

# **K2 Asian Absolute Return Fund**

ARSN 106 882 384

## **Financial report**

**For the year ended 30 June 2019**

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## Financial report

### For the year ended 30 June 2019

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## Directors' report

The Directors of K2 Asset Management Ltd (ABN 95 085 445 094), the Responsible Entity of K2 Asian Absolute Return Fund, present their report together with the financial statements of K2 Asian Absolute Return Fund (the "Fund") for the year ended 30 June 2019 and the auditor's report thereon.

### Principal activities

The Fund continued to invest in accordance with target asset allocations as set out in the current Product Disclosure Statement and in accordance with the provisions of the Fund's Constitution.

The Fund did not have any employees during the year.

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

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

### Directors

The following persons held office as Directors of K2 Asset Management Ltd during the year or since the end of the year and up to the date of this report:

Campbell W Neal  
Mark S Newman  
Robert C Hand  
Hollie A Wight  
Matthew W Lawler

### Service providers

The Responsible Entity and Investment Manager of the Fund is K2 Asset Management Ltd.

The Custodians of the Fund are Morgan Stanley & Co International Plc and State Street Australia Limited.

The Administrator of the Fund is State Street Australia Limited.

The Unit Registry service provider of the Fund is OneVue Fund Services Pty Limited.

The registered office and principal place of business of the Responsible Entity and the Fund is Level 32, 101 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, 3000.

### Review and results of operations

The Fund maintains its long/short investment strategy in listed equities and other investment instruments in the Asia Pacific region excluding Japan as permitted by the Fund's Constitution.

The investment policy of the Fund continues to be that detailed in the current Product Disclosure Statement and in accordance with the provisions of the Fund's Constitution.

## Directors' report (continued)

### Review and results of operations (continued)

#### Results

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

	Year ended	
	30 June 2019 \$	30 June 2018 \$
Operating profit/(loss) ('000)	(732)	2,927

#### Distributions

Distributions paid and payable ('000)	-	-
Distribution (dollars per unit)	-	-

### Net Asset Value per unit

NAV per unit (quoted ex-distribution) are shown as follows:

	2019 \$	2018 \$
At 30 June	178.35	177.51

### Significant changes in state of affairs

In the opinion of the Directors, there were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Fund that occurred during the financial year.

### Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2019 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect:

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

### Likely developments and expected results of operations

The results of the Fund's operations will be affected by a number of factors, including the performance of investment markets in which the Fund 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.

Further information on likely developments in the operations of the Fund and the expected results of those operations have not been included in this report because the Responsible Entity believes it would be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the Fund.

### Indemnity and insurance of officers and auditors

No insurance premiums are paid for out of the assets of the Fund in regards to insurance cover provided to either the Officers of K2 Asset Management Ltd or the auditors of the Fund. So long as the Officers of K2 Asset Management Ltd act in accordance with the Fund's Constitution and the Law, the Officers remain indemnified out of the assets of the Fund against losses incurred while acting on behalf of the Fund. The auditors of the Fund are in no way indemnified out of the assets of the Fund.

## Directors' report (continued)

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

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

No fees were paid out of the Fund property to the Directors of the Responsible Entity during the year.

Units held in the Fund by the Responsible Entity or its related parties as at the end of the year are disclosed in Note 15 to the financial statements.

### Interests in the Fund

The movement in units on issue in the Fund during the year is set out below:

	<b>30 June 2019 No.'000</b>	30 June 2018 No.'000
Units on issue - 1 July	192	272
Units issued during the year	5	4
Units redeemed during the year	<u>(103)</u>	<u>(84)</u>
Units on issue - 30 June	<u>94</u>	<u>192</u>

	<b>2019 \$'000</b>	2018 \$'000
<b>Value of assets</b>		
Net value of the Fund's assets at 30 June	<b>16,596</b>	33,937

The value of the Fund's assets and liabilities is disclosed on the statement of financial position and derived using the basis set out in Note 2 to the financial statements.

### Environmental regulation

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

### Rounding of amounts to the nearest thousand dollars

The Fund 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 thousand dollars in accordance with that ASIC Corporations Instrument, unless otherwise indicated.

## Directors' report (continued)

### Lead auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the Lead auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out on page 6 and forms part of the Directors' report.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of the Directors of K2 Asset Management Ltd.



Hollie A Wight  
Director

Melbourne  
21 August 2019



# Lead Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001

To the Directors of K2 Asset Management Ltd

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the audit of K2 Asian Absolute Return Fund for the financial year ended 30 June 2019 there have been:

- i. no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- ii. no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

KPMG

Dean Waters

Partner

Melbourne

21 August 2019

**Statement of comprehensive income**

		<b>Year ended</b>	
		<b>30 June</b>	<b>30 June</b>
		<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
		<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
	Notes		
<b>Investment income</b>			
Interest income at amortised cost		<b>190</b>	258
Dividend and distribution income		<b>764</b>	1,005
Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	5	<b>(864)</b>	4,185
Net foreign exchange gains/(losses)		<b>14</b>	(711)
Other operating income		<b>40</b>	1
<b>Total Investment income/(loss)</b>		<b>144</b>	4,738
<b>Expenses</b>			
Responsible Entity fees	15	-	30
Recoverable expenses	15	<b>55</b>	-
Investment management fees	15	<b>308</b>	621
Auditor's remuneration	11	<b>34</b>	34
Transaction costs		<b>273</b>	502
Performance fees	15	<b>1</b>	49
Administrative expenses		-	175
Short dividend expense		-	14
Interest expense		<b>160</b>	279
Other operating expenses	12	<b>45</b>	107
<b>Total operating expenses</b>		<b>876</b>	1,811
<b>Profit/(loss) for the year</b>		<b>(732)</b>	2,927
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>(732)</b>	2,927

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



## Statement of financial position

		As at	
		30 June 2019 \$'000	30 June 2018 \$'000
	Notes		
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	9,461	19,687
Receivables	13	211	214
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6	<u>12,425</u>	<u>27,278</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u>22,097</u>	<u>47,179</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Bank overdrafts	9	5,286	12,967
Payables	14	51	158
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	7	<u>164</u>	<u>117</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>5,501</u>	<u>13,242</u>
<b>Net assets attributable to unitholders - equity</b>	8	<u>16,596</u>	<u>33,937</u>

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

## Statement of changes in equity

	Note	Year ended	
		30 June 2019 \$'000	30 June 2018 \$'000
<b>Total equity at the beginning of the year</b>		<b>33,937</b>	-
Reclassification due to AMIT tax regime implementation*	8	-	33,937
<b>Comprehensive income for the year</b>			
Profit/(loss) for the year		<u>(732)</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<u>(732)</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Transactions with unitholders</b>			
Applications		891	-
Redemptions		<u>(17,500)</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Total transactions with unitholders</b>		<u>(16,609)</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Total equity at the end of the year*</b>		<u><b>16,596</b></u>	<u>33,937</u>

\*Effective from 30 June 2018, the Fund's units have been reclassified from a financial liability to equity due to the AMIT tax regime implementation. As a result, equity transactions, including applications, redemptions and distributions have been disclosed in the above statement from this date onwards.

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

## Statement of cash flows

	Notes	Year ended	
		30 June 2019 \$'000	30 June 2018 \$'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Dividends and distributions received		735	853
Interest received at amortised cost		394	247
Other income received		10	1
Responsible Entity fees paid		(2)	(31)
Management fees paid		(334)	(636)
Performance fees paid		(1)	(57)
Short dividend expense		-	(15)
Interest paid		(174)	(261)
Payment of other operating expenses		(614)	(754)
Proceeds from/(payments for) foreign exchange movements		14	(1,758)
<b>Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities</b>	10(a)	<b>28</b>	<b>(2,411)</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Proceeds from sale of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		52,345	82,502
Purchase of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		(38,309)	(80,785)
<b>Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities</b>		<b>14,036</b>	<b>1,717</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Proceeds from applications by unitholders		891	644
Payments for redemptions by unitholders		(17,500)	(15,029)
<b>Net cash inflow/(outflow) from financing activities</b>		<b>(16,609)</b>	<b>(14,385)</b>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>(2,545)</b>	<b>(15,079)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		6,720	20,752
Effects of foreign currency exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		-	1,047
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	9	<b>4,175</b>	<b>6,720</b>

*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 K2 Asian Absolute Return Fund (the “Fund”) as an individual entity which is a registered managed investment scheme under the *Corporations Act 2001*. The Fund was registered with the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) as a registered managed investment scheme on 13 November 2003 and began operations on 1 September 1999. The Fund will terminate on 16 August 2079 unless terminated earlier in accordance with the provisions of the Fund’s Constitution.

The Responsible Entity of the Fund is K2 Asset Management Ltd (the “Responsible Entity”). The Responsible Entity’s registered office is Level 32, 101 Collins Street, Melbourne VIC 3000. The financial statements are presented in Australian currency.

On 5 May 2016, a new tax regime applying to Managed Investment Trusts (“MITs”) was established under the Tax Laws Amendment (New Tax System for Managed Investment Trusts) Act 2016. The Attribution Managed Investment Trust (“AMIT”) regime allows MITs that meet certain requirements to make an irrevocable choice to be an AMIT. In order to allow the Fund to elect into the AMIT tax regime, the Fund’s Constitution has been amended and the other conditions to adopt the AMIT tax regime have been met effective 30 June 2018. Under the AMIT regime income is attributed to unitholders on a fair and reasonable basis, as determined by the Responsible Entity. Consequently the units in the Fund have been reclassified from a financial liability to equity on 30 June 2018. For further information, please refer to Note 8.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors of the Responsible Entity and authorised for issue by the Directors on 21 August 2019. The Directors of the Responsible Entity have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

The financial statements of the Fund are for the year ended 30 June 2019.

## 2 Summary of significant accounting policies

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

### (a) Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the *Corporations Act 2001* in Australia. K2 Asian Absolute Return Fund is a for-profit fund for the purpose of preparing the financial statements.

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, which are measured at fair value.

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 expected to be recovered or settled within twelve months, except for investments in financial assets and net assets attributable to unitholders.

The Fund 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 at the end of the reporting period.

In the case of net assets attributable to unitholders, the units are redeemable 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 12 months cannot be reliably determined.

#### (i) Compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

The financial statements of the Fund also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

## 2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

### (b) New and amended standards adopted by the Fund

The following Australian Accounting Standards have been adopted by the Fund for the reporting period beginning 1 July 2018.

- *AASB 9 Financial Instruments*

*AASB 9 Financial Instruments* addresses the classification, measurement and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. It replaces the multiple classification and measurement models in AASB 139 with a new model that classifies financial instruments based on the business model within which the financial instruments are managed, and whether the contractual cashflows under the instrument solely represent the payment of principal and interest. It also introduces revised rules around hedge accounting and impairment. Under AASB 9, financial instruments are classified as:

- Amortised cost if the objective of the business model is to hold the financial instruments to collect contractual cash flows only and the contractual cash flows under the instrument represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI);

- Fair value through other comprehensive income if the objective of the business model is to hold the financial instruments both to collect contractual cashflows from SPPI and for the purpose of sale; or

- All other financial instruments must be recognised at fair value through profit or loss. An entity may however, at initial recognition, irrevocably designate a financial instrument as measured at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency. 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. AASB9 also introduces a new credit loss (ECL) impairment model.

AASB 9 has been applied prospectively by the Fund. The adoption has resulted in a change to the classification but not the measurement of financial instruments in the current period. As permitted by AASB 9 the Fund has not elected to restate the comparative period presented. The Fund's investment portfolio continues to be classified as fair value through profit or loss and other financial assets which are held for collection continue to be measured at amortised cost. There was no material impact on the adoption from the application of the new impairment model.

- *AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

*AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers* establishes a single revenue recognition using a five-step model based on the transfer of goods and services and the consideration expected to be received in return for that transfer.

The Fund's main source of income is investment income, derived from financial instruments held at fair value. This income is outside the scope of the standard, therefore the new revenue recognition rules did not have a material impact on the Fund's accounting policies or the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

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

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2019. Management has made an assessment and concluded that none of these are expected to have a material impact on the financial statements.

### (d) Financial Instruments

#### (i) Classification

- Financial assets

The Fund classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

-those to be measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss; and

-those to be measured at amortised cost.

## 2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

### (d) Financial Instruments (continued)

#### (i) Classification (continued)

The Fund classifies its financial assets based on its business model for managing those financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of those financial assets. The Fund's portfolio of financial assets is managed and performance is evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with the Fund's documented investment strategy. The Fund's policy is for the Responsible Entity to evaluate the information about these financial assets on a fair value basis together with other related financial information.

Equity securities are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Fund holds financial assets and financial liabilities comprising equity securities which had previously been designated at fair value through profit or loss under AASB 139 prior to 1 July 2018. On adoption of AASB 9 from 1 July 2018, these securities continued to be measured at fair value but are now mandatorily classified at fair value through profit or loss.

For cash and cash equivalents, due from brokers and receivables, these amounts are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

- Financial liabilities

The Fund 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.

For financial liabilities that are not classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, these are classified as financial liabilities at amortised cost (distributions payable, due to brokers, management fees payable and other payables).

#### (ii) Recognition/derecognition

The Fund recognises financial assets and financial liabilities on the date it becomes party to the contractual agreement (trade date) and recognises changes in the 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 Fund has transferred substantially all of the risk and rewards of ownership.

#### (iii) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Fund measures its investments, which are classified as financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, at fair value. Transaction costs of financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are expenses in the statement of comprehensive income.

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 in the period in which they arise.

For further details on how the fair values of financial instruments are determined please see Note 4 to the financial statements.

For financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost, they are subsequently measured according to their classification.

### (e) Net assets attributable to unitholders

Units are redeemable at the unitholders' option and the units can be put back to the Fund at any time for cash based on the redemption price, which is equal to a proportionate share of the Fund's net asset value attributable to the unitholders less redemption costs. The units are carried at the redemption amount that is payable at balance sheet date if the holder exercises the right to put the units back to the Fund. This amount represents the expected cash flows on redemption of these units.

## 2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

### (e) Net assets attributable to unitholders (continued)

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 Fund'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 unfavorable conditions to the Fund, and it is not a contract settled in the Fund'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 change in the recognised net assets or the change in the fair value of the recognised and unrecognised net assets of the entity over the life the investments (excluding any effects of the instrument).

The Fund's units have been classified as equity having satisfied all the above criteria.

### (f) 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 banks, other short term, highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value and are used by Fund in the management of short-term commitments, other than cash collateral provided in respect of derivatives and securities borrowing transactions including cash management trusts, and bank overdrafts (which are shown separately on the statement of financial position).

### (g) 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.

Interest from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is determined based on the contractual coupon interest rate and includes interest from debt securities.

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 distribution income when the Fund'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(d) to the financial statements.

### (h) Expenses

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

Effective 2 July 2018, the Fund ceased paying Responsible Entity Fees to K2 Asset Management Ltd and costs previously expensed and paid by the Fund including auditor's remuneration, ASX fees, administration fees, unit register fees and other fees and expenses, are now paid by the Investment Manager and reimbursed on a limited basis by the Fund as noted in the Product Disclosure Statement. Refer to Note 15 for further detail.

The performance fee is calculated and accrued daily based on the NAV (Net Asset Value) (before performance fee) of the Fund and is paid in arrears on a semi-annual basis as at the last business day in December and June. Performance fees are paid where applicable on redemptions throughout the financial year on a pro-rata basis.



## 2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

### (h) Expenses (continued)

Dividends declared on securities sold short are accrued on ex-dividend date and recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income.

### (i) Income tax

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

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

### (j) Distributions

Distributions are payable as set out in the Fund's Product Disclosure Statement. Such distributions are determined by the Responsible Entity of the Fund. Distributable income includes capital gains arising from the disposal of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Unrealised gains and losses on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss that are recognised as income are transferred to net assets attributable to unitholders and are not assessable and distributable until realised. Capital losses are not distributed to unitholders but are retained in the Fund to be offset against any future realised capital gains.

### (k) Change in net assets attributable to unitholders

Movements in net assets attributable to unitholders are recognised in the statement of changes in equity.

### (l) Foreign currency translation

#### (i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the Fund's financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which they operate (the "functional currency"). The Fund's functional currency is the Australian dollar. This is also the Fund'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 Fund does not isolate that portion of gains or losses on securities and derivative financial instruments that are measured at fair value through profit or loss and which are due to changes in foreign exchange rates from those 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.

### (m) 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.

These amounts are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost. At each reporting date, the Fund 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 Fund 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

## 2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

### (m) Due from/to brokers (continued)

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.

### (n) Receivables

Receivables may include amounts for distributions, dividends, interest and trust distributions. 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 in accordance with the policy set out in Note 2(g) above. 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 Fund 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 Fund 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.

### (o) Payables

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

### (p) Applications and redemptions

Unit application and redemption prices are determined by reference to the unit price methodology outlined in the Fund's Constitution and Product Disclosure Statement.

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

The GST incurred on the costs of various services provided to the Fund by third parties such as audit fees, custodial services and investment management fees have been passed onto the Fund. The Fund qualifies for Reduced Input Tax Credits (RITC) at a rate of 55% - 75%; hence investment management fees, custodial fees and other expenses have been recognised in the statement of comprehensive income net of the amount of GST recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). Accounts payable are inclusive of GST. The net amount of GST recoverable from the ATO is included in receivables in the statement of financial position. Cash flows relating to GST are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis.

### (r) Use of estimates

The Fund 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.

## 2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

### (r) Use of estimates (continued)

For the majority of the Fund's financial instruments, quoted market prices are readily available. However, certain financial instruments, for example over-the-counter derivatives or unquoted securities, are fair valued using valuation techniques. Where valuation techniques (for example, pricing models) are used to determine fair values, they are validated and periodically reviewed by experienced personnel of the Responsible Entity, independent of the area that created them.

Models use observable data, to the extent practicable. However, areas such as credit risk (both own and counterparty), volatilities and correlations require management to make estimates. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

For more information on how fair value is calculated please see Note 4 to the financial statements.

The adoption of AASB 9 introduced a new expected credit loss (ECL) impairment model, which has not materially impacted the Fund. Please see Note 3 for more information on credit risk.

### (s) Rounding of amounts

The Fund 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 thousand dollars in accordance with that ASIC Corporations Instrument, unless otherwise indicated.

### (t) Segment reporting

A business segment is identified for a group of assets and operations engaged in providing products or services that are subject to risks and returns that are different to those of other business segments. A geographical segment is identified when products or services are provided within a particular economic environment subject to risks and returns that are different from those of segments operating in other economic environments.

### (u) Comparative disclosures

Where appropriate, comparative disclosures have been reclassified/amended to be consistent with the current year's presentation. Such reclassifications/amendments have not affected total comprehensive income for the year or net assets attributable to unitholders.

## 3 Financial risk management

The Fund'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 Fund's overall risk management program focuses on ensuring compliance with the Fund's Product Disclosure Statement and Constitution and seeks to maximise the returns derived for the level of risk to which the Fund is exposed. Financial risk management is carried out by the investment management team using policies approved by the Board of Directors of the Responsible Entity (the "Board"). These policies include exposure limits, hedging and stop loss guidelines. Other aspects of risk are overseen by the Responsible Entity's compliance committee.

The Fund uses different methods to measure the different types of risk to which it is exposed. These methods include sensitivity analysis in the case of interest rate, foreign exchange and other price risks and ratings analysis for credit risk.

### (a) Market risk

'Market risk' is the risk that changes in market prices - such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices and credits spreads - will affect the Fund's income or the fair value of its holdings of financial instruments.

### 3 Financial risk management (continued)

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

##### (i) Price Risk

The Fund is exposed to equity securities and derivative securities price risk. This arises from investments held by the Fund for which prices in the future are uncertain. Where non-monetary financial instruments are denominated in currencies other than the Australian dollar, the price in the future will also fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Paragraph (ii) sets out how this component of price risk is managed and measured. They 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. Except for equities sold short, the maximum risk resulting from financial instruments is determined by the fair value of the financial instrument. Possible losses from equities sold short can be unlimited. Policies restricting exposure to short positions aim to reduce this risk along with stop loss strategies that provide investment managers with instant notification when a position falls below a defined performance target. This enables investment managers to immediately execute a trade to minimise losses when the prices of short positions are rising or when prices on long positions are falling. Compliance with exposure limits and stop loss guidelines are reviewed on a daily basis by the investment managers.

The Fund also enters into over-the-counter option contracts to meet the requirements of its risk management and trading activities. The Fund monitors its positions to reduce the risk of potential loss due to changes in market value or failure of counterparties to perform.

The Investment Manager also aims to mitigate risk through diversification and a careful selection of securities and other financial instruments within specified limits set by the Board.

The majority of the Fund's equity investments are publicly traded on stock exchanges as described in the Product Disclosure Statement.

The table in Note 3(b) summarises the sensitivity of the Fund's assets and liabilities to price risk. The analysis is based on the assumptions that the markets in which the Fund invests increased/(decreased) by 10% (2018: 10%). The impact mainly arises from the possible change in the fair value of listed equities and equity derivatives.

##### (ii) Foreign exchange risk

The Fund 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 fluctuate due to changes in exchange rates. The Investment Manager aims to mitigate this risk via actively managing its currency exposure. One hundred percent of a foreign currency may be hedged or alternatively the Investment Manager may elect to have no currency hedging implemented. The risk is measured using sensitivity analysis.

The investment strategy for foreign exchange exposure is reviewed on a daily basis.

### 3 Financial risk management (continued)

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

##### (ii) Foreign exchange risk (continued)

The table below summarises the Fund's major exposure to assets and liabilities that are denominated in a currency other than the Australian dollar.

30 June 2019	HKD A\$'000	USD A\$'000	KRW A\$'000	SGD A\$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	1,089	1,098
Receivables	175	22	-	1
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	10,064	482	333	-
Bank overdraft	(4,897)	(389)	-	-
Payables	(21)	-	-	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-
Gross Exposure (for currency selection)	<u>5,321</u>	<u>115</u>	<u>1,422</u>	<u>1,099</u>
Total	<u>5,321</u>	<u>115</u>	<u>1,422</u>	<u>1,099</u>

30 June 2018	HKD A\$'000	USD A\$'000	KRW A\$'000	SGD A\$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	-	14,908	1,251	-
Receivables	199	21	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	17,230	2,192	1,277	1,772
Bank overdraft	(8,579)	-	-	(1,029)
Payables	(34)	-	-	(1)
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(117)	-	-	-
Gross Exposure (for currency selection)	<u>8,699</u>	<u>17,121</u>	<u>2,528</u>	<u>742</u>
Total	<u>8,699</u>	<u>17,121</u>	<u>2,528</u>	<u>742</u>

The table in Note 3(b) summarises the sensitivities of the Fund's monetary assets and liabilities to foreign exchange risk. The analysis is based on the assumption that the Australian dollar weakened/strengthened by 10% (2018: 10%) against other currencies to which the Fund is exposed.

##### (iii) Interest rate risk

The Fund's interest bearing financial assets and liabilities 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. The risk is measured using sensitivity analysis.

### 3 Financial risk management (continued)

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

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

The table below summarises the Fund's exposure to interest rate risks. It includes the Fund's assets and liabilities at fair values, categorised by the earlier of contractual re-pricing or maturity dates.

30 June 2019	Floating interest rate \$'000	Fixed interest rate \$'000	Non interest bearing \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	9,461	-	-	9,461
Receivables	-	-	211	211
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	-	-	12,425	12,425
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Bank overdrafts	(5,286)	-	-	(5,286)
Payables	-	-	(51)	(51)
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	-	-	(164)	(164)
<b>Net exposure</b>	<b>4,175</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,421</b>	<b>16,596</b>

30 June 2018	Floating interest rate \$'000	Fixed interest rate \$'000	Non interest bearing \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	19,687	-	-	19,687
Receivables	-	-	214	214
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	-	-	27,278	27,278
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Bank overdrafts	(12,967)	-	-	(12,967)
Payables	-	-	(158)	(158)
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	-	-	(117)	(117)
<b>Net exposure</b>	<b>6,720</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>27,217</b>	<b>33,937</b>

An analysis of financial liabilities by maturities is provided in Note 3(d).

The table in Note 3(b) summarises the impact of an increase/decrease of interest rates on the Fund's operating profit and net assets attributable to unitholders through changes in fair value or changes in future cash flows. The analysis is based on the assumption that interest rates changed by +/-125 basis points (2018: +/-125 basis points) from the year end rates with all other variables held constant.

#### (b) Summarised sensitivity analysis

The following table summarises the sensitivity of the Fund's operating profit and net assets attributable to unitholders to interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk and other 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

### 3 Financial risk management (continued)

#### (b) Summarised sensitivity analysis (continued)

changes in interest rates and foreign exchange rates, historical correlation of the Fund'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 unusual market movements resulting from changes in the performance of the economies, markets and securities in which the Fund invests. As a result, historic variations in risk variables are not a definitive indicator of future variations in the risk variables.

	Price risk		Interest rate risk	
	Impact on operating profit/Net assets attributable to unitholders			
	-10%	+10%	-125bps	+125bps
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
30 June 2019	(1,226)	1,226	(52)	52
30 June 2018	(2,716)	2,716	(84)	84

	Foreign exchange risk					
	Impact on operating profit/Net assets attributable to unitholders					
	-10%	10%	-10%	10%	-10%	10%
	USD	USD	KRW	KRW	SGD	SGD
	A\$'000	A\$'000	A\$'000	A\$'000	A\$'000	A\$'000
30 June 2019	(12)	12	(142)	142	(110)	110
30 June 2018	(1,712)	1,712	(253)	253	(74)	74

	Foreign exchange risk	
	Impact on operating profit/Net assets attributable to unitholders	
	-10%	10%
	HKD	HKD
	A\$'000	A\$'000
30 June 2019	(532)	532
30 June 2018	(870)	870

#### (c) Credit risk

'Credit risk' is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation or commitment that it has entered into with the Fund, resulting in a financial loss to the Fund.

Credit risk primarily arises from investments in debt securities and from trading derivative products. Other credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks and other financial institutions and amounts due from brokers. None of these assets are past due or impaired.

All transactions in listed securities are settled/paid for upon delivery using approved brokers. The risk of default is considered minimal, as delivery of securities sold is only made once the broker has received payment. Payment is made on a purchase once the securities have been received by the broker. The trade will fail if either party fails to meet its obligation.

### 3 Financial risk management (continued)

#### (c) Credit risk (continued)

The Fund does not have any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or counterparties having similar characteristics except for cash held with custodians. The creditworthiness of counterparties is reviewed by the Board to further assist in mitigating this risk. The credit rating of the prime broker and Fund administrator is reviewed annually and on an as needs basis.

#### Collateral pledged under prime brokerage agreements

The Fund has entered into a prime brokerage agreement with the Fund's prime broker. The prime broker is only able to charge, on lend or otherwise use a limited amount of the assets of the Fund, based on the liabilities owed to the prime broker, including amounts due to brokers for securities purchased and securities sold short. If there are no liabilities owing then none of the Fund assets can be used by the prime broker.

#### (d) Liquidity risk

'Liquidity risk' is the risk that the Fund will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

Liquidity risk occurs when securities become illiquid and as a result the position becomes difficult to exit. The Investment Manager aims to mitigate this risk by only investing in those markets that provide reasonable liquidity. Portfolio liquidity testing is conducted regularly to assess the time frames required to exit current positions.

The Fund's listed securities are considered readily realisable, as the majority are listed on viable stock exchanges.

The Fund may, from time to time, invest in derivative contracts traded over the counter or hold securities suspended from trading, which are not traded in an organised market and may be illiquid. As a result, the Fund may not be able to quickly liquidate its investments in these instruments at an amount close to their fair value to meet its liquidity requirements or to respond to specific events such as deterioration in the creditworthiness of any particular issuer or counterparty. No such investments were held at year end.

The table below analyses the Fund's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period from contractual maturity date to the year end date. The amounts in the table are contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Less than 1 month	1-6 months	6-12 months	Over 12 months	No stated maturity
<b>At 30 June 2019</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Bank overdrafts	-	-	-	-	5,286
Payables	51	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	164
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,450</b>



### 3 Financial risk management (continued)

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

	Less than 1 month	1-6 months	6-12 months	Over 12 months	No stated maturity
At 30 June 2018	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Bank overdrafts	-	-	-	-	12,967
Payables	158	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	117
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<u>158</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,084</u>

The table above shows the undiscounted cash flows of the Fund's financial liabilities on the basis of their earliest possible contractual maturity. The carrying amounts approximate the nominal amounts.

The bank overdraft relates to the multi-currency cash account, held with Morgan Stanley in line with the Prime Brokerage agreement. The prime broker is only able to charge, on lend or otherwise use a limited amount of the assets of the Fund, based on the liabilities owed to the prime broker, including amounts due to brokers for securities purchased and securities sold short. Interest is paid at floating interest rates.

### 4 Fair value measurement

The Fund 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 (see Note 6 and 7)

The Fund 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:

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

#### (i) Fair value in an active market (Level 1)

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities traded in active markets is based on their quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period without any deduction for estimated future selling costs.

The Fund values its investments in accordance with the accounting policies set out in Note 4 to the financial statements. For the majority of its investments, the Fund relies on information provided by independent pricing services for the valuation of its investments.

The quoted market price used for financial assets and financial liabilities is the last traded price. When the Fund holds derivatives with offsetting market risks, it uses last traded prices as a basis for establishing fair values for the offsetting risk positions and applies this last traded price to the net open position, as appropriate.

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

#### 4 Fair value measurement (continued)

(ii) Fair value in an inactive or unquoted market (Level 2 and Level 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 other 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 flow 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 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 Fund would receive or pay to terminate the contract at the reporting date taking into account 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 fair value of an option contract is determined by applying the Black Scholes option valuation model.

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 Fund holds. Valuations are therefore adjusted, where appropriate, to allow for additional factors including liquidity risk and counterparty risk.

#### Recognised fair value measurements

The following table presents the Fund's assets and liabilities measured and recognised at fair value as at 30 June 2019 and 30 June 2018.

As at 30 June 2019	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*</b>				
Equity securities	12,425	-	-	12,425
Total	12,425	-	-	12,425
<b>Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss</b>				
Equity securities - sold short	164	-	-	164
Total	164	-	-	164

## 4 Fair value measurement (continued)

### Recognised fair value measurements (continued)

As at 30 June 2018	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*</b>				
Equity securities	<u>27,278</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>27,278</u>
Total	<u>27,278</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>27,278</u>
<b>Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss</b>				
Equity securities - sold short	<u>117</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>117</u>
Total	<u>117</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>117</u>

\*The Fund's equity securities were previously designated at fair value through profit or loss. On adoption of AASB 9 the above equity securities are mandatorily classified as at fair value through profit or loss.

#### (i) Transfers between levels

There were no transfers between levels in the fair value hierarchy for the year ended 30 June 2019 and year ended 30 June 2018. There were also no changes made to any of the valuation techniques applied as of 30 June 2018.

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

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

All financial instruments held by the Fund with fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs at 30 June 2019 and 30 June 2018 have been valued \$0.

#### (iii) Valuation processes

Portfolio reviews are undertaken regularly by management to identify securities that potentially may not be actively traded or have stale security pricing. This process identifies securities which possibly could be regarded as being Level 3 securities.

Further analysis, should it be required, is undertaken to determine the accounting significance of the identification. For certain security types, in selecting the most appropriate valuation model, management performs back testing and considers actual market transactions. Changes in allocation to or from Level 3 are analysed at the end of each reporting period.

#### (iv) Fair values of other financial instruments

The Fund did not hold any financial instruments which were not measured at fair value in the statement of financial position. Due to their short term nature, the carrying amounts of receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair value.

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

The following table details the gains and losses recognised in relation to financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:

	Year ended	
	30 June	30 June
	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Net gains/(losses) on financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	(771)	4,188
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Net gains/(losses) on financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	(93)	(3)
<b>Total net gains/(losses) from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss</b>	<u>(864)</u>	<u>4,185</u>

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

	As at	
	30 June	30 June
	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</b>		
Australian equity securities	819	3,955
International equity securities	<u>11,606</u>	<u>23,323</u>
<b>Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*</b>	<u>12,425</u>	<u>27,278</u>

\*The Fund's equity securities were previously designated at fair value through profit or loss. On adoption of AASB 9 the above equity securities are mandatorily classified as at fair value through profit or loss.

The amount above includes \$234,850 (2018: \$161,815) of equity securities on lent to the Fund's Prime Broker in accordance with the Prime Brokerage agreement. Refer to Note 3(c).

An overview of the risk exposures relating to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is included in Note 3 and Note 4.

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

	As at	
	30 June 2019	30 June 2018
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss</b>		
Australian equity securities - sold short	164	-
International equity securities - sold short	-	117
<b>Total financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>117</b>

An overview of the risk exposures relating to financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss is included in Note 3 and Note 4.

## 8 Net assets attributable to unitholders

Under AASB 132 *Financial instruments: Presentation*, puttable financial instruments meet the definition of a financial liability to be classified as equity where certain strict criteria are met. The Fund shall classify a financial instrument as an equity instrument from the date when the instrument has all the features and meets the conditions.

As a result of the reclassification of net assets attributable to unitholders from liabilities to equity, the Fund's distributions are no longer classified as finance costs in the statement of comprehensive income, but rather as distributions to unitholders in the statement of changes in equity.

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

	As at			
	30 June 2019	30 June 2018	30 June 2019	30 June 2018
	No. '000	No. '000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Net assets attributable to unitholders</b>				
Opening balance	192	272	33,937	45,336
Applications	5	4	891	644
Redemptions	(103)	(84)	(17,500)	(14,970)
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	(732)	2,927
Closing balance	<u>94</u>	<u>192</u>	<u>16,596</u>	<u>33,937</u>

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

### Capital risk management

The Fund considers its capital to be unitholders' funds. The Investment Manager 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 Fund is subject to daily applications and redemptions at the discretion of unitholders.

The Fund monitors the level of daily applications and redemptions relative to the liquid assets in the Fund. The Fund strives to invest in securities that meet the Fund's investment objectives while maintaining sufficient liquidity to meet unitholders' redemptions.

## 9 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at	
	30 June 2019	30 June 2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Cash at bank	9,461	19,687
	9,461	19,687

### Reconciliation to cash at the end of the year

The above figures are reconciled to cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows as follows:

	As at	
	30 June 2019	30 June 2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Balances as above	9,461	19,687
Bank overdrafts	(5,286)	(12,967)
Balance per statement of cash flows	4,175	6,720

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

	Year ended	
	30 June 2019	30 June 2018
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>(a) Reconciliation of profit/(loss) to net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities</b>		
Profit/(loss) for the year	(732)	2,927
Net (gains)/losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	864	(4,185)
Net change in receivables	3	(102)
Net change in payables	(107)	(4)
Unrealised foreign exchange gains/(losses)	-	(1,047)
<b>Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>(2,411)</b>

## 11 Auditor's remuneration

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

	Year ended	
	30 June 2019	30 June 2018
	\$	\$
<i>Audit services</i>		
Auditing/reviewing the financial report	21,150	20,600
Compliance plan audit	<u>5,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>
	<u>26,150</u>	<u>25,600</u>
<i>Taxation services</i>		
Tax compliance services	<u>7,790</u>	<u>7,973</u>
	<u>7,790</u>	<u>7,973</u>
Total remuneration paid or payable to KPMG	<u>33,940</u>	<u>33,573</u>

Prior to 2 July 2018, auditors' remuneration was expensed to and paid by the Fund. After this date, auditor's remuneration has been absorbed by K2 Asset Management Ltd and reimbursed on a limited basis by the Fund. For more information, please refer to Note 15.

## 12 Other operating expenses

	Year ended	
	30 June 2019	30 June 2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Dividend withholding tax	42	35
Stock loan expense - short sells	3	9
Sundry	-	63
Total other operating expenses	<u>45</u>	<u>107</u>

## 13 Receivables

	As at	
	30 June 2019	30 June 2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest receivable	3	-
Dividend and distribution receivable	191	204
GST receivable	<u>17</u>	<u>10</u>
Total receivables	<u>211</u>	<u>214</u>

## 14 Payables

	As at	
	30 June 2019 \$'000	30 June 2018 \$'000
Responsible Entity fees payable	-	2
Recoverable costs payable	3	-
Management fees payable	17	43
GST payable	16	-
Audit fees payable	-	30
Other payables	15	83
Total payables	<u>51</u>	<u>158</u>

## 15 Related party transactions

### Responsible Entity

The Responsible Entity of K2 Asian Absolute Return Fund is K2 Asset Management Ltd.

### Key management personnel

The Fund does not employ personnel in its own right. However it is required to have an incorporated Responsible Entity to manage the activities of the Fund.

#### Directors

Key management personnel includes persons who were Directors of K2 Asset Management Ltd at any time during the financial year and up to the date of this report:

Campbell W Neal  
Mark S Newman  
Robert C Hand  
Hollie A Wight  
Matthew W Lawler



## 15 Related party transactions (continued)

### Key management personnel unitholdings

The key management personnel of K2 Asset Management Ltd (or their related entities) held units in the Fund as follows:

#### 2019

Director	Closing unit holding (Units)	Interest held %	Value of units held* (\$)	Units purchased (Units)	Prior Year Distribution reinvested (Units)	Units sold (Units)	Current Year Distributions received (\$)
Campbell W Neal	1,704	1.83	303,934	-	-	-	-
Robert C Hand	1,344	1.44	239,777	-	-	-	-
Hollie A Wight	404	0.43	71,988	-	-	-	-
Total	<u>3,452</u>	<u>3.70</u>	<u>615,699</u>	-	-	-	-

\* Value of units is calculated based on NAV per unit (quoted ex-distribution).

#### 2018

Director	Closing unit holding (Units)	Interest held %	Value of units held* (\$)	Units purchased (Units)	Prior Year Distribution reinvested (Units)	Units sold (Units)	Current Year Distributions received (\$)
Campbell W Neal	1,704	0.89	302,503	-	-	-	-
Robert C Hand	1,344	0.70	238,648	-	-	-	-
Hollie A Wight	404	0.21	71,649	-	-	-	-
Total	<u>3,452</u>	<u>1.80</u>	<u>612,800</u>	-	-	-	-

\* Value of units is calculated based on NAV per unit (quoted ex-distribution).

### Related party unitholdings

Neither the Responsible Entity nor its Parent company held units in the Fund at the end of the financial year.

### Transactions and balances with related parties

Transactions with K2 Asset Management Ltd in its role as the Responsible Entity and Investment Manager have taken place at arm's length, in the ordinary course of business and are as follows:

	Year ended	
	30 June 2019	30 June 2018
	\$	\$
Management fees expense for the financial year	307,746	621,045
Performance fees expense for the financial year	612	48,996
Responsible Entity fees expense for the financial year	-	29,719
Recoverable costs expense for the financial year	55,171	-

## 15 Related party transactions (continued)

### Transactions and balances with related parties (continued)

	As at	
	30 June 2019	30 June 2018
	\$	\$
Management fees payable at the end of each financial year	17,081	43,182
Performance fees payable at the end of each financial year	432	343
Responsible Entity fees payable at the end of each financial year	-	2,060
Recoverable costs payable at the end of each financial year	3,052	-

### Responsible Entity fees and recoverable costs

Effective 2 July 2018, the Fund ceased paying Responsible Entity Fees to K2 Asset Management Ltd. Recoverable Costs are paid to K2 Asset Management Ltd to cover ASX fees, custodian fees, administration fees, unit registry costs and other fees and expense relating to the administration and K2 Asset Management Ltd's role as Responsible Entity of the Fund. These costs were previously expensed to and paid by the Fund and are now absorbed by K2 Asset Management Ltd. Recoverable costs are currently limited to 0.24% of the Fund's gross asset value. For more information, please refer to Note 2(h).

### Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel are paid by K2 Asset Management Ltd. Payments made from the Fund to K2 Asset Management Ltd do not include any amounts directly attributable to compensation of key management personnel.

### Key management personnel loan disclosures

The Fund 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 reporting period.

### Investments

The Fund did not hold any investments in K2 Asset Management Ltd or K2 Asset Management Holdings Ltd or its affiliates during the year.

### Other transactions within the Fund

From time to time Directors of the Responsible Entity of the K2 Asian Absolute Return Fund, or their Director related entities, may invest in or withdraw from the Fund. These investments or withdrawals are on the same terms and conditions as those entered into by other Fund investors.

## 16 Events occurring after the reporting period

No significant events have occurred since the end of the reporting period and up to the date of this report which would impact on the financial position of the Fund disclosed in the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019 or on the results and cash flows of the Fund for the year ended on that date.

## **17 Contingent assets and liabilities and commitments**

There are no outstanding contingent assets, liabilities or commitments as at 30 June 2019 and 30 June 2018.

## Directors' declaration

In the opinion of the Directors of the Responsible Entity:

- (a) The financial statements and notes set out on pages 7 to 34 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
  - (i) complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations), the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and
  - (ii) giving a true and fair view of the Fund's financial position as at 30 June 2019 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- (b) the financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 2; and
- (c) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Fund 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 K2 Asset Management Ltd.



Hollie A Wight  
Director

Melbourne  
21 August 2019



# Independent Auditor's Report

To the unitholders of K2 Asian Absolute Return Fund

## Opinion

We have audited the **Financial Report** of K2 Asian Absolute Return Fund (the Scheme).

In our opinion, the accompanying Financial Report of the Scheme is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- giving a true and fair view of the Scheme's financial position as at 30 June 2019 and of its financial performance for the year ended on that date; and
- complying with *Australian Accounting Standards* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

The **Financial Report** comprises:

- Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019;
- Statement of comprehensive income, Statement of changes in equity, and Statement of cash flows for the year then ended;
- Notes including a summary of significant accounting policies; and
- Directors' Declaration.

## Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with *Australian Auditing Standards*. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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 Scheme in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the *Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Report in Australia. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

## Other Information

Other Information is financial and non-financial information in K2 Asian Absolute Return Fund's annual reporting which is provided in addition to the Financial Report and the Auditor's Report. The Directors are responsible for the Other Information.

Our opinion on the Financial Report does not cover the Other Information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Report, our responsibility is to read the Other Information. In doing so, we 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.



We are required to report if we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Other Information, and based on the work we have performed on the Other Information that we obtained prior to the date of this Auditor's Report we have nothing to report.

### Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The Directors of K2 Asset Management Ltd (the Responsible Entity) are responsible for:

- preparing the Financial Report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with *Australian Accounting Standards* and the *Corporations Act 2001*;
- implementing necessary internal control to enable the preparation of a Financial Report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- assessing the Scheme's ability to continue as a going concern. This includes disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the 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 objective is:

- 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 *Australian Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. They 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.

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\\_files/ar3.pdf](http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_files/ar3.pdf). This description forms part of our Auditor's Report.

KPMG

Dean Waters

Partner

Melbourne

21 August 2019