

**IOOF CAPITAL SECURE TRUST
ARSN 122 582 405
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE 2020**

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IOOF CAPITAL SECURE TRUST DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

The Directors of IOOF Investment Services Limited, the Responsible Entity of the IOOF Capital Secure Trust, present this report together with the financial statements of the IOOF Capital Secure Trust ('the Scheme'), for the year ended 30 June 2020 and the auditor's report thereon.

Principal activities

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

During the year, the Scheme continued to invest funds in accordance with the following investment objective:

- Earn a positive rate of return, after tax, fees and expenses, over a rolling one-year period.

The investment objective is as disclosed in the current Product Disclosure Statement and in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme's Constitution.

The significant changes to the principal activities are as follows:

On 29 November 2019, IOOF Investment Management Limited ("the former Responsible Entity") (ABN 53 006 695 021) was replaced by IOOF Investment Services Limited ("the Responsible Entity") (ABN 80 007 350 405) as the Responsible Entity for the Scheme.

The Scheme did not have any employees during the year (2019:Nil).

Responsible Entity

The following persons held office as Directors of IOOF Investment Services Limited during the year and up to the date of this report:

Ms D.G Allen (Chairman) (Appointed 19 December 2019)

Ms M.A Nunan (Appointed 19 December 2019)

Mr J. Selak (Appointed 19 December 2019)

Mr A.R Griffiths (Resigned 20 December 2019)

Mr R.G Mota (Resigned 20 December 2019)

Ms J.M Harvey (Resigned 20 December 2019)

Review of operations

The Scheme is an actively managed portfolio which invests primarily in a diversified portfolio of yield-focused investment grade and non-investment grade securities. These include, but are not limited to: cash, fixed interest, mortgages, asset-backed securities, property schemes, infrastructure schemes, high yield equities, credit linked securities, structured yield transactions and interest rate derivatives.

**IOOF CAPITAL SECURE TRUST
DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

Results

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

	Year ended	
	30 June 2020	30 June 2019
	\$	\$
Total Comprehensive Income	808,093	1,882,553

Distributions

	Year ended	
	30 June 2020	30 June 2019
	\$	\$
Distributions paid and payable		
30 September	186,310	269,797
31 December	102,752	282,337
31 March	48,634	247,942
30 June final payable	<u>876,026</u>	<u>420,821</u>
	<u>1,213,722</u>	<u>1,220,897</u>

	30 June 2020	30 June 2019
	CPU	CPU
Distributions		
30 September	0.45	0.57
31 December	0.26	0.62
31 March	0.13	0.56
30 June final payable	<u>2.46</u>	<u>0.98</u>
	<u>3.30</u>	<u>2.73</u>

Performance

The table below demonstrates the performance of the Scheme as represented by the total return per annum, which is calculated as the aggregation of the percentage capital growth and percentage distribution of income. The total return per annum calculated after fees is shown for the past two years to 30 June and assumes that all distributions were re-invested during that period. These are calculated in accordance with FSC standard 6.0 Product Performance - Calculation of Returns. The comparison to benchmark performance for the two years to 30 June is also shown below:

	2020	2019
	%	%
Capital growth	(1.37)	1.61
Distribution	<u>3.32</u>	<u>2.83</u>
Total return	<u>1.95</u>	<u>4.44</u>
Benchmark - Composite Benchmark	<u>1.71</u>	<u>7.03</u>

Consistent with our statements in the current Product Disclosure Statement, future performance is not guaranteed. Investors should exercise care in using past performance as a predictor of future performance.

Indirect Cost Ratio

The indirect cost ratio of the Scheme is shown in the following table:

	2020	2019
	%	%
Indirect Cost Ratio	0.71	0.70

The costs are calculated on the net asset value of the Scheme and are deducted from the assets of the Scheme. The costs are accrued daily and paid monthly and are incorporated into the daily unit prices of the Scheme. The indirect cost ratio calculation includes investment management fees charged to the Scheme during the financial year, including those charged by the Responsible Entity directly for the management of the assets.

IOOF CAPITAL SECURE TRUST DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Significant changes in the state of affairs

On 29 November 2019, IOOF Investment Management Limited ("the former Responsible Entity") (ABN 53 006 695 021) was replaced by IOOF Investment Services Limited ("the Responsible Entity") (ABN 80 007 350 405) as the Responsible Entity for the Scheme.

Other than above, there were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Scheme.

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

The existence of COVID-19 was confirmed in early 2020 and in March 2020 was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organisation. This has resulted in significant volatility in global and domestic financial markets. Refer to Note 11 for the sensitivity analysis of risks.

At the date of signing of the financial statements, there is still significant uncertainty on the likely duration and the ultimate impact COVID-19 will have on world economies. Given the high degree of estimation uncertainty, management cannot reasonably assess or quantify the potential short or longer term financial impact on the Scheme.

Except as disclosed above, no other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2020 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect :

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

Likely developments and expected results of operations

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

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

Further information on likely developments in the operations of the Scheme 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 Scheme.

Indemnification and insurance of officers and auditor

There is a Directors' and Officers' insurance policy which indemnifies the Directors and Officers of IOOF Investment Services Limited against liabilities to persons outside IOOF Investment Services Limited that arise out of the performance of their normal duties. The premiums have not been paid for out of the assets of the Scheme. The auditor of the Scheme is in no way indemnified out of the assets of the Scheme.

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

Details of fees paid to the Responsible Entity during the financial year are disclosed in Note 5 of the financial statements.

No fees were paid out of the Scheme's property to the Directors of the Responsible Entity during the year.

The interests in the Scheme held by the Responsible Entity or its related parties during the financial year are disclosed in Note 5 of the financial statements.

Interests in the Scheme

The Scheme had total assets valued at \$35,993,093 as at 30 June 2020 (2019:\$43,681,979). The basis for valuation of the Scheme's assets is disclosed in Note 2 of the financial statements.

Details of movements in net assets attributable to unitholders and total units on issue are disclosed in Note 8 of the financial statements.

**IOOF CAPITAL SECURE TRUST
DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

Environmental regulation

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

Lead auditor's independence declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration, as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, is set out on Page 7 and forms part of the Directors' Report for the year ended 30 June 2020.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors of IOOF Investment Services Limited.

On behalf of the Directors,



Ms D.G Allen
Director

Melbourne, 28 September 2020





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

To the Directors of IOOF Investment Services Limited

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the audit of IOOF Capital Secure Trust for the financial year ended 30 June 2020 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


Rachel Milum

Partner

Melbourne

28 September 2020



Independent Auditor's Report

To the unitholders of IOOF Capital Secure Trust

Opinion

We have audited the **Financial Report** of IOOF Capital Secure Trust (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 2020, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended on that date; and
- complying with *Australian Accounting Standards* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

The **Financial Report** comprises the:

- Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020;
- 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 (including Independence Standards)* (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 the Scheme's annual reporting which is provided in addition to the Financial Report and the Auditor's Report. The Directors of IOOF Investment Services Limited (the Responsible Entity) 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 IOOF Investment Services Limited (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 and whether the use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate. 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 the Financial Report.

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

KPMG

Rachel Milum

Partner

Melbourne

28 September 2020

**IOOF CAPITAL SECURE TRUST
DIRECTORS' DECLARATION
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

The Directors of IOOF Investment Services Limited, the Responsible Entity of the IOOF Capital Secure Trust ('the Scheme') declare that:

- (a) the financial statements and notes set out on pages 11 to 32 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - (i) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and
 - (ii) giving a true and fair view of the Scheme's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its performance for the year ended on that date;
- (b) the financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 2(a); and
- (c) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Scheme will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Directors of IOOF Investment Services Limited.

On behalf of the Directors,



Ms D.G Allen
Director

Melbourne, 28 September 2020

**IOOF CAPITAL SECURE TRUST
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

	Note	Year ended	
		30 June 2020	30 June 2019
		\$	\$
<u>Investment Income</u>			
Trust distributions income		1,471,042	1,551,035
Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost	3	2,608	6,204
Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss	4	<u>(442,353)</u>	<u>578,967</u>
Total investment income/(loss)		<u>1,031,297</u>	<u>2,136,206</u>
<u>Expenses</u>			
Responsible Entity fees	5	223,204	253,632
Scheme expenses		<u>-</u>	<u>21</u>
Total operating expenses		<u>223,204</u>	<u>253,653</u>
Operating profit/(loss)		<u>808,093</u>	<u>1,882,553</u>
Profit/(loss) for the year		<u>808,093</u>	<u>1,882,553</u>
Other Comprehensive Income		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		<u>808,093</u>	<u>1,882,553</u>

The above Statement of Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

**IOOF CAPITAL SECURE TRUST
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2020**

	Note	30 June 2020 \$	30 June 2019 \$
<u>Assets</u>			
Cash and cash equivalents	13(a)	250,130	383,238
Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	6	34,758,099	42,423,883
Receivables		<u>984,864</u>	<u>874,858</u>
Total assets		<u>35,993,093</u>	<u>43,681,979</u>
<u>Liabilities</u>			
Distributions payable	7	876,026	420,821
Other payables		<u>55,689</u>	<u>327,154</u>
Total liabilities		<u>931,715</u>	<u>747,975</u>
Net assets attributable to unitholders (Equity)	8	<u>35,061,378</u>	<u>42,934,004</u>

The above Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

**IOOF CAPITAL SECURE TRUST
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

	Notes	Year ended	
		30 June 2020	30 June 2019
		\$	\$
Total equity at the beginning of the year		42,934,004	46,984,302
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit/(loss) for the year		<u>808,093</u>	<u>1,882,553</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u><u>808,093</u></u>	<u><u>1,882,553</u></u>
Transactions with unitholders			
Applications	8	1,571,168	2,940,157
Redemptions	8	(9,038,165)	(7,652,111)
Distributions paid and payable	7,8	<u>(1,213,722)</u>	<u>(1,220,897)</u>
Total transaction with unitholders		<u><u>(8,680,719)</u></u>	<u><u>(5,932,851)</u></u>
Total equity at the end of the year		<u><u>35,061,378</u></u>	<u><u>42,934,004</u></u>

The above Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

**IOOF CAPITAL SECURE TRUST
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

	Note	Year ended	
		30 June 2020	30 June 2019
		\$ Inflows / (Outflows)	\$ Inflows / (Outflows)
Cash flows from operating activities			
Proceeds from the sale of financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss		8,583,663	7,071,667
Payments for the purchase of financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss		-	(837,796)
Interest received		2,608	6,204
Operating expenses paid		<u>(223,716)</u>	<u>(288,147)</u>
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	13(b)	<u>8,362,555</u>	<u>5,951,928</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from application of units		1,571,166	2,940,157
Payments for redemption of units		(9,308,313)	(7,383,461)
Distributions paid		<u>(758,516)</u>	<u>(1,306,459)</u>
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from financing activities		<u>(8,495,663)</u>	<u>(5,749,763)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(133,108)	202,165
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		<u>383,238</u>	<u>181,073</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	13(a)	<u>250,130</u>	<u>383,238</u>

The above Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

**IOOF CAPITAL SECURE TRUST
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

NOTE 1: GENERAL INFORMATION

This financial report covers IOOF Capital Secure Trust ("the Scheme") as an individual entity. The Scheme is a registered managed investment scheme under the *Corporations Act 2001*. The Scheme commenced operations on 22 November 2006. The Scheme will terminate on 21 November 2086 unless terminated earlier in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme's Constitution.

The Responsible Entity of the Scheme is IOOF Investment Services Limited. The Responsible Entity's registered office is Level 6, 161 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, 3000. The Responsible Entity's ABN number is 80 007 350 405.

On 29 November 2019, IOOF Investment Management Limited ("the former Responsible Entity") (ABN 53 006 695 021) was replaced by IOOF Investment Services Limited ("the Responsible Entity") (ABN 80 007 350 405) as the Responsible Entity for the Scheme.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Directors on 28 September 2020. The Directors of the Responsible Entity have the power to amend and reissue the financial report as considered necessary under the Scheme's Constitution.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial report is a general purpose financial report for the year ended 30 June 2020 which has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (AASBs) adopted by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the *Corporations Act 2001*. The financial report of the Scheme complies with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The Statement of Financial Position is prepared on a liquidity basis. Assets and liabilities are presented in decreasing order of liquidity and are not distinguished between current and non-current. All balances are generally expected to be recovered or settled within twelve months, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and net assets attributable to unitholders.

(b) Financial instruments

(i) Recognition, derecognition and initial measurement

The Scheme initially recognises financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss on the trade date, which is the date on which the Scheme becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Other financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the date on which they are originated.

**IOOF CAPITAL SECURE TRUST
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(b) Financial instruments (Continued)

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

On initial recognition, the Scheme classifies financial assets as measured at amortised cost or fair value through profit or loss.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at fair value through profit or loss:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

All other financial assets of the Scheme are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Business model assessment

In making an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held, the Scheme considers all of the relevant information about how the business is managed, including:

- the documented investment strategy and the execution of this strategy in practice. This includes whether the investment strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Scheme's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how the investment manager is compensated: e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

The Scheme has determined that it has two business models.

- **Held to collect business model:** this includes cash and cash equivalents, term deposits, balances due from brokers and receivables from reverse sale and repurchase agreements. These financial assets are held to collect contractual cash flow.
- **Other business model:** this includes debt securities, equity investments, investments in unlisted open-ended investment Schemes, unlisted private equities and derivatives. These financial assets are managed and their performance is evaluated, on a fair value basis, with frequent sales taking place.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Scheme were to change its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets would be reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

**IOOF CAPITAL SECURE TRUST
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(b) Financial instruments (Continued)

Subsequent measurement of financial assets

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised as 'net gains/(losses) on financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss' in the statement of comprehensive income.

Debt securities, equity investments, investments in unlisted open ended investment Schemes, unlisted private equities and derivative financial instruments are included in this category.

Financial assets at amortised cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest income is recognised in 'interest income from financial assets at amortised cost', foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in 'net foreign exchange loss' and impairment is recognised in 'impairment losses on financial instruments' in the statement of comprehensive income. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

Cash and cash equivalents, balances due from brokers, term deposit and receivables from reverse sale and repurchase agreements are included in this category.

Financial liabilities – Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or fair value through profit and loss.

A financial liability is classified as at fair value through profit and loss if it is classified as held for trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss:

- Held for trading: securities sold short and derivative financial instruments.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost:

- This includes balances due to brokers, payables under sale and repurchase agreements and redeemable shares.

(iii) Fair value measurement

'Fair value' is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Scheme has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When available, the Scheme measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. The Scheme measures instruments quoted in an active market at a mid price, because this price provides a reasonable approximation of the exit price.

If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Scheme uses valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

The Scheme recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

The following represent the basis for valuation of financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss for financial reporting purposes:

Units in Unlisted Managed Investment Schemes

The fair value of units in unlisted managed investment schemes is the NAV price per unit on the last day of the period, as determined by the Schemes' Responsible Entity. The NAV price is calculated by deducting the liabilities of the Scheme from the gross assets of the Scheme, less an allowance for disposal costs.

**IOOF CAPITAL SECURE TRUST
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(c) Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

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

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

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

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

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

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises current deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash, are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and are held for the purpose of meeting short term cash commitments rather than investment or other purposes. Bank overdrafts are shown in current liabilities on the Statement of Financial Position, but are included within cash and cash equivalents for cash flow purposes.

**IOOF CAPITAL SECURE TRUST
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(f) Investment income and expenses

Interest income and expense from financial assets at amortised cost is calculated on an effective interest basis and includes interest from cash and cash equivalents and interest from term deposits. The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- the amortised cost of the financial liability.

In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

Interest income 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 relating to exchange-traded equity instruments is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on the ex-dividend date with any related foreign withholding tax recorded as an expense. Dividends declared on securities sold short is accrued on the ex-dividend date and are recognised as a dividend in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Income distributions from private equity investments and other managed investment schemes are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as trust distribution income when declared.

In some cases, the Scheme may receive or choose to receive dividends or distributions in the form of additional shares/units rather than cash. In such cases, the Scheme recognises the dividend or distribution income for the amount of the cash/dividend alternative with the corresponding debit treated as additional investments.

All expenses, including Responsible Entity fees, performance fees and investment management fees, are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on an accrual basis.

(g) Distributions

Distributions are payable as set out in the Scheme's Product Disclosure Statement. Distributions are determined by the Responsible Entity in accordance with the Scheme's Constitution and applicable tax legislation. Distributable income includes realised capital gains on the disposal of financial instruments held at fair value through profit and loss and those held for trading. Unrealised gains and losses on these instruments recognised in net 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 Scheme to be offset against future realised capital gains. If capital gains exceed realised capital losses, the excess is distributed to unitholders.

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

The Scheme currently incurs withholding tax imposed by certain countries on investment income. Income that is subject to such tax is recognised gross of the taxes and the corresponding withholding tax is recognised as tax expense.

(h) Receivables

Receivables may include amounts for dividends, interest and trust distributions. Dividends and trust distributions are accrued when the right to receive payment is established. Interest is accrued at the reporting date from the time of last payment in accordance with the policy set out in Note 2(f). Amounts are generally received within 30 days of being recorded as receivables.

Amounts due from brokers which represent receivables that have been contracted for but not yet delivered by the end of the year are included in receivables. Trades are recorded on trade date and normally settled within two business days. Amounts are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost. At each reporting date, the Scheme shall measure the loss allowance on receivables at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses subject to a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, at the reporting date, the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the loss allowance is measured on a 12-month expected credit loss basis. Significant financial difficulties of the broker, probability that the broker will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default in payments are considered indicators that a loss allowance should be recognised. 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 uncollectable 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.

**IOOF CAPITAL SECURE TRUST
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(i) Payables

Payables includes liabilities and accrued expenses owing by the Scheme which are unpaid as at the reporting date. Amounts due to brokers which represents payables for securities purchased that are unsettled at reporting date are included in payables.

The distribution amount payable to unitholders as at the reporting date is recognised separately on the Statement of Financial Position as unitholders are presently entitled to the distributable income as at 30 June 2020 under the Scheme's Constitution.

(j) Applications and redemptions

Applications received for units in the Scheme are recorded net of any entry fees payable prior to the issue of units in the Scheme.

All redeemable units issued by the Scheme provide the investors with the right to require redemption for cash and give rise to a financial liability. In accordance with the Product Disclosure Statement, the Scheme is contractually obliged to redeem units at redemption price, which includes an allowance for transaction costs that would be incurred by the Scheme on disposal of its assets required to fund the redemptions. As a result of the transaction cost factor, there will be a difference between the carrying amount of the net assets of the Scheme (excluding the unitholders' funds classified as a financial liability) and the contractual amount payable to unitholders, which is based on the redemption price.

(k) Unit prices

The unit price is based on unit price accounting outlined in the Scheme's Constitution and Product Disclosure Statement.

(l) Goods and services tax (GST)

Management fees, custodial fees and other expenses are recognised net of the amount of GST recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) as a reduced input tax credit (RITC). Payables are stated with the amount of GST included. 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.

(m) Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and, revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

For the majority of the Scheme'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 other 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.

Where investments are held at Level 3, models use observable market 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 certain other financial instruments, including amounts due from/to brokers and accounts payable, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the immediate or short-term nature of these financial instruments.

Note 9 Financial Instruments contains information about the estimation of fair values of financial instruments.

(n) Margin accounts

Margin accounts comprise cash held as collateral for derivative transactions. The cash is held by the broker and is only available to meet margin calls.

**IOOF CAPITAL SECURE TRUST
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(o) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the Statement of Financial Position when, and only when, the Scheme has a legal right to offset the amounts and it intends either to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted under AASBs, e.g. for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions, such as gains and losses from financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss.

(p) Changes in accounting policies

There were no changes in the accounting policies of the Scheme during the year.

(q) New and amended accounting standards adopted by the Scheme

There are no standards, interpretations or amendments to existing standards that are effective for the first time for the financial year commencing on 1 July 2019 that have a material impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods or will affect the current or future periods.

(r) New standards and interpretations not yet effective

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for the 30 June 2020 reporting period and have not been early adopted by the Scheme. None of these are expected to have a material impact on the financial statements of the Scheme.

NOTE 3: INTEREST INCOME FROM FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST

	Year ended	
	30 June 2020	30 June 2019
	\$	\$
Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>2,608</u>	<u>6,204</u>
Total Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost	<u><u>2,608</u></u>	<u><u>6,204</u></u>

NOTE 4: NET GAINS/(LOSSES) ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS HELD AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	Year ended	
	30 June 2020	30 June 2019
	\$	\$
Financial assets		
Net gains/(losses) on financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	<u>(442,353)</u>	<u>578,967</u>
Total net gains/(losses) on financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss	<u><u>(442,353)</u></u>	<u><u>578,967</u></u>

**IOOF CAPITAL SECURE TRUST
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

NOTE 5: RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Responsible Entity

The Responsible Entity of the IOOF Capital Secure Trust is IOOF Investment Services Limited.

On 29 November 2019, IOOF Investment Management Limited ("the former Responsible Entity") (ABN 53 006 695 021) was replaced by IOOF Investment Services Limited ("the Responsible Entity") (ABN 80 007 350 405) as the Responsible Entity for the Scheme.

The immediate parent entity and the ultimate controlling entity of IOOF Investment Services Limited is IOOF Holdings Ltd.

Key management personnel

Key management personnel include persons who are Directors of IOOF Investment Services Limited during the reporting period up to the date of this report:

Ms D.G Allen (Chairman) (Appointed 19 December 2019)

Ms M.A Nunan (Appointed 19 December 2019)

Mr J. Selak (Appointed 19 December 2019)

Mr A.R Griffiths (Resigned 20 December 2019)

Mr R.G Mota (Resigned 20 December 2019)

Ms J.M Harvey (Resigned 20 December 2019)

Responsible Entity fees and other transactions

	30 June 2020	30 June 2019
	\$	\$
Responsible Entity fees IOOF Investment Management Limited	123,652	253,632
Responsible Entity fees IOOF Investment Services Limited	99,552	-
Responsible Entity fees payable	18,968	20,286

Under the terms of the Scheme's Constitution, the Responsible Entity is entitled to receive a maximum management fees of 1.50% of average daily net asset value per annum. The management fee charged by the Responsible Entity for the year was 0.56 % per annum (2019: 0.69%).

All related party transactions are conducted on normal commercial terms and conditions.

**IOOF CAPITAL SECURE TRUST
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

NOTE 5: RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (Continued)

Related party Scheme's unitholdings

IOOF Investment Services Limited, its related parties and other schemes managed by IOOF Investment Services Limited, held units in the Scheme as follows:

30 June 2020		Number of units held opening No.	Number of units held closing No.	Interest held %	Number of units acquired No.	Number of units disposed No.	Distributions paid/payable by the Scheme \$
Unitholder							
	IOOF Portfolio Service Superannuation Fund *	42,941,053	35,490,082	99.50	1,566,738	9,017,709	1,207,870
	IOOF Portfolio Service Investments*	177,528	177,528	0.50	13,408	13,408	5,851

30 June 2019		Number of units held opening No.	Number of units held closing No.	Interest held %	Number of units acquired No.	Number of units disposed No.	Distributions paid/payable by the Scheme \$
Unitholder							
	IOOF Portfolio Service Superannuation Fund *	47,714,397	42,941,053	99.59	3,025,291	7,798,635	1,216,060
	IOOF Portfolio Service Investments*	177,528	177,528	0.41	-	-	4,837

* The information for number of units acquired and disposed shown on this note is sourced from the underlying administration system in IOOF Portfolio Service. These amounts represent the movement in ultimate beneficiary interests in the Scheme and not the movement in units between the Scheme and IOOF Portfolio Service.

**IOOF CAPITAL SECURE TRUST
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

NOTE 5: RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (Continued)

Investments

The Scheme held investments in the following schemes of which IOOF Investment Services Limited is the Responsible Entity or its related parties:

	2020				2019			
	Fair value of investment	Interest held	Distribution received/receivable	Distribution receivable	Fair value of investment	Interest held	Distribution received/receivable	Distribution receivable
	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
IOOF Income Trust	11,187,973	2.73	446,907	276,468	13,749,263	3.48	531,552	156,227
MultiMix Wholesale Cash Enhanced Trust	11,597,490	2.89	177,884	36,620	13,713,141	3.28	297,179	54,741
MultiMix Wholesale Diversified Fixed Interest Trust	10,970,611	1.09	796,825	622,396	13,534,915	1.35	639,731	294,630
MultiMix Wholesale Australian Property Trust	399,325	0.56	17,121	13,405	556,246	0.50	23,071	17,907
MultiMix Wholesale International Property Trust	<u>602,700</u>	0.63	<u>32,305</u>	<u>32,305</u>	<u>870,318</u>	0.77	<u>59,502</u>	<u>59,502</u>
	<u>34,758,099</u>		<u>1,471,042</u>	<u>981,194</u>	<u>42,423,883</u>		<u>1,551,035</u>	<u>583,007</u>

**IOOF CAPITAL SECURE TRUST
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

NOTE 5: RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (Continued)

Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel are remunerated by IOOF Service Co Pty Ltd, a related party of IOOF Investment Services Limited. Payments made from the Scheme to IOOF Investment Services Limited do not include any amount that is directly attributable to key management personnel remuneration.

Key management personnel loan disclosures

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

Other transactions within the Scheme

Apart from those details disclosed in this Note, no key management personnel have entered into a material contract with the Scheme since the end of the previous financial year and there were no material contracts involving Directors interests subsisting at year end.

Key Management Personnel Unitholdings

As at 30 June 2020 and 30 June 2019, no Directors of the Responsible Entity held units in the Scheme.

NOTE 6: FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	30 June 2020	30 June 2019
	\$	\$
Held at fair value through profit or loss		
Unlisted unit trusts	<u>34,758,099</u>	<u>42,423,883</u>
Total held at fair value through profit or loss	<u>34,758,099</u>	<u>42,423,883</u>
Total financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	<u><u>34,758,099</u></u>	<u><u>42,423,883</u></u>
Comprising:		
<i>Unlisted unit trusts</i>		
Units in unlisted unit trusts	<u>34,758,099</u>	<u>42,423,883</u>
Total unlisted unit trusts	<u>34,758,099</u>	<u>42,423,883</u>
Total financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	<u><u>34,758,099</u></u>	<u><u>42,423,883</u></u>

NOTE 7: DISTRIBUTIONS PAID AND PAYABLE

The distributions were paid/payable as follows:

	Year ended			
	30 June 2020		30 June 2019	
	\$	CPU	\$	CPU
30 September paid	186,310	0.45	269,797	0.57
31 December paid	102,752	0.26	282,337	0.62
31 March paid	48,634	0.13	247,942	0.56
30 June final payable	<u>876,026</u>	<u>2.46</u>	<u>420,821</u>	<u>0.98</u>
	<u>1,213,722</u>	<u>3.30</u>	<u>1,220,897</u>	<u>2.73</u>

**IOOF CAPITAL SECURE TRUST
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

NOTE 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 Scheme shall classify a financial instrument as an equity instrument from the date when the instrument has all the features and meets the conditions.

The Scheme's distributions are classified as distributions in the Statement of Changes in Equity.

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

	30 June 2020		30 June 2019	
	No. of units	\$	No. of units	\$
Opening balance	43,118,591	42,934,004	47,891,925	46,984,302
Applications	1,566,748	1,571,168	2,980,459	2,940,157
Redemptions	(9,017,714)	(9,038,165)	(7,753,793)	(7,652,111)
Distributions paid and payable	-	(1,213,722)	-	(1,220,897)
Total comprehensive income	-	808,093	-	1,882,553
Closing balance	<u>35,667,625</u>	<u>35,061,378</u>	<u>43,118,591</u>	<u>42,934,004</u>

As stipulated within the Scheme's Constitution, each unit represents a right to an individual share in the Scheme and does not extend to a right to the underlying assets of the Scheme. There are no separate classes of units and each unit has the same rights attached to it as all other units of the Scheme. Units are issued and redeemed at the unitholder's option at prices based on the value of the Scheme's net assets at the time of issue/redemption less transaction costs.

Capital risk management

The Scheme manages its net assets attributable to unitholders (including distribution payable) as capital, notwithstanding net assets attributable to unitholders are classified as a liability. The amount of net assets attributable to unitholders can change significantly on a daily basis as the Scheme is subject to daily applications and redemptions at the discretion of unitholders.

The Scheme monitors the level of daily applications and redemptions relative to the liquid assets in the Scheme. During the year, the Scheme's strategy, which was unchanged from last year, was to ensure that there was no significant exposure to illiquid or thinly traded financial instruments.

**IOOF CAPITAL SECURE TRUST
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

NOTE 9: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Carrying amount versus fair values

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities approximates their carrying amounts in the Statement of Financial Position.

Fair value hierarchy

The Scheme's accounting policy on fair value measurements is discussed in Note 2.

The Scheme measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Scheme can access at measurement date.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3: inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instruments valuation.

The table below analyses financial instruments measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorised:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
30 June 2020				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
Units in unlisted unit trusts	-	34,758,099	-	34,758,099
	<u>-</u>	<u>34,758,099</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>34,758,099</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>34,758,099</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>34,758,099</u>
30 June 2019				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
Units in unlisted unit trusts	-	42,423,883	-	42,423,883
	<u>-</u>	<u>42,423,883</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>42,423,883</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>42,423,883</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>42,423,883</u>

The valuation of unlisted unit trusts included in Level 2 is based on the daily net asset value of the managed investment scheme provided by the investment manager.

The Scheme recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the end of the reporting period during which the transfer has occurred. There were no transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy during the year ended 30 June 2020 and 30 June 2019.

IOOF CAPITAL SECURE TRUST NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

NOTE 10: DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

In the normal course of business, the Scheme may enter into transactions in various derivative financial instruments. A derivative is a financial instrument or other contract which is settled at a future date and whose value changes in response to the change in a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index or other variables.

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 similar responses to changes in market factors.

Derivative transactions include a wide assortment of instruments, such as forwards, futures, interest rate swaps and options. Derivatives are considered to be part of the investment process. The use of derivatives is an essential part of the Scheme's portfolio management. Derivatives are not managed in isolation. Consequently, the use of derivatives is multifaceted and includes:

- 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 occurs if the level of exposure to the markets exceeds the underlying value of the Scheme.

As at 30 June 2020 and 30 June 2019, the Scheme did not hold any derivative financial instruments.

NOTE 11: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Strategy in using financial instruments

The Scheme is exposed to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including price risk and interest rate risk) arising from the financial instruments it holds.

As a result of the economic downturn and more specifically COVID 19, the Scheme increased its overall risk management practices. The Scheme incorporated a greater focus on asset allocation and increased its monitoring of liquidity. This was achieved via expanded supervision and reporting of member/unit holder redemptions to avoid any significant volatility in cashflows.

The Scheme's overall risk management program focuses on ensuring compliance with the Scheme's governing documents and seeks to maximise the returns derived for the level of risk to which the Scheme is exposed. As part of their risk management strategy, the Scheme may also utilise a range of derivative financial instruments to manage certain risk exposures.

The Responsible Entity via the Investment Manager assesses the risk profile before entering into economic hedge transactions. The effectiveness of all hedge relationships is monitored by the Investment Manager (based on economic consideration rather than IFRS hedge accounting conditions) on a daily basis.

More details about risk management policies employed by the Scheme to manage financial risks are discussed below.

IOOF CAPITAL SECURE TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

NOTE 11 : FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

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 Scheme, resulting in a financial loss to the Scheme.

The Scheme is exposed to concentrations of risk when a number of financial instruments or contracts are entered into with the same counterparty, or where a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographic region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions.

Concentrations of credit risk are minimised primarily by:

- ensuring counterparties, together with the respective credit limits, are approved;
- ensuring that transactions are undertaken with a large number of counterparties (either directly or indirectly).

The Scheme's Responsible Entity via the Investment Manager also manages credit risk by ensuring that a diversified portfolio of securities is held and that the Scheme does not invest in securities that are considered to be rated sub investment grade by a recognised rating agency.

As at 30 June 2020 and 30 June 2019, there are no financial assets that are past due or impaired, or would otherwise be past due or impaired except for the terms having been renegotiated.

The Scheme determines credit risk and measures expected credit losses for financial assets measured at amortised cost using probability of default, exposure at default and loss given default. Management consider both historical analysis and forward looking information in determining any expected credit loss. At 30 June 2020 and 30 June 2019, all receivables, amounts due from brokers, cash and short-term deposits are held with counterparties and are either callable on demand or due to be settled within 1 week. Management consider the probability of default to be close to zero as these instruments have a low risk of default and the counterparties have a strong capacity to meet their contractual obligations in the near term. As a result, no loss allowance has been recognised based on 12-month expected credit losses as any such impairment would be wholly insignificant to the Scheme.

Credit risk is not considered to be significant to the Scheme except in relation to investments in debt securities. The Scheme does not have any investments in debt securities at 30 June 2020 and 30 June 2019.

In accordance with the Scheme's policy, the Responsible Entity via the Investment Manager monitors the Scheme's credit position on a continuous basis.

Liquidity and cash flow risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Scheme will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations arising from its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset, or that such obligations will have to be settled in a manner disadvantageous to the Scheme. Cash flow risk is the risk that the future cash flows derived from holding financial instruments will fluctuate.

The risk management guidelines adopted are designed to minimise liquidity and cash flow risk through:

- ensuring that there is no significant exposure to illiquid or thinly traded financial instruments;
- applying limits to ensure there is no concentration of liquidity risk to a particular counterparty or market.

In accordance with the Scheme's policy, the Responsible Entity via the Investment Manager monitors the Scheme's liquidity position on a continuous basis.

Financial liabilities of the Scheme comprise distributions payable, other payables, and net assets attributable to unitholders. Distributions payable and other payables have no contractual maturities but are typically settled within 30 days. Net assets attributable to unitholders are payable on demand.

Liquidity risk is not considered to be significant to the Scheme at 30 June 2020 and 30 June 2019.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the changes in market price such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates, equity prices and credit spreads will affect the Scheme's income or the fair value of its holding of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

The Scheme's Responsible Entity via the Investment Manager aims to reduce market risk through analysis of the economic cycle and broad research of companies and markets, which may impact the Scheme's investments. In addition, the Responsible Entity, within asset allocation ranges, reduces exposure to sectors they perceive to be overvalued in favour of sectors which they believe have the prospect of better relative returns.

**IOOF CAPITAL SECURE TRUST
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

NOTE 11 : FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

In accordance with the Scheme's policy, the Responsible Entity via the Investment Manager monitors the Scheme's market risk on a continuous basis.

Except as disclosed in Note 5, the Scheme had no significant concentration of market risk at 30 June 2020 and 30 June 2019.

The effect on the net assets attributable to unitholders and profit or loss due to a reasonably possible change in market factors, as represented by the market index, with all other variables held constant is indicated in the table below.

30 June 2020	Change in price		Effect on net assets attributable to unitholders and profit or loss	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Market Index	%	%	\$	\$
Bloomberg AusBond Comp Bond Index	6	(1)	2,085,486	(486,613)

30 June 2019	Change in price		Effect on net assets attributable to unitholders and profit or loss	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Market Index	%	%	\$	\$
Bloomberg AusBond Comp Bond Index	4	(2)	1,696,955	(848,478)

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Scheme's financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates.

The Responsible Entity via the Investment Manager establishes interest rate management strategies to manage the risk of the Scheme. This includes managing exposures around the benchmark and hedging exposures through the use of derivatives.

In accordance with the Scheme's policy, the Responsible Entity via the Investment Manager monitors the Scheme's overall interest sensitivity position on a continuous basis.

Interest rate risk is not considered to be significant to the Scheme except in relation to investments in interest bearing securities. The Scheme does not hold any investments in interest bearing securities at 30 June 2020 and 30 June 2019.

However, the Scheme only holds cash for liquidity and transactional purposes and this cash is held at floating rates of interest. As a result, the Scheme is not subject to a material exposure to interest rate risks due to fluctuations in the levels of market interest rates.

**IOOF CAPITAL SECURE TRUST
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

NOTE 12: INVOLVEMENT WITH UNCONSOLIDATED STRUCTURED ENTITIES

Investments in unlisted unit trusts, which are considered structured entities, are disclosed in Note 6. The maximum exposure to loss in the structured entities is the fair value disclosed in the Note. The fair value of the exposure will change on a daily basis throughout the period and in subsequent periods and will cease once the investments are disposed of.

The investments of the Scheme are managed in accordance with the investment mandates with the respective underlying Investment Managers. The investment decisions of the Scheme are based on the analysis conducted by the Investment Manager. The return of the Scheme is exposed to the variability of the performance of the underlying investment strategies. The underlying Investment Managers receive a management fee for undertaking the management of these investments.

As at 30 June 2020 and 30 June 2019, the Scheme has not imposed any significant restrictions (e.g. borrowing arrangements, regulatory requirements or contractual arrangements) on the ability of any unconsolidated structured entity to transfer funds to the Scheme in the form of dividends or to repay loans or advances made to any unconsolidated structured entity by the Scheme.

As at 30 June 2020 and 30 June 2019, the Scheme does not have any current commitments or intentions to provide financial or other support to any unconsolidated structured entity, including commitments or intentions to assist the structured entity in obtaining financial support.

NOTE 13: RECONCILIATION OF PROFIT/(LOSS) TO NET CASH INFLOW/(OUTFLOW) FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

	30 June 2020	30 June 2019
	\$	\$
Cash at bank	<u>250,130</u>	<u>383,238</u>
	<u><u>250,130</u></u>	<u><u>383,238</u></u>

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

	Year ended	
	30 June 2020	30 June 2019
	\$	\$
Profit/(loss) for the year	808,093	1,882,553
Net (gains)/losses on financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss	442,353	(578,967)
Proceeds from the sale of financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss	8,583,663	7,071,667
Payments for the purchase of financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss	-	(837,796)
Investment income re-invested	(1,072,855)	(1,587,962)
Decrease/(increase) in receivables	(397,381)	5,033
Increase/(decrease) in payables	<u>(1,318)</u>	<u>(2,600)</u>
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	<u><u>8,362,555</u></u>	<u><u>5,951,928</u></u>

(c) Non-cash operating activities

Participation in reinvestment plan	<u>1,072,855</u>	<u>1,587,962</u>
	<u><u>1,072,855</u></u>	<u><u>1,587,962</u></u>

No distributions have been re-invested during the year.

Non-distributable income is included in net assets attributable to unitholders. The change in this amount each year (as reported in (b) above) represents a non-cash financing cost as it is not settled in cash until such time as it becomes distributable (i.e taxable).

**IOOF CAPITAL SECURE TRUST
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

NOTE 14: AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

	Year ended	
	30 June 2020	30 June 2019
	\$	\$
(a) Audit services		
Audit and review of the financial reports	11,175	11,175
Other regulatory audit services	<u>3,199</u>	<u>3,199</u>
Total remuneration for audit services	<u><u>14,374</u></u>	<u><u>14,374</u></u>

Auditor's remuneration is paid by the Responsible Entity.

NOTE 15: CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

There are no outstanding contingent assets, liabilities or capital commitments as at 30 June 2020 and 30 June 2019.

NOTE 16: EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO REPORTING DATE

The existence of COVID-19 was confirmed in early 2020 and in March 2020 was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organisation. This has resulted in significant volatility in global and domestic financial markets. Refer to Note 11 for the sensitivity analysis of risks.

At the date of signing of the financial statements, there is still significant uncertainty on the likely duration and the ultimate impact COVID-19 will have on world economies. Given the high degree of estimation uncertainty, management cannot reasonably assess or quantify the potential short or longer term financial impact on the Scheme.

Except as disclosed above, no other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2020 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect :

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