

Annual Report

For the Year Ended 30 June 2024

State Street Passive Balanced Fund

ARSN: 089 590 189

State Street Passive Balanced Trust

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Annual report

For the year ended 30 June 2024

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These financial statements cover the State Street Passive Balanced Trust as an individual entity.

The Responsible Entity of the State Street Passive Balanced Trust is State Street Global Advisors, Australia Services Limited (ABN 16 108 671 441) (AFSL 274900). The Responsible Entity's registered office is:

State Street Global Advisors, Australia Services Limited
Level 14, 420 George Street
Sydney NSW 2000.

Directors' report

The directors of State Street Global Advisors, Australia Services Limited (ABN 16 108 671 441), the Responsible Entity of the State Street Passive Balanced Trust (the "Trust"), present their report together with the financial statements of the Trust for the year ended 30 June 2024.

Principal activities

The Trust invests funds in unlisted and listed unit trusts in accordance with the provisions of the Trust's Constitution.

The Trust did not have any employees during the year.

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

Directors

The following persons held office as directors of State Street Global Advisors, Australia Services Limited during the year or since the end of the year and up to the date of this report:

Matthew George
Jonathan Mark Shead
Kathleen Gallagher
Peter Hocking (resigned 29 July 2024)

Review and results of operations

During the year, the Trust continued to invest its funds in accordance with target asset allocations as set out in the governing documents of the Trust and in accordance with the provisions of the Trust's Constitution.

Results

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

	Year ended	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
Operating profit/(loss) (\$)	<u>11,160,749</u>	<u>9,874,387</u>
Distributions to unitholders (\$)	<u>4,402,501</u>	<u>1,346,527</u>
Distributions (cents per unit - CPU)	<u>4.71</u>	<u>1.43</u>

The table below demonstrates the performance of the Trust as represented by the total return. Total returns reflect combined capital growth and distribution performance assuming all distributions are reinvested; and are shown net of fees. The total return is shown for the past five years to 30 June 2024:

	2024 %	2023 %	2022 %	2021 %	2020 %
Total return	<u>11.41</u>	<u>10.72</u>	<u>(7.35)</u>	<u>18.99</u>	<u>(1.84)</u>
Benchmark: Custom Benchmark	<u>11.76</u>	<u>11.05</u>	<u>(7.10)</u>	<u>18.98</u>	<u>(1.66)</u>

Consistent with our statements in the governing documents of the Trust, past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.

Directors' report (continued)

Unit redemption prices

Unit redemption prices (quoted ex-distribution) are shown as follows:

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
At 30 June	1.13	1.06	0.97	1.07	0.93

Significant changes in the state of affairs

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

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2024 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect:

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

Likely developments and expected results of operations

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

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

Indemnity and insurance of officers

No insurance premiums are paid for out of the assets of the Trust in regards to insurance cover provided to either the officers of State Street Global Advisors, Australia Services Limited or the auditor of the Trust. So long as the officers of State Street Global Advisors, Australia Services Limited act in accordance with the Trust's Constitution and the *Corporations Act 2001*, the officers remain indemnified out of the assets of the Trust against losses incurred while acting on behalf of the Trust.

Indemnity of auditor

The auditor of the Trust is in no way indemnified out of the assets of the Trust.

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

Fees paid to the Responsible Entity and its associates out of Trust property during the year are disclosed in note 18 to the financial statements.

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

The number of interests in the Trust held by the Responsible Entity or its associates as at the end of the financial year are disclosed in note 18 to the financial statements.

Interests in the Trust

The movement in units on issue in the Trust during the year is disclosed in note 11 to the financial statements.

Directors' report (continued)

Interests in the Trust (continued)

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

Rounding of amounts to the nearest dollar

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

Auditor's independence declaration

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

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



Jonathan Shead
Director

Sydney
17 September 2024



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Auditor's Independence Declaration to the Directors of State Street Global Advisors, Australia Services Limited

As lead auditor for the audit of the financial report of State Street Passive Balanced Trust for the year ended 30 June 2024, I declare 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;
- b) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit; and
- c) no non-audit services provided that contravene any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Ernst & Young'.

Ernst & Young

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Rita Da Silva'.

Rita Da Silva
Partner
17 September 2024

Statement of comprehensive income

		Year ended	
		30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	Notes	\$	\$
Investment income			
Distribution income		4,771,780	3,379,938
Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost		45,759	19,102
Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	6	6,963,954	6,519,579
Other operating income/(loss)		<u>(181,972)</u>	<u>(14,823)</u>
Total net investment income/(loss)		<u>11,599,521</u>	<u>9,903,796</u>
Expenses			
Investment Manager's fees	18	21,744	20,418
Transaction costs		416,949	8,991
Other operating expenses		<u>79</u>	<u>-</u>
Total operating expenses		<u>438,772</u>	<u>29,409</u>
Operating profit/(loss) for the year		<u>11,160,749</u>	<u>9,874,387</u>
Other comprehensive income for the year		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		<u>11,160,749</u>	<u>9,874,387</u>

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

Statement of financial position

		As at	
		30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	Notes	\$	\$
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	13	1,222,664	996,599
Due from brokers - receivable for securities sold		2,697,011	1,208,441
Receivables	16	3,754,607	2,241,966
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7	<u>101,802,927</u>	<u>96,330,774</u>
Total assets		<u>109,477,209</u>	<u>100,777,780</u>
Liabilities			
Due to brokers - payable for securities purchased		-	80,000
Payables	17	3,709	3,425
Distribution payable	12	3,687,667	1,283,519
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	8	<u>102,752</u>	<u>104,631</u>
Total liabilities		<u>3,794,128</u>	<u>1,471,575</u>
Net assets attributable to unitholders - Equity	11	<u>105,683,081</u>	<u>99,306,205</u>

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

Statement of changes in equity

		Year ended	
		30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	Notes	\$	\$
Total equity at the beginning of the financial year	11	99,306,205	90,322,525
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit/(loss) for the year		<u>11,160,749</u>	<u>9,874,387</u>
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		<u>11,160,749</u>	<u>9,874,387</u>
Transactions with unitholders			
Applications	11	3,294,600	1,836,642
Redemptions	11	(3,782,967)	(2,819,295)
Units issued upon reinvestment of distributions	11	106,995	1,438,473
Distributions paid and payable	11, 12	<u>(4,402,501)</u>	<u>(1,346,527)</u>
Total transactions with unitholders		<u>(4,783,873)</u>	<u>(890,707)</u>
Total equity at the end of the financial year		<u>105,683,081</u>	<u>99,306,205</u>

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

Statement of cash flows

		Year ended	
		30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	Notes	\$	\$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Proceeds from sale of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		19,505,120	16,208,287
Purchase of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		(16,495,062)	(15,411,626)
Distributions received		171,455	274,310
Interest received		45,083	16,828
Other income/(expenses) received/(paid)		(181,888)	(14,352)
Investment Manager's fees paid		(21,460)	(20,245)
Payment of other operating expenses		<u>(417,028)</u>	<u>(8,991)</u>
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	14(a)	<u>2,606,220</u>	<u>1,044,211</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from applications by unitholders		3,294,600	1,836,642
Payments for redemptions by unitholders		(3,782,967)	(2,819,295)
Distributions paid		<u>(1,891,358)</u>	<u>(68,420)</u>
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from financing activities		<u>(2,379,725)</u>	<u>(1,051,073)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		226,495	(6,862)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		996,599	1,003,918
Effects of foreign currency exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		<u>(430)</u>	<u>(457)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	13	<u>1,222,664</u>	<u>996,599</u>

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

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1 General information

These financial statements cover the State Street Passive Balanced Trust (the "Trust") as an individual entity. The Trust was constituted on 6 December 1993 and will terminate on 5 December 2073 unless terminated earlier in accordance with the provisions of the Trust's Constitution.

The Responsible Entity of the Trust is State Street Global Advisors, Australia Services Limited (the "Responsible Entity"). The Responsible Entity's registered office is Level 14, 420 George Street, Sydney NSW 2000. The financial statements are presented in Australian currency.

The Trust invests funds in unlisted and listed unit trusts in accordance with the provisions of the Trust's Constitution.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on 17 September 2024. The directors of the Responsible Entity have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

2 Summary of material accounting policies

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

(a) 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. The Trust is a for-profit trust for the purpose 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 expected to be recovered or settled within twelve months, except for investments in financial assets and net assets attributable to unitholders.

The Trust invests in 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 reporting date.

In the case of net assets attributable to unitholders, the units are redeemable on demand at the unitholders' 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

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

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

(ii) *New and amended standards adopted by the Trust*

The Trust has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for its financial year beginning 1 July 2023:

- AASB 2021-2 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Disclosure of Accounting Policies and Definition of Accounting Estimates* [AASB 7, AASB 101, AASB 108, AASB 134 & AASB Practice Statement 2].

The amendments have had an impact on the Trust's disclosures of accounting policies, including the requirement to disclose "material" rather than "significant" accounting policies, but not on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any items in the Trust's financial statements.

None of the other standards, interpretations or amendments to existing standards that are effective for the first time for the financial year beginning 1 July 2023 have a material impact on the amounts recognised in the prior periods or will affect the current or future periods.

(iii) *New standards, amendments and interpretations not yet adopted*

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 July 2024, and have not been early adopted in preparing these financial statements. The directors' assessment of the impact of these new standards (to the extent relevant to the Trust) and interpretations is set out below:

AASB 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements

AASB 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* was issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board in June 2024. AASB 18 is effective on 1 January 2027, and is required to be applied retrospectively to comparative periods presented, with early adoption permitted.

The Trust has opted to not early adopt AASB 18 and is currently assessing the impact of adopting AASB 18.

(b) Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

(i) *Classification*

Assets

The Trust classifies its investments based on its business model for managing those financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. The Trust's portfolio of financial assets is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with the Trust's documented investment strategy. The Trust 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 Trust'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 and derivatives are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

For debt securities, the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, however they are neither held for collecting contractual cash flows nor held both for collecting contractual cash flows and for sale. The collection of contractual cash flows is only incidental to achieving the Trust's business model's objective. Consequently, the debt securities are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Liabilities

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

(ii) *Recognition/derecognition*

The Trust 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.

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(b) Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (continued)

(ii) Recognition/derecognition (continued)

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

(iii) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Trust measures financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value. Transaction costs of financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed 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 within 'net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss' in the period in which they arise.

For further details on how the fair values of financial instruments are determined please see note 5 to the financial statements.

(c) Offsetting financial instruments

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

(d) 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 Trust at any time for cash based on the redemption price, which is equal to a proportionate share of the Trust's net asset value attributable to the unitholders.

The units are carried at the redemption amount that is payable at the reporting date if the holder exercises the right to put the unit back to the Trust. This amount represents the expected cash flows on redemption of these units.

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

- the puttable financial instrument entitles the holder to a pro-rata share of net assets in the event of the Trust'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 Trust, and it is not a contract settled in the Trust's own equity instruments; and
- the total expected cash flows attributable to the puttable financial instrument over the life of the instrument are based substantially on the profit or loss, or the change in the recognised net assets of the Trust over the life of the instrument.

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(e) 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 are classified as liabilities 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 Trust's main income generating activity.

(f) 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 income is recognised on the ex-dividend date with any related foreign withholding tax recorded as an expense.

Trust distributions are recognised on an entitlements basis.

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 Trust'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.

(g) Expenses

All expenses, including Responsible Entity's fees and the Investment Manager's fees, are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income on an accruals basis.

(h) Income tax

Under current legislation, the Trust 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 attributed so that the Trust is not subject to capital gains tax.

Realised capital losses are not distributed to unitholders but are retained in the Trust to be offset against any realised capital gains. If realised capital gains exceed realised capital losses, the excess is distributed to unitholders. The Responsible Entity may elect to distribute concessional capital gains when they arise. This may occur even when total capital losses exceed capital gains.

The benefits of tax credits paid are passed on to unitholders.

The Trust currently incurs withholding tax imposed by certain countries on investment income. Such income is recorded gross of withholding tax in the Statement of comprehensive income.

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(i) Distributions

In accordance with the Trust's Constitution, the Trust distributes income adjusted for amounts determined by the Responsible Entity, to unitholders by cash, reinvestment or attribution. The distributions are recognised in the Statement of changes in equity.

(j) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

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

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

(k) 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 Trust 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 Trust 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.

(l) Receivables

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

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

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(l) Receivables (continued)

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.

(m) Payables

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

(n) Applications and redemptions

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

(o) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

The GST incurred on the costs of various services provided to the Trust by third parties such as Custodial and Administration services, Responsible Entity services and Investment Management services have been passed onto the Trust. The Trust qualifies for Reduced Input Tax Credits ("RITC"). Hence Responsible Entity fees, Investment Management 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 flow on a gross basis.

(p) Use of estimates

The Trust may make 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 the majority of the Trust's financial instruments, quoted market prices are readily available.

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

(q) Rounding of amounts

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

3 Financial risk management

The Trust'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.

3 Financial risk management (continued)

The Trust's overall risk management programme focuses on ensuring compliance with the Trust's Product Disclosure Statement ("PDS") and seeks to maximise the returns derived for the level of risk to which the Trust is exposed. The Trust may use derivative financial instruments to alter certain risk exposures.

Financial risk management is carried out by the Investment Manager under an Investment Mandate approved by the Board of Directors of the Responsible Entity (the "Board").

The Trust uses different methods to measure different types of risk to which it is exposed. These methods are explained below.

(a) Market risk

(i) Price risk

The Trust invests in various investments including cash instruments, commingled funds, futures contracts and other managed investment schemes. The risk is that the value of a Trust's investment portfolio will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices. The risk is influenced by economic, technological, political, legal conditions and sentiment, all of which can change. This can mean that assets held by the Trust in these markets may fall in value. Growth assets are generally considered to have a higher risk/return profile than income producing assets such as fixed interest securities and cash.

The Investment Manager mitigates the price risk by following a clearly established investment mandate for the Trust's investments. The Trust's investments include equities, fixed income, cash and alternative investments such as commodities, infrastructure, property and managed futures. The use of derivatives in short futures positions to reduce risk can be a significant proportion of the Trust. Compliance with the Trust's PDS and investment mandate is monitored on a daily basis and reports are provided to the Board and Compliance Committee on a regular basis.

The table on page 20 shows the impact on net asset value of the Trust of a reasonably possible shift in the benchmark, assessed as an increase of 11% (2023: 11%) and decrease of 11% (2023: 11%) in the benchmark (with all other variables held constant).

(ii) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk arises as the value of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies will fluctuate due to changes in exchange rates. Foreign exchange risk on non-monetary assets and liabilities is a component of price risk.

The Trust's foreign exchange exposure on international securities is embedded in the price risk as presented on page 20.

Foreign exchange exposure on monetary assets and liabilities has no significant sensitivity impact on the Trust.

3 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Foreign exchange risk (continued)

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

As at 30 June 2024	US Dollars A\$
Cash and cash equivalents	89,260
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	16,265,796
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	<u>(53,501)</u>
	<u>16,301,555</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in exposure from foreign currency contracts	
- buy foreign currency contracts	<u>(7,819,000)</u>
	<u>8,482,555</u>

As at 30 June 2023	US Dollars A\$
Cash and cash equivalents	10,705
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	14,783,745
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	<u>(56,683)</u>
	<u>14,737,767</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in exposure from foreign currency contracts	
- buy foreign currency contracts	<u>(8,245,996)</u>
	<u>6,491,771</u>

(iii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that interest rate movements will have a negative impact on investment value or returns. Interest rate risk is managed in accordance with the underlying investment strategy of the Trust.

The Trust's policy is to maintain derivative adjusted exposure to cash instruments, at any point in time of no more than 5% of the Trust value.

Compliance with the value of cash investments held is monitored daily and reported to the Board and Compliance Committee on a regular basis.

3 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Market risk (continued)

(iii) Interest rate risk (continued)

The table below summarises the Trust's direct exposure to interest rate risks.

30 June 2024	Floating interest rate \$	Fixed interest rate \$	Non-interest bearing \$	Total \$
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	1,222,664	-	-	1,222,664
Due from brokers - receivable for securities sold	-	-	2,697,011	2,697,011
Receivables	-	-	3,754,607	3,754,607
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	101,802,927	101,802,927
Liabilities				
Payables	-	-	(3,709)	(3,709)
Distributions payable	-	-	(3,687,667)	(3,687,667)
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	(102,752)	(102,752)
Net exposure	<u>1,222,664</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>104,460,417</u>	<u>105,683,081</u>
30 June 2023	Floating interest rate \$	Fixed interest rate \$	Non-interest bearing \$	Total \$
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	996,599	-	-	996,599
Due from brokers - receivable for securities sold	-	-	1,208,441	1,208,441
Receivables	-	-	2,241,966	2,241,966
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	96,330,774	96,330,774
Liabilities				
Due to brokers - payable for securities purchased	-	-	(80,000)	(80,000)
Payables	-	-	(3,425)	(3,425)
Distributions payable	-	-	(1,283,519)	(1,283,519)
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	(104,631)	(104,631)
Net exposure	<u>996,599</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>98,309,606</u>	<u>99,306,205</u>

An analysis of financial liabilities by maturities is provided in note 3 paragraph (d) below.

The table in note 3 paragraph (b) summarises the impact of an increase/decrease of interest rates on the Trust's operating profit and net assets attributable to unitholders through changes in future cash flows. The analysis is based on the assumption that interest rates changed by +/- 100 basis points (2023: +/- 100 basis points) from the year end rates with all other variables held constant. The impact mainly arises from changes in the fair value of cash and cash equivalents.

3 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Summarised sensitivity analysis

The following table summarises the sensitivity of the Trust's operating profit and net assets attributable to unitholders to the various market risks. 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 correlation of the Trust's investments with the relevant benchmark and market volatility. However, actual movements in the risk variables may be greater or less than anticipated due to a number of factors, including unusually large market shocks resulting from changes in the performance of the economies, markets and securities in which the Trust 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	
	-11%	+11%	-100bps	+100bps
	Impact on operating profit/Net assets attributable to unitholders			
	\$	\$	\$	\$
30 June 2024	(11,164,005)	11,164,005	(12,227)	12,227
30 June 2023	(10,552,900)	10,552,900	(9,966)	9,966

The sensitivity factors for 30 June 2023 were +/- 11% for price risk and +/- 100bps for interest rate risk.

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

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk primarily arises from investments in debt securities and derivative financial instruments. 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 impaired nor past due but not impaired.

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will fail to perform contractual obligations, either in whole or part. Credit risk is managed primarily by:

- Ensuring counterparties, together with the respective credit limits, are approved in accordance with the Investment Manager's criteria; and
- Ensuring that transactions are undertaken with a range of counterparties.

The Investment Manager is permitted to use derivative instruments to change the Trust's asset class exposures.

Compliance with the Trust's mandate is monitored on a daily basis and reported to the Board and Compliance Committee on a regular basis.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of each reporting period is the carrying amount of the financial assets.

The clearing and depository operations of the Trust's security transactions are mainly concentrated with one counterparty namely State Street Australia Limited. At 30 June 2024, State Street Australia Limited had a credit rating of A (2023: A). As at 30 June 2024, substantially all cash and investments are held in custody by State Street Australia Limited.

(d) Liquidity risk

The Trust is exposed to cash redemptions of redeemable units by unitholders from time to time. It therefore primarily holds investments in other managed investment schemes whose underlying investments that are traded in an active market and can be readily disposed.

The Trust's listed securities are considered readily realisable, as they are listed on global stock exchanges.

3 Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Liquidity risk (continued)

The Trust may, from time to time, invest in derivative contracts traded over the counter, which are not traded in an organised market and may be illiquid. As a result, the Trust 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.

(i) Maturities of non-derivative financial liabilities

The table below analyses the Trust's non-derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period to the earliest possible contractual maturity date at the year end date. The amounts in the table are contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Units are redeemed on demand at the unitholder's option. It is not expected that the contractual maturity disclosed in the table below will be representative of the actual cash outflows.

At 30 June 2024	Less than 1 month \$	1-6 months \$	6-12 months \$	Over 12 months \$	No stated maturity \$
Payables	3,709	-	-	-	-
Distributions payable	<u>3,687,667</u>	-	-	-	-
Contractual cash flows (excluding net settled derivatives)	<u>3,691,376</u>	-	-	-	-

At 30 June 2023	Less than 1 month \$	1-6 months \$	6-12 months \$	Over 12 months \$	No stated maturity \$
Due to brokers - payable for securities purchased	80,000	-	-	-	-
Payables	3,425	-	-	-	-
Distributions payable	<u>1,283,519</u>	-	-	-	-
Contractual cash flows (excluding net settled derivatives)	<u>1,366,944</u>	-	-	-	-

(ii) Maturities of net settled derivative financial instruments

The table below analyses the Trust's net settled derivative financial instruments for which the contractual maturities are considered to be essential to an understanding of the timing of cash flows based on the Trust's investment strategy.

At 30 June 2024	Less than 1 month \$	1-6 months \$	6-12 months \$	Over 12 months \$	Not stated maturity \$
Net settled derivatives					
Foreign currency contracts	110,112	99,112	-	-	-

3 Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Liquidity risk (continued)

	Less than 1 month	1-6 months	6-12 months	Over 12 months	Not stated maturity
At 30 June 2023	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Net settled derivatives					
Foreign currency contracts	196,062	94,631	-	-	-

4 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

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

Financial assets	Effects of offsetting on the Statement of financial position			Related amounts not offset		
	Gross amounts of financial assets	Gross amounts set off in the Statement of financial position	Net amount of financial assets presented in the Statement of financial position	Amounts subject to master netting arrangements	Collateral received	Net Amount
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
30 June 2024						
Derivative financial instruments (i)	<u>311,976</u>	-	<u>311,976</u>	<u>102,752</u>	-	<u>209,224</u>
Total	<u>311,976</u>	-	<u>311,976</u>	<u>102,752</u>	-	<u>209,224</u>
30 June 2023						
Derivative financial instruments (i)	<u>539,101</u>	<u>(143,777)</u>	<u>395,324</u>	<u>104,631</u>	-	<u>290,693</u>
Total	<u>539,101</u>	<u>(143,777)</u>	<u>395,324</u>	<u>104,631</u>	-	<u>290,693</u>

4 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

Financial liabilities	Effects of offsetting on the Statement of financial position			Related amounts not offset		
	Gross amounts of financial liabilities	Gross amounts set off in the Statement of financial position	Net amount of financial liabilities presented in the Statement of financial position	Amounts subject to master netting arrangements	Collateral pledged	Net Amount
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
30 June 2024						
Derivative financial instruments (i)	102,752	-	102,752	102,752	-	-
Total	102,752	-	102,752	102,752	-	-
30 June 2023						
Derivative financial instruments (i)	248,408	(143,777)	104,631	104,631	-	-
Total	248,408	(143,777)	104,631	104,631	-	-

(i) *Master netting arrangement*

Agreements with derivative counterparties are based on the ISDA Master Agreement. Under the terms of these arrangements, the net position owing/receivable to a single counterparty in the same currency will be taken as owing and all the relevant arrangements terminated. These amounts have not been offset in the Statement of financial position, but have been presented separately in the above table.

5 Fair value measurement

The Trust measures and recognises Financial assets / liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (see note 7 and note 8) on a recurring basis.

The Trust 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:

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

(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 last traded prices at the end of the reporting period without any deduction for estimated future selling costs.

The Trust values its investments in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 2 to the financial statements.

5 Fair value measurement (continued)

(i) Fair value in an active market (level 1) (continued)

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.

(ii) Valuation techniques used to derive level 2 and level 3 fair value

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are not exchange-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 end of the reporting period. 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 Trust would receive or pay to terminate the contract at the end of the reporting period 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.

Investments in other unlisted unit trusts are recorded at the redemption value per unit as reported by the investment managers of such funds.

Some of the inputs to these models may not be market observable and are therefore estimated based on assumptions.

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

Recognised fair value measurement

The table below set out the Trust's financial assets and liabilities (by class) measured at fair value according to the fair value hierarchy at 30 June 2024 and 30 June 2023.

As at 30 June 2024	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	Total \$
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Foreign currency contracts	-	311,976	-	311,976
Unit trusts	<u>6,432,949</u>	<u>95,058,002</u>	-	<u>101,490,951</u>
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	<u>6,432,949</u>	<u>95,369,978</u>	-	<u>101,802,927</u>
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Foreign currency contracts	-	<u>102,752</u>	-	<u>102,752</u>
Total financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	<u>102,752</u>	-	<u>102,752</u>

5 Fair value measurement (continued)

Recognised fair value measurement (continued)

As at 30 June 2023	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	Total \$
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Foreign currency contracts	-	395,324	-	395,324
Unit trusts	<u>5,868,849</u>	<u>90,066,601</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>95,935,450</u>
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	<u>5,868,849</u>	<u>90,461,925</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>96,330,774</u>
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Foreign currency contracts	<u>-</u>	<u>104,631</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>104,631</u>
Total financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	<u>-</u>	<u>104,631</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>104,631</u>

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

(i) Transfers between levels

There were no transfers between the levels for the fair value hierarchy for the year ended 30 June 2024 and 30 June 2023. There were also no changes made to any of the valuation techniques applied as of 30 June 2024.

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

The Trust did not hold any financial instruments with fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs during the year ended 30 June 2024 or year ended 30 June 2023.

(iii) Fair values of other financial instruments

The Trust 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 fair value.

6 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:

	Year ended	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	\$	\$
Financial assets		
Net realised gain/(loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,414,279	1,192,739
Net unrealised gain/(loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	<u>3,547,796</u>	<u>6,229,788</u>
Net gains/(losses) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	<u>6,962,075</u>	<u>7,422,527</u>
Financial liabilities		
Net realised gain/(loss) on financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	(1,252,864)
Net unrealised gain/(loss) on financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	<u>1,879</u>	<u>349,916</u>
Net gains/(losses) on financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	<u>1,879</u>	<u>(902,948)</u>
Total net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	<u>6,963,954</u>	<u>6,519,579</u>

7 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	As at	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	\$	\$
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Derivatives (note 9)	311,976	395,324
Unit trusts	<u>101,490,951</u>	<u>95,935,450</u>
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	<u>101,802,927</u>	<u>96,330,774</u>

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

8 Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

	As at	
	30 June	30 June
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
Derivatives (note 9)	<u>102,752</u>	<u>104,631</u>
Total financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	<u>102,752</u>	<u>104,631</u>

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

9 Derivative financial instruments

In the normal course of business the Trust enters 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, options and swaps. Derivatives are considered to be part of the investment process and the use of derivatives is an essential part of the Trust's portfolio management. Derivatives are not managed in isolation. Consequently, the use of derivatives is multifaceted and may include:

- hedging to protect an asset or liability of the Trust against a fluctuation in market values or to reduce volatility;
- a substitution for trading of physical securities; and
- 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 Trust.

The Trust holds the following derivative instruments:

(a) Foreign currency contracts

Foreign currency contracts are primarily used by the Trust to hedge against foreign currency exchange rate risks on its non-Australian dollar denominated trading securities. The Trust agrees to receive or deliver a fixed quantity of foreign currency for an agreed upon price on an agreed future date. Currency contracts are valued at the prevailing bid price at the end of each reporting period. The Trust recognises a gain or loss equal to the change in fair value at the end of each reporting period.

9 Derivative financial instruments (continued)

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

	Contract/ notional \$	Fair values	
		Assets \$	Liabilities \$
30 June 2024			
Foreign currency contracts	<u>48,073,359</u>	<u>311,976</u>	<u>102,752</u>
	<u>48,073,359</u>	<u>311,976</u>	<u>102,752</u>

	Contract/ notional \$	Fair values	
		Assets \$	Liabilities \$
30 June 2023			
Foreign currency contracts	<u>44,849,333</u>	<u>395,324</u>	<u>104,631</u>
	<u>44,849,333</u>	<u>395,324</u>	<u>104,631</u>

As at the reporting date, the Trust hedged transactions or positions by holding foreign currency contracts with a gross notional value of \$48,073,359 (2023: \$44,849,333) comprising of buy \$15,951,980 (2023: \$15,124,092) and sale \$32,121,379 (2023: \$29,725,241) resulting in net exposure of \$(16,169,399) (2023: \$(14,601,149)).

Risk exposures and fair value measurements

Information about the Trust's exposure to credit risk, foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and about the methods and assumptions used in determining fair values is provided in note 3 and note 5 to the financial statements. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period is the carrying amount of each class of derivative financial instruments disclosed above.

10 Structured entities

A structured entity is an entity that has been designed so that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity and the relevant activities are directed by means of contractual arrangements.

The Trust considers all investments in managed investment schemes (funds) to be structured entities. The Trust invests in related managed funds for the purpose of capital appreciation and or earning investment income.

The Trust with exposure to investments in related investee funds at fair value, and any related gains/losses recognised in the statement of comprehensive income is disclosed at note 18.

11 Net assets attributable to unitholders

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

	Year ended			
	30 June 2024 No.	30 June 2023 No.	30 June 2024 \$	30 June 2023 \$
Opening balance	94,063,222	93,464,458	99,306,205	90,322,525
Applications	2,910,192	1,838,394	3,294,600	1,836,642
Redemptions	(3,441,111)	(2,728,085)	(3,782,967)	(2,819,295)
Units issued upon reinvestment of distributions	97,040	1,488,455	106,995	1,438,473
Distributions paid and payable	-	-	(4,402,501)	(1,346,527)
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	11,160,749	9,874,387
Closing balance	<u>93,629,343</u>	<u>94,063,222</u>	<u>105,683,081</u>	<u>99,306,205</u>

As stipulated within the Trust's Constitution, a unit confers an equal undivided, vested, and infeasible interest in the assets as a whole, subject to the liabilities. There are no separate classes of units and each unit has the same rights attaching to it as all other units of the Trust.

Capital risk management

The Trust manage 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 Trust is subject to daily applications and redemptions at the discretion of unitholders. Net assets attributable to unitholders are representative of the expected cash outflows on redemption.

Daily applications and redemptions are reviewed relative to the liquidity of the Trust's underlying assets on a daily basis by the Responsible Entity. Under the terms of the Trust'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.

Unaudited information on capital gains/losses

(a) Unrealised capital gains/losses

At the end of the reporting period, the Trust had unrealised capital gains of \$5,125,167 (2023: capital gains: \$2,017,134), which if realised, and after any offset of realised capital losses, would be assessable.

(b) Realised capital gains/losses

At the end of the reporting period, the Trust had realised capital losses of \$36,348,393 (2023: capital losses: \$39,134,478) available to offset against future assessable capital gains.

12 Distributions to unitholders

The distributions for the year were as follows:

	Year ended			
	30 June 2024 \$	30 June 2024 CPU	30 June 2023 \$	30 June 2023 CPU
Distributions paid	714,834	0.77	63,008	0.07
Distributions payable	<u>3,687,667</u>	<u>3.94</u>	<u>1,283,519</u>	<u>1.36</u>
Total distributions	<u>4,402,501</u>	<u>4.71</u>	<u>1,346,527</u>	<u>1.43</u>

13 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at	
	30 June 2024 \$	30 June 2023 \$
Cash at bank	<u>1,222,664</u>	<u>996,599</u>
	<u>1,222,664</u>	<u>996,599</u>

As at 30 June 2024, these accounts were bearing floating interest rates from 1.60% to 3.68% (2023: 1.52% to 3.46%).

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

	Year ended	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	\$	\$
(a) Reconciliation of profit/(loss) to net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities		
Profit/(loss) for the year	11,160,749	9,874,387
Proceeds from sale of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	19,505,120	16,208,287
Purchase of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	(16,495,062)	(15,411,626)
Net (gains)/losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	(6,963,954)	(6,519,579)
Distribution income reinvested	(3,088,706)	(3,996,865)
Net change in receivables	(1,512,641)	888,977
Net change in payables	284	173
Effects of foreign currency exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalent	430	457
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	<u>2,606,220</u>	<u>1,044,211</u>
(b) Non-cash financing activities		
During the year, the following distribution payments were satisfied by the issue of units under the distribution reinvestment plan	106,995	1,438,473

15 Remuneration of auditors

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

	Year ended	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	\$	\$
Ernst & Young Australian firm		
<i>Audit and other assurance services</i>		
Audit and review of financial statements	8,807	8,460
Audit of compliance plan	<u>1,854</u>	<u>1,780</u>
Total remuneration for audit and other assurance services	<u>10,661</u>	<u>10,240</u>
<i>Taxation services</i>		
Tax compliance services	<u>7,988</u>	<u>7,680</u>
Total remuneration for taxation services	<u>7,988</u>	<u>7,680</u>
Total remuneration of Ernst & Young	<u>18,649</u>	<u>17,920</u>

In 2024 and 2023, the Investment Manager has paid the remuneration of auditors on behalf of the Trust.

16 Receivables

	As at	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	\$	\$
Interest receivable	3,340	2,664
Distributions receivable	3,750,288	2,238,669
Other receivables	<u>979</u>	<u>633</u>
	<u>3,754,607</u>	<u>2,241,966</u>

17 Payables

	As at	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	\$	\$
Investment Manager's fees payable	<u>3,709</u>	<u>3,425</u>
	<u>3,709</u>	<u>3,425</u>

18 Related party transactions

Responsible Entity, Investment Manager and Custodian

The Responsible Entity of the Trust is State Street Global Advisors, Australia Services Limited. The ultimate holding company of the Responsible Entity is State Street Corporation (incorporated in the United States of America).

The Investment Manager of the assets of the Trust is State Street Global Advisors, Australia, Limited. The ultimate holding company of the Investment Manager is State Street Corporation (incorporated in the United States of America).

The Custodian of the assets of the Trust is State Street Australia Limited. The ultimate holding company of the Custodian is State Street Corporation (incorporated in the United States of America).

Key management personnel

Key management personnel includes persons who were directors of State Street Global Advisors, Australia Services Limited at any time during the financial year as follows:

Matthew George
Jonathan Mark Shead
Kathleen Gallagher
Peter Hocking (resigned 29 July 2024)

Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel are paid by State Street Global Advisors, Australia, Limited. Payments made from the Trust to State Street Global Advisors, Australia Services Limited do not include any amounts attributable to the compensation of key management personnel remuneration.

18 Related party transactions (continued)

Key management personnel loan disclosures

The Trust 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.

Other transactions within the Trust

Apart from those details disclosed in this note, no key management personnel have entered into a material contract with the Trust during the financial year and there were no material contracts involving director's interests existing at year end.

Responsible Entity's/Investment Manager's fees and other transactions

During the year the management costs of the Trust being the aggregate of Investment Manager and Responsible Entity fee were 0.26% (2023: 0.26%) per annum calculated by reference to the month end values of the Trust. This includes the Trust's share of management costs incurred by other State Street Global Advisors, Australia Limited managed funds, that the Trust invests in.

The transactions during the year and amounts payable at year end among the Trust and the Responsible Entity and the Investment Manager were as follows:

	Year ended	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	\$	\$
Investment Manager's fees for the year	21,744	20,418
Related party transaction fees for the year	8,017	8,767
Aggregate amounts payable to the Investment Manager at the end of the reporting period	3,709	3,425

All administration fees are paid by the Responsible Entity on behalf of the Trust.

The Trust held its bank account with State Street Bank and Trust Company during the year. As at 30 June 2024, the balance in the account was \$1,222,664 (2023: \$996,599).

The fees for related parties include only fees incurred by the Trust per its direct arrangement with the related parties. The indirect fees incurred by the Trust as a result of its investments in other related party trust are embedded as part of gains and losses from investments at fair value through profit or loss.

Related party unitholdings

Parties related to the Trust (including State Street Global Advisors, Australia Services Limited, its related parties and other schemes managed by State Street Global Advisors, Australia Services Limited), held no units in the Trust as at 30 June 2024 and 30 June 2023.

18 Related party transactions (continued)

Investments

The Trust held investments in the following schemes which are also managed by State Street Global Advisors, Australia Services Limited or its related parties:

	Fair value of investments		Interest held		Distributions received/receivable		Units acquired during the year		Units disposed during the year	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$	\$	%	%	\$	\$	No.	No.	No.	No.
State Street Australian Cash Trust	4,254,172	4,059,167	1.21	1.43	185,004	119,153	195,005	1,119,152	-	(1,020,000)
State Street Australian Equities Index Trust	34,528,612	33,743,830	48.90	4.53	3,182,904	1,777,444	5,152,583	5,537,575	(5,152,967)	(3,743,878)
State Street Australian Fixed Income Index Trust	10,638,841	9,842,288	30.23	3.50	11,029	92,093	2,317,048	1,581,923	(1,843,623)	(946,796)
State Street Australian Listed Property Index Trust	6,226,986	5,795,091	11.69	2.84	203,814	209,609	2,805,552	2,331,091	(3,824,500)	(1,866,838)
State Street International Equities Index Trust	23,245,862	22,072,222	3.12	1.66	1,011,726	1,007,783	2,176,505	1,950,616	(3,186,434)	(2,971,790)
SPDR Dow Jones Global Real Estate ESG Fund	4,315,648	3,931,306	1.08	0.96	131,239	121,197	36,970	28,179	(19,673)	(3,696)
SPDR S&P Emerging Markets Carbon Control Fund	2,117,301	1,937,543	11.28	9.90	46,064	52,661	15,077	11,660	(13,437)	(8,252)
SSGA Global Aggregated Bond Index Trust	16,163,529	14,554,003	2.02	1.81	-	-	236,564	176,742	(131,756)	(208,973)

19 Events occurring after the reporting period

No significant events have occurred since the end of the reporting period which would impact the financial position of the Trust disclosed in the Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024 or the results and cash flows of the Trust for the year ended on that date.

20 Contingent assets and liabilities and commitments

There are no outstanding contingent assets, liabilities or commitments as at 30 June 2024 (or 30 June 2023).

Directors' declaration

In the opinion of the directors of the Responsible Entity:

- (a) the financial statements and notes set out on pages 6 to 34 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - (i) complying with Accounting Standards, the *Corporations Regulations 2001* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and
 - (ii) giving a true and fair view of the Trust's financial position as at 30 June 2024 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date,
- (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Trust will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and
- (c) Note 2(a) confirms that the financial statements 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.



Jonathan Shead
Director

Sydney
17 September 2024



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Independent Auditor's Report to the Unitholders of State Street Passive Balanced Trust

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of State Street Passive Balanced Trust (the "Trust"), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information, and the directors' declaration.

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

- a) giving a true and fair view of the Trust's financial position as at 30 June 2024 and of its financial performance for the period ended on that date; and
- b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report. We are independent of the Trust in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's *APES110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Information Other than the Financial Report and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Directors of the Responsible Entity of the Trust are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information 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 for the Financial Report

The Directors of the Responsible Entity are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the Directors of the Responsible Entity determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the Directors of the Responsible Entity are responsible for assessing the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors of the Responsible Entity either intend to liquidate the Trust 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 this financial report.

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

- ▶ Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- ▶ Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Trust's internal control.
- ▶ Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors of the Responsible Entity.
- ▶ Conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors of the Responsible Entity of the Trust's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Trust to cease to continue as a going concern.
- ▶ Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.



**Building a better
working world**

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

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Ernst & Young' in a cursive script.

Ernst & Young

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Rita Da Silva' in a cursive script.

Rita Da Silva
Partner
Sydney
17 September 2024