025 \$'000	4-12 months 2025 \$'000	More than 12 months 2025 \$'000
As at 30 June 2025				
Bank overdraft	617	—	—	—
Due to brokers	1,295	—	—	—
Accrued expenses	31	—	—	—
Redemptions payable	543	—	—	—
Other payables	26	—	—	—
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	15,408	—	—	—
Total financial liabilities	17,920	—	—	—
	Less than 1 month 2024 \$'000	1-3 months 2024 \$'000	4-12 months 2024 \$'000	More than 12 months 2024 \$'000
As at 30 June 2024				
Bank overdraft	79	—	—	—
Due to brokers	705	—	—	—
Accrued expenses	31	—	—	—
Redemptions payable	13	—	—	—
Other payables	44	—	—	—
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	16,784	—	—	—
Total financial liabilities	17,656	—	—	—

(e) Estimation of fair values of financial assets and liabilities

The carrying amounts of all the Scheme's financial assets and financial liabilities at the end of the year approximated their fair values as all financial assets and financial liabilities not fair valued are short-term in nature.

The fair values of the Scheme's financial assets and financial liabilities for the years then ended was determined directly, in full or in part, by reference to quoted prices that were available from various sources, such as exchanges, dealers, brokers, industry groups and pricing services.

Market disruptions associated with current geopolitical events have had a global impact, and uncertainty exists as to their implications. Such disruptions can adversely affect assets of the Scheme and thus performance of the Scheme. Management is continuing to monitor this development and evaluate its impact on the Scheme.

13 Financial risk management (continued)

(f) Fair value hierarchy

The Scheme is required to classify fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the subjectivity of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- 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 (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices); quoted prices for similar securities in active and/or inactive markets; market-corroborated inputs; inputs that are developed based on available market data and reflect assumptions that markets would use when pricing similar securities (level 2).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (level 3).

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment based on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a level 3 measurement. Assessing the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgement, considering factors specific to the asset or liability.

The determination of what constitutes 'observable' requires significant judgement by the Scheme. The Scheme considers observable data to be that market data that is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary, and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market.

The table below sets out the Scheme's financial assets measured at fair value according to the fair value hierarchy at the end of the year.

30 June 2025	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
Financial assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
Options	56	–	–	56
Listed equities	17,049	–	–	17,049
Listed unit trusts	1,265	–	–	1,265
Total	18,370	–	–	18,370
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:				
Listed equities sold short	13,921	–	–	13,921
Listed unit trusts sold short	1,487	–	–	1,487
Total	15,408	–	–	15,408
30 June 2024	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
Financial assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
Options	80	–	–	80
Listed equities	16,016	–	–	16,016
Listed unit trusts	1,002	–	–	1,002
Total	17,098	–	–	17,098
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:				
Listed equities sold short	15,162	–	–	15,162
Listed unit trusts sold short	1,622	–	–	1,622
Total	16,784	–	–	16,784

13 Financial risk management (continued)

(f) Fair value hierarchy (continued)

Investments, the values of which are based on quoted market prices in active markets, e.g. recognised stock exchanges, and therefore classified within level 1, include options, active listed equities and listed unit trusts.

Level 3 instruments could include distressed debt instruments, certain private equity and real estate investments that are not based on market inputs or securities that are in an inactive/illiquid market and are valued using models and internal data. Level 3 investments may be adjusted to reflect illiquidity and/or restrictions, however, the adjustments are not based on available market information. Level 3 instruments also include those that have a stale price that is, where the pricing for a particular security has remained static for an extended period of time.

Level 3 valuations are reviewed quarterly by the relevant management. The management considers the appropriateness of the valuation inputs, methods and techniques used in the valuations. The valuation inputs are generally sourced from independent third party pricing sources without adjustment such as stock exchanges, pricing agencies and/or fund managers. Where the inputs are considered stale, unobservable, proprietary or from an inactive market, they are categorised as level 3.

Where a valuation model technique is used, the Scheme considers other liquidity, credit and market risk factors, and adjusts the model as deemed necessary. There have been no changes to the valuation techniques used for financial instruments classified as level 2 and level 3.

As at 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024, there were no financial assets or financial liabilities classified as level 2 or 3.

There were no transfers between levels as at 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024.

The following table presents the movement in level 3 instruments as at the reporting date by class of financial instrument.

As at 30 June 2024

	Opening balance \$'000	Purchases \$'000	Sales \$'000	Transfers into level 3 \$'000	Transfers out of level 3 \$'000	Gains/ (losses) recognized in profit or loss \$'000	Closing balance \$'000	Gains/(losses) included in the statement of comprehensive income for financial assets/liabilities held at year end \$'000
Financial liabilities								
Listed equities sold short	123	—	(24)	—	—	(99)	—	(99)

14 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

None of the financial instruments is offset in the statement of financial position. The disclosures set out in the tables below include financial assets and financial liabilities that are subject to enforceable master netting agreements (or similar).

Financial assets - 30 June 2025	Gross Amount \$'000	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities set off in the statement of financial position \$'000	Net amounts of financial assets presented in the statement of financial position \$'000	Cash collateral \$'000	Marketable security Collateral \$'000	Net amount \$'000
Options	56	–	56	–	–	56
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	18,314	–	18,314	–	(15,408)	2,906
Closing balance	18,370	–	18,370	–	(15,408)	2,962

Financial liabilities - 30 June 2025	Gross Amount \$'000	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities set off in the statement of financial position \$'000	Net amounts of financial assets presented in the statement of financial position \$'000	Cash collateral \$'000	Marketable security Collateral \$'000	Net amount \$'000
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(15,408)	–	(15,408)	–	15,408	–
Closing balance	(15,408)	–	(15,408)	–	15,408	–

14 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

Financial assets - 30 June 2024	Gross Amount \$'000	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities set off in the statement of financial position \$'000	Net amounts of financial assets presented in the statement of financial position \$'000	Cash collateral \$'000	Marketable security Collateral \$'000	Net amount \$'000
Options	80	–	80	–	–	80
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	17,018	–	17,018	–	(16,784)	234
Closing balance	17,098	–	17,098	–	(16,784)	314

Financial liabilities - 30 June 2024	Gross Amount \$'000	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities set off in the statement of financial position \$'000	Net amounts of financial assets presented in the statement of financial position \$'000	Cash collateral \$'000	Marketable security Collateral \$'000	Net amount \$'000
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(16,784)	–	(16,784)	–	16,784	–
Closing balance	(16,784)	–	(16,784)	–	16,784	–

Under the terms of the agreements with the counterparties, 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 the Scheme does not presently have a legally enforceable right of set-off, these amounts have not been offset in the balance sheet, but have been presented separately in the above table.

15 Related party transactions

(a) Responsible Entity

The Responsible Entity of Ausbil Long Short Focus Fund is Ausbil Investment Management Limited.

(b) Directors

Key management personnel includes persons who were directors of the Responsible Entity at any time during the financial year.

(c) Other key management personnel

There were no other persons with responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Scheme, directly or indirectly during the financial year.

15 Related party transactions (continued)

(d) Related party Schemes' unitholdings

Parties related to the Scheme (including the Responsible Entity, its related parties and other schemes managed by the Responsible Entity), held units in the Scheme as follows:

30 June 2025 Unitholder	No. of units held opening Units	No. of units acquired Units	No. of units disposed Units	No. of units held closing Units	Fair value of investment \$	Interest held %	Distributions paid/payable by the Scheme \$
New York Life Insurance and Annuity Corporation	6,874,422	–	–	6,874,422	8,155,512	27.19	–
30 June 2024 Unitholder	No. of units held opening Units	No. of units acquired Units	No. of units disposed Units	No. of units held closing Units	Fair value of investment \$	Interest held %	Distributions paid/payable by the Scheme \$
New York Life Insurance and Annuity Corporation	6,874,422	–	–	6,874,422	7,732,653	23.63	–

(e) Other transactions within the Scheme

From time to time directors of the Responsible Entity of the Scheme, or their director-related entities, may invest in or withdraw from the Scheme. These investments or withdrawals are on the same terms and conditions as those entered into by other Scheme investors.

Apart from those details disclosed in this note, no key management personnel of the Responsible Entity have entered into a material contract with the Scheme since the end of the previous financial year and there were no material contracts involving director's interests at the end of the year.

The following transactions occurred with key management personnel during the year:

	30 June 2025 \$	30 June 2024 \$
Application for units	1,399	2,232
Redemption for units	–	(238,709)

The Scheme has not made, guaranteed or secured, directly or indirectly, any loans to the key management personnel or their personally related entities at any time during the year.

(f) Responsible entity's/manager's fees and other transactions

Under the terms of the Schemes PDS, the Responsible Entity is entitled to receive management fees of 1.25%, calculated by reference to the net asset value of the Scheme.

In addition to the management fee, the Responsible entity is entitled to receive performance fees of 20.50% of the difference between the Scheme's performance and the performance hurdle multiplied by the Scheme's net asset value. The performance fee Hurdle is the Reserve Bank of Australia Cash Rate plus a hurdle of 1.25% p.a.

The Responsible Entity does not charge any contribution fees to the Scheme.

The transactions during the year and amounts payable at year end between the Scheme and the Responsible Entity were as follows:

	30 June 2025 \$	30 June 2024 \$
Management fees for the year paid by the Scheme to the Responsible Entity	412,533	440,717
Aggregate amounts payable to the Responsible Entity at the end of the year	31,094	30,820

15 Related party transactions (continued)

(g) Investments

The Scheme did not hold any investments in the Responsible Entity or its related parties during the year (2024: Nil).

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

	For the year ended	
	30 June 2025 \$'000	30 June 2024 \$'000
(a) Reconciliation of profit/(loss) to net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities		
Profit/(loss) for the year	1,366	2,298
Proceeds from sale of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	120,296	241,589
Purchase of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	(122,864)	(252,599)
Net (gains)/losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	(495)	(1,605)
Net losses on foreign exchange	24	121
Net change in receivables and other assets	(14)	60
Net change in payables and other liabilities	—	(44)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	(1,687)	(10,180)

(b) Components of cash and cash equivalents

Cash as at the end of the year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to the statement of financial position as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents	27,950	32,868
Bank overdraft	(617)	(79)
	27,333	32,789

(c) Non-cash operating and financing activities

During the year, the following distribution payments were satisfied by the issue of units under the distribution reinvestment plan

— —

17 Events occurring after the year end

There are no items, transactions or events of a material and unusual nature have arisen between the end of the financial period and the date of this report, which are likely, in the opinion of the directors, to affect significantly the operations of the Scheme, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Scheme in future financial years.

18 Contingent assets and liabilities and commitments


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

Directors' declaration

In the opinion of the directors of the Responsible Entity:

- a. the financial statements and notes set out on pages 5 to 28 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - i. complying with Australian Accounting Standards, the *Corporations Regulations 2001* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and
 - ii. giving a true and fair view of the Scheme's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of its performance, as represented by the results of its operations and cash flows, for the year 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.
- c. the financial statements are in accordance with the Scheme's Constitution.
- d. Note 2(a) confirms that the financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the directors.



Mark Knight
Director

Sydney
26 September 2025



Independent auditor's report

To the unitholders of Ausbil Long Short Focus Fund

Our opinion

In our opinion:

The accompanying financial report of Ausbil Long Short Focus Fund (the Registered Scheme) is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- a. giving a true and fair view of the Registered Scheme's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of its financial performance for the year then ended
- b. complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

What we have audited

The financial report comprises:

- the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025
- the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended
- the notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information
- the directors' declaration.

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.

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

Independence

We are independent of the Registered Scheme 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.

Other information

The directors of the Responsible Entity are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report for the year ended 30 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 accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon through our opinion on the financial report.

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 on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, 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 Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001*, including giving a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors of the Responsible Entity determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that 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 Registered Scheme 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 of the Responsible Entity either intend to liquidate the Registered Scheme or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 the financial report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'PricewaterhouseCoopers'.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'BSS Tompsett'.

BSS Tompsett
Partner

Sydney
26 September 2025