Kaplan Pooled Superannuation Trust
RSE registration number: R1001228

Annual Report - 30 June 2024

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Annual financial statements - 30 June 2024

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Directors' report and Remuneration report

Introduction

The directors of Diversa Trustees Limited (the "Trustee"), as Trustee for the Kaplan Pooled Superannuation Trust (the "Trust"), present their report on the Trust for the financial year ended 30 June 2024.

Principal activities

The Trust invests in listed equities, listed property trusts, preference shares, and derivatives in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed.

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

Directors

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

V. Plant (Chairperson), appointed 4 May 2017
M. Walter, appointed 26 June 2023
R. Beard, appointed 16 February 2021, resigned 27 July 2024
A. Peterson, appointed 28 June 2019
F. McNabb, appointed 28 June 2019
S. Thomas appointed 15 August 2022

Review and results of operations

There have been no significant changes to the operations of the Trust during the financial year. The Trust continued to invest funds in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed.

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 for the year	**1,317,126**	3,940,978

Significant changes in 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.

Likely developments and expected results of operations

The Trust will continue to be managed in accordance with the investment objectives and guidelines in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed.

Indemnification and insurance of officers and auditors

No insurance premiums are paid for out of the assets of the Trust in regards to insurance cover provided to either the officers of the Trustee or the auditors of the Trust. So long as the officers of the Trustee act in accordance with the Trust Deed 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. The auditors of the Trust are in no way indemnified out of the assets of the Trust.

Directors' report and Remuneration report (continued)

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

Fees paid to the Trustee out of Trust property during the financial year are disclosed in Note 16 of the financial statements.

No fees were paid out of Trust property to the directors of the Trustee during the financial year.

The number of interests in the Trust held by the Trustee or its associates as at the end of the financial year are disclosed in Note 16 of 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.

Events occurring after the financial year

No other 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.

Rounding of amounts to the nearest dollar

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

Directors' report and Remuneration report (continued)

Remuneration report

The directors of the Trustee present the Remuneration report for the Trust for the year ended 30 June 2024. The Remuneration report forms part of the Directors' report and has been audited in accordance with section 300C of the *Corporations Act 2001*. The Remuneration report details the remuneration arrangements for the Directors and the Key Management Personnel (KMP) of the Trust which includes persons who directly, indirectly, have authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the major activities of the Trust.

1. Remuneration objectives and principles

Our remuneration objectives and principles are firmly aligned with our commitment to both our members and colleagues. They serve as guiding principles in the development and implementation of our remuneration structures.

To ensure compliance with regulatory standards, the Trustee Board has established the Remuneration and Nomination Committee, as mandated by *APRA Prudential Standards SPS 510 Governance* (SPS 510) and *CPS 511 Remuneration* (CPS 511).

Our remuneration strategy undergoes an internal review on, at least, an annual basis, considering factors such as the size, complexity, and responsibilities of roles, individual performance and behaviour, as well as skills and experience consistent with our fiduciary duties and the best financial interests of our members. This review includes the utilisation of key performance indicators aligned with the trustee's strategic objectives and risk tolerance.

The policy may also be reviewed by an independent third party. No external review of the policy has been undertaken during the year.

2. Key management personnel

The directors of the Trustee and other key management personnel of the Trustee during the financial year were:

3. Directors of the Trustee

Name	Date of appointment	Status
V. Plant (Chairperson)	4 May 2017	Independent
A. Peterson	28 June 2019	Chief Executive Officer
F. McNabb	28 June 2019	Independent
R. Beard	18 February 2021 (Resigned 27 July 2024)	Independent
S. Thomas	15 August 2022	Non-Executive
M. Walter	26 June 2023	Independent

Other key management personnel

The following is the list of executives, who at any time during the period up to the date of this report had an authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling activities either directly or indirectly:

Name	Date of appointment	Position
J. Hartnett	14 Feb 2022	General Manager Office of Superannuation Trustees
J. Haymes	15 Feb 2022	General Manager Strategy
R. Griffith	12 Jul 2021	General Manager Investment Oversight & Board Company Secretary

Directors' report and Remuneration report (continued)

The following section provides remuneration disclosures for the Directors and the Key Management Personnel of the Trustee. As the Trustee manages multiple funds, the disclosed remuneration incorporates awards granted across all funds under its management, and as such, the amounts below are not specific to this Trust alone. Directors of the Trustee and other key management personnel do not receive remuneration directly from the Trust.

The executive remuneration and reward framework has three components:

- base pay;
- short-term discretionary bonuses; and
- other remuneration such as superannuation, annual leave and long service leave.

The combination of these comprises the executive's total remuneration.

FY24 remuneration for Directors and Key Management Personnel

2024	Short-term employee benefits		Post-employment benefits	Long-term employee benefits		
	Cash Salary & Fees	Cash Bonus	Superannuation	Annual and Long Service Leave*	Termination Benefits	Total incl accrued leave entitlements
	$	$	$	$	$	$
	Directors of the Trustee					
V. Plant	$220,000	-	$24,200	-	-	$244,200
A. Peterson	$750,000	$630,000	$27,399	$117,411	-	$1,524,810
F. McNabb	$155,000	-	$17,050	-	-	$172,050
R. Beard	$161,096	-	$17,721	-	-	$178,817
S. Thomas	$145,001	-	$15,950	-	-	$160,951
M. Walter	$142,404	-	$15,664	-	-	$158,068
	Other key management personnel					
J. Hartnett	$252,317	$45,669	$27,399	$18,883	-	$344,268
J. Haymes	$229,585	$45,514	$25,618	($5,587)	-	$295,130
R. Griffith	$393,068	$79,511	$25,125	$41,458	-	$539,162

**Annual Leave and Long Service Leave accrued during the year takes into consideration the impact of changes to the Superannuation Guarantee percentage. The amount represents the accrued amount less any time taken during the year and does not represent the amount paid.*

4. Non-Cash Benefits

The Trustee does not pay non-cash benefits to its Directors or Key Management Personnel.

Directors' report and Remuneration report (continued)

5. Bonuses granted in the current financial year

Cash bonuses

Key management personnel were granted and paid cash bonuses totalling $800,694. The cash bonus was given in recognition of the substantial effort to negotiate and implement trustee's strategy and these are discretionary in nature.

These bonuses are discretionary in nature and are based on the performance of individuals against financial and non-financial criteria as laid out in individual employee contracts. This performance is considered as part of the annual performance review process and the bonuses are subject to Executive approval. The bonus of the CEO is approved by the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.

6. Service agreements

Remuneration arrangements for executives are formalised through employment agreements. These agreements outline the terms and conditions of employment, including the structure of remuneration packages and performance criteria.

7. Director's resolution

This directors' report is made in accordance with a resolution of the directors of the Trustee made pursuant to s.298(2) of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

On behalf of the Directors of the Trustee

V. Plant
Chairperson
Melbourne, 26 September 2024

Auditor's independence declaration

As lead auditor for the audit of Kaplan Pooled Superannuation Trust (the RSE) for the year ended 30 June 2024, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

(a) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit, and

(b) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

This declaration is in respect of Kaplan Pooled Superannuation Trust.

ADonoghoe

Anna Donoghoe
Partner
PricewaterhouseCoopers

Newcastle
26 September 2024

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Statement of comprehensive income

		Year ended	
		30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	Notes	**$**	$
Income			
Interest income		**68,830**	106,705
Dividend income		**1,483,617**	1,447,217
Distribution income		**306,085**	466,502
Net (losses)/gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	6	**(44,614)**	2,442,775
Other operating income		**825**	2,250
Total income		**1,814,743**	4,465,449
Expenses			
Manager's fees	16	**294,308**	319,919
Trustee fees		**108,640**	102,400
Custody fees		**34,943**	35,831
Auditor's remuneration	10	**20,916**	20,843
Other operating expenses	9	**38,810**	45,478
Total operating expenses		**497,617**	524,471
Operating profit before income tax (benefit)		**1,317,126**	3,940,978
Income tax (benefit)	11	**(396,329)**	(274,300)
Operating profit for the financial year after income tax (benefit)		**1,713,455**	4,215,278
Other comprehensive income		**-**	-
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		**1,713,455**	4,215,278

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	15(b)	**977,931**	1,698,803
Receivables	7	**296,137**	494,339
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4	**29,528,722**	34,399,885
Current tax assets	12	**681,606**	817,481
Total assets		**31,484,396**	37,410,508
Liabilities			
Due to brokers - payable for securities purchased		**53,926**	-
Payables	8	**201,792**	544,475
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	5	**294,405**	316,463
Deferred tax liabilities	13	**8,681**	90,023
Total liabilities		**558,804**	950,961
Equity			
Unitholders' funds	14	**30,925,592**	36,459,547

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
	$	$
Total equity at the beginning of the financial year	**36,459,547**	35,174,027
Comprehensive income for the reporting period		
Profit for the financial year	**1,713,455**	4,215,278
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	**1,713,455**	4,215,278
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:		
Applications	**307,600**	461,000
Redemptions	**(7,555,010)**	(3,390,758)
	(7,247,410)	(2,929,758)
Total equity at the end of the financial year	**30,925,592**	36,459,547

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

Statement of cash flows

	Notes	Year ended 30 June 2024 $	30 June 2023 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Proceeds from sale of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		**13,063,972**	9,787,167
Purchase of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		**(8,205,556)**	(11,287,585)
Dividends received		**1,534,389**	1,408,267
Distributions received		**328,719**	476,430
Interest received		**87,817**	97,670
Other income received		**5,701**	2,250
Manager's and trustee's fees paid		**(430,230)**	(398,255)
Payment of other expenses		**(93,565)**	(187,097)
Tax refunds received		**450,862**	224,363
Reduced input tax credit received/(paid)		**933**	(174)
Net cash inflow provided by operating activities	15(a)	**6,743,042**	123,036
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from applications by unitholders		**407,600**	461,000
Payments for redemptions to unitholders		**(7,871,514)**	(2,984,252)
Net cash (outflow) from financing activities		**(7,463,914)**	(2,523,252)
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**(720,872)**	(2,400,216)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		**1,698,803**	4,099,019
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	15(b)	**977,931**	1,698,803

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

1 General information

These financial statements cover Kaplan Pooled Superannuation Trust (ABN 54 808 466 581) (the "Trust") as an individual entity. The Trust provides an opportunity for Australian superannuation funds to invest in a diversified portfolio of investments. It was constituted by a Trust Deed dated 14 March 1996 as amended.

In accordance with amendments to the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993* the Trust is registered with the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority ("APRA") as a Registrable Superannuation Entity ("RSE") (R1001228).

The Trust is an Australian registered Trust.

The Manager of the Trust is Kaplan Funds Management Pty Limited (ABN 98 079 218 643) (AFSL 240815).

The Trustee of the Trust during the financial year was Diversa Trustees Limited (ABN 49 006 421 638) (RSE No L0000635).

The address of the Trust's registered office is Level 17, IBM Tower, 60 City Road, Southbank, Victoria.

2 Basis of preparation

a) Statement of compliance

The Trust is a for-profit entity for the purposes of preparing the financial statements. The financial statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, other applicable Australian Accounting Standards, the provisions of the Trust Deed and the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") form the basis of Australian Accounting Standards adopted by the Australian Accounting Standards Board. The financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

The Statement of financial position is presented on a liquidity basis. Assets and liabilities are presented in decreasing order of liquidity and do not distinguish between current and non-current. All balances are expected to be recovered or settled within twelve months, except for financial investments and derivative liabilities.

The financial statements were authorised by the Trustee on 26 September 2024.

b) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the functional currency of the Trust.

Amounts are reported in whole dollars except where otherwise noted.

c) Comparatives

Where necessary, comparative figures have been reclassified and re-presented for consistency with current financial year disclosures.

d) Use of estimates and judgements

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

Estimates are 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 financial instruments, quoted market prices are readily available.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and any future period affected.

3 Material accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been consistently applied to all periods presented in these financial statements.

(a) Financial instruments

Classification

Classification and measurement of debt securities is driven by the Trust's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

A debt instrument is measured at amortised cost if the objective of the business model is to hold the financial asset for the collection of the contractual cash flows and the contractual cash flows under the instrument represent solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI").

A debt instrument is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if the objective of the business model is to hold the financial asset both to collect contractual cash flows from SPPI and to sell.

All other debt instruments must be recognised at fair value through profit or loss. A Trust may however, at initial recognition, irrevocably designate a financial asset as measured at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or materially reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency.

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

Assets

The 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 performance is evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with the Trust's documented investment strategy. The Registrable Superannuation Entity evaluates 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.

For other receivables and payables, including amounts due to/from brokers, these balances are classified at amortised cost as they are deemed to be held in a business model with the objective to collect contractual cash flows through to maturity, and whose terms meet the SPPI criterion by virtue of the fact that payments pertain to only principal and/or simple interest and have a maturity of less than 12 months.

Liabilities

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

Impairment

AASB 9 requires the Trust to record an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all financial assets held at amortised cost.

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

For receivables, amounts due from brokers, margin accounts and applications receivable, the Trust has applied the standard's simplified approach and has calculated ECLs based on lifetime expected credit losses. The Trust has established a provision matrix that is based on the Trust's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

3 Material accounting policies (continued)

(a) Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment (continued)

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

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.

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.

Measurement

Financial assets and liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss

At initial recognition, the Trust measures a financial asset or liability at its fair value. Transaction costs of financial assets and 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 (losses)/gains on financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet 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.

(b) Unitholders' funds

The Trust issues redeemable units, which are redeemable at the holder’s option and are classified as equity in accordance with AASB 132 *Financial Instruments: Presentation.*

Should the terms or conditions of the redeemable units change such that they no longer comply with the criteria for classification as equity in AASB 132, the redeemable units would be reclassified to a financial liability from the date the instrument ceases to meet the criteria. The financial liability would be measured at the instrument’s fair value at the date of reclassification. Any difference between the carrying amount of the equity instrument and the fair value of the liability at the date of reclassification would be recognised in equity.

Redeemable units can be sold back to the Trust at any time for cash equal to a proportionate share of the Trust's net asset value.

The consideration received or paid for units is based on the value of the Trust's net assets value per redeemable unit at the date of the transaction. In accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed, investment positions are valued based on the last traded market price, net of transaction costs, for the purpose of determining the Trust's net asset value for unit pricing purposes. The Trust's net asset value per unit is calculated by dividing the Trust's net assets by the total number of outstanding units.

(c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and cash at bank.

Cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known cash amounts which are subject to an immaterial risk of changes in value.

(d) 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 financial year. The due from brokers balance is held for collection and consequently measured at amortised cost.

3 Material accounting policies (continued)

(d) Due from/to brokers (continued)

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 the broker at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk had increased materially since the initial recognition. If, at the reporting date, the credit risk has not increased materially since the initial recognition, the Trust shall measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. Material 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 material increase in credit risk is defined by the 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.

(e) Receivables

Receivable amounts are generally received within 60 days of being recorded as receivable.

(f) Payables

Other payables are payable on demand or over short time frames of less than 60 days.

(g) Revenue recognition

Interest
Interest income is recognised on the Statement of comprehensive income as it accrues, taking into account the effective yield on the financial asset. Interest income not received at reporting date is reflected on the balance sheet as a receivable.

Distributions
Distributions from managed investment schemes are recognised on the date the unit value is quoted ex-distribution and if not received at reporting date, are reflected on the balance sheet as a receivable.

Dividends
Income from dividends is recognised on the date the shares are quoted ex-dividend and if not received at reporting date, are reflected on the balance sheet as a receivable.

(h) Income tax

Income tax expense or benefit accrued for the financial year comprises of current and deferred tax.

Current tax
Current tax is calculated by reference to the amount of income taxes payable or recoverable in respect of the taxable profit or tax loss for the period. It is calculated using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted on reporting date. Current tax for current and prior periods is recognised as a liability (or asset) to the extent that it is unpaid (or refundable).

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation of the asset or settlement of the liability, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at reporting date.

The measure of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow the manner in which the Trust expects, at the end of the financial year, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised. Further, the Trust applies a deferred tax asset cap in line with its current deferred tax asset capping policy, whereby any deferred tax asset is capped at 3% of the Trust's net assets.

(i) Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of amounts of goods and services tax (GST) recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) as a reduced input tax credit (RITC). In circumstances where GST is not recoverable, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

3 Material accounting policies (continued)

(i) Goods and services tax (GST) (continued)

Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as a current asset or liability on the balance sheet.

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

(j) New accounting standards, interpretations and other authoritative pronouncements

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for the 30 June 2024 reporting period and have not yet been applied in the 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:

(i) AASB 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027)

On 14 June 2024, the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) issued AASB 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements,* which replaces AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements.* Comparatives will need to be restated, so any system adjustments will need to be in place one year prior to commencement.

The new requirements include, but are not limited to

- totals, subtotals and new categories in the statement of profit and loss
- new disclosure requirements for management-defined performance measures
- stricter guidance on aggregation and disaggregation
- consequential amendments to IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows*

The impact of the adoption of this standard on the Trust's accounting policies and the amounts recognised in the financial statements is being assessed by the Trust.

There are no standards, interpretations or amendments to existing standards that are effective for the first time for the financial year beginning 1 July 2023 that have a material impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods or will affect the current or future periods.

(k) Rounding of amounts
Amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar, unless otherwise indicated.

4 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	30 June 2024 $	30 June 2023 $
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Listed equities	**11,798,058**	15,021,668
Listed property trusts	**3,870,429**	5,436,421
Listed investment companies	**293,027**	306,657
Listed capital notes	**13,567,208**	12,664,522
Floating rate notes	**-**	970,617
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**29,528,722**	34,399,885

An overview of the risk exposures relating to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is included in note 17.

Some financial assets classified as listed equities and redeemable preference shares in the prior year have been reclassified as Listed capital notes to more clearly describe their nature. There was no change in measurement as a result of this change.

5 Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

	30 June 2024 $	30 June 2023 $
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
Exchange traded options	**294,405**	316,463
Total financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	**294,405**	316,463

An overview of the risk exposures relating to financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss is included in note 17.

Information regarding the composition of options held for trading by the Trust is set out in note 17.

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

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

	30 June 2024 $	30 June 2023 $
Financial assets		
Net (losses)/gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**(584,036)**	1,917,421
Financial liabilities		
Net gains on financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	**539,422**	525,354
Net (losses)/gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss	**(44,614)**	2,442,775

7 Receivables

	30 June 2024 $	30 June 2023 $
Application receivable	-	100,000
Interest receivable	8	18,995
Dividends receivable	35,292	86,064
Distributions receivable	75,223	97,857
GST receivable	11,168	12,101
Other receivables	174,446	179,322
	296,137	494,339

Due to the short term nature of these receivables, their carrying value is considered to approximate their net market value. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the net market value of receivables. Information regarding credit risk exposure is set out in note 17.

8 Payables

	30 June 2024 $	30 June 2023 $
Redemption payable	112,000	428,504
Custody fees payable	6,369	6,386
Audit fees payable	52,445	51,325
Investment manager's fees payable	23,320	27,685
Trustee's fees payable	7,658	30,575
	201,792	544,475

Due to the short term nature of these payables, their carrying value is considered to approximate their net market value. Information regarding interest rate, foreign exchange and liquidity risk exposure is set out in note 17.

9 Other operating expenses

	30 June 2024 $	30 June 2023 $
Transaction costs	31,488	28,921
Registry fees	7,071	7,302
Compliance fees	251	9,255
	38,810	45,478

10 Auditor's remuneration

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

	30 June 2024 $	30 June 2023 $
Audit of financial statements (including non-recoverable GST):		
- PwC	**47,361**	41,005
- RMF Audit Review	**3,883**	3,739
	51,244	44,744

The auditor's remuneration of $20,916 are non-recoverable expenses during the year (30 June 2023: $20,843).

11 Income tax (benefit)

	30 June 2024 $	30 June 2023 $
(a) Income tax (benefit)		
Current tax	**(305,915)**	(375,691)
Movement in deferred tax	**(81,342)**	105,969
Adjustment for current tax of prior periods	**(9,072)**	(4,578)
	(396,329)	(274,300)
Deferred income tax (revenue)/expense included in tax expense comprises:		
Decrease in deferred tax assets	**-**	15,946
(Decrease)/increase in deferred tax liabilities	**(81,342)**	90,023
	(81,342)	105,969
(b) Reconciliation between income tax (benefit) to prima facie tax payable		
Operating profit for the financial year before income tax (benefit)	**1,317,126**	3,940,978
Tax at the complying superannuation fund tax rate of 15% (2023 - 15%)	**197,569**	591,147
Tax effect of amounts which are not (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Imputation/foreign tax credits	**(521,195)**	(523,557)
Other	**(63,631)**	(337,312)
	(584,826)	(860,869)
Adjustment for current tax of prior periods	**(9,072)**	(4,578)
Income tax (benefit)	**(396,329)**	(274,300)

12 Current tax assets and liabilities

The current tax asset for the Trust of $681,635 (2023: $817,481) represents the amount of income taxes refundable in respect of the current and prior financial year. Prior financial year tax return amount of $375,691 remains outstanding as at the end of the current financial year and therefore included in the 2024 current tax asset balance.

13 Deferred tax (liabilities)

	30 June 2024 $	30 June 2023 $
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
Net unrealised (gains) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	**(8,681)**	(90,023)
Total deferred tax (liabilities)	**(8,681)**	(90,023)

The deferred tax liabilities as at 30 June 2024: $8,682 (30 June 2023: deferred tax liabilities of $90,023) relates to the taxable realised and unrealised capital losses on investments that have been recognised.

14 Unitholders' funds

Movements in number of units and unitholders' funds during the financial year were as follows:

	Year ended			
	30 June 2024 Units	30 June 2023 Units	**30 June 2024 $**	30 June 2023 $
Net assets attributable to unitholders				
Opening balance	**5,040,415**	5,450,736	**36,459,547**	35,174,027
Applications	**41,624**	64,710	**307,600**	461,000
Redemptions	**(994,042)**	(475,031)	**(7,555,010)**	(3,390,758)
Increase in net assets attributable to unitholders	**-**	-	**1,713,455**	4,215,278
Closing balance	**4,087,997**	5,040,415	**30,925,592**	36,459,547

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

15 Notes to the statement of cash flows

For the purpose of the Statement of cash flows, cash includes cash on hand and cash at bank. Cash at end of financial year as shown on the Statement of cash flows is reconciled to the related items on the balance sheet as follows:

	30 June 2024 $	30 June 2023 $
(a) Reconciliation of profit to net cash inflow from operating activities		
Profit for the financial year	**1,713,455**	4,215,278
Proceeds from sale of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	**13,063,972**	9,787,167
Purchase of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	**(8,205,556)**	(11,287,585)
Net losses/(gains) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	**44,614**	(2,442,775)
Net change in receivables and other assets	**98,202**	(126,555)
Net change in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**(26,179)**	27,442
Net change in provision for income tax refundable	**135,876**	(139,959)
Net change in deferred tax liabilities	**(81,342)**	90,023
Net cash inflow from operating activities	**6,743,042**	123,036
(b) Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at bank	**977,931**	1,698,803
	977,931	1,698,803

16 Related parties

(a) Trustee and key management personnel

Trustee Company
The Trustee of the Trust during the period was Diversa Trustees Limited (ABN 49 006 421 638; AFSL 235153; RSE Licence L0000635).

V. Plant (Chairperson), appointed 4 May 2017
M. Walter, appointed 26 June 2023
R. Beard, appointed 16 February 2021, resigned 27 July 2024
A. Peterson, appointed 28 June 2019
F. McNabb, appointed 28 June 2019
S. Thomas appointed 15 August 2022

None of the directors nor the Trustee are or were investors in the Trust.

Remuneration of directors of the Trustee

There have been no transactions between the Trustee and the Trust other than trustee fees disclosed on the Statement of comprehensive income. The compensation received or due and receivable by the Trustee from the Trust in connection with the trusteeship of the Trust was $108,640 (2023: $102,400).

The directors of the Trustee do not receive remuneration directly from the Trust or the Manager.

16 Related parties (continued)

(b) Other entities with significant influence over the Trust

Manager

The Manager of the Trust is Kaplan Funds Management Pty Limited (ABN 98 079 218 643) (AFSL 240815), a wholly owned subsidiary of Kaplan Partners Pty Limited. Key management personnel include persons who were directors of the Manager at any time during the financial year.

The directors of Kaplan Funds Management Pty Limited were as follows:

Sam Kaplan, appointed 11 July 1997
John Gerahty, appointed 14 November 2006
Doug Hew, appointed 10 November 2006
Gilles Kryger, appointed 14 November 2006, resigned 31 October 2023

None of the directors were investors in the Trust.

Remuneration of the Manager

Under the terms of the Trust Deed the Manager is entitled to receive compensation for services provided to the Trust.

(i) A management fee of 0.87% p.a. (2023: 0.87%p.a.) of the gross asset value, calculated monthly and paid monthly. For the financial year ended 30 June 2024, the Manager received a management fee of $294,308 (2023: $319,919).

(ii) A performance fee of 15% of the net performance above the S&P/ASX200 Accumulation Index. For the financial year ended 30 June 2024, the Manager received a performance fee of $Nil (2023: $Nil).

The performance fee is subject to a high water mark, requiring any performance deficit against the benchmark Index to be recouped before the next performance fee is applicable.

As at 30 June 2024, the high water mark had not been reached and therefore no performance fee is applicable for the financial year.

As per the Product Disclosure Statement, if the expenses of the Trust exceed the defined threshold, Kaplan Funds Management Pty Limited will pay the excess.

The directors of the Manager do not receive remuneration directly from the Trust.

Other related party transactions

All transactions between related parties have been made on commercial terms and conditions.

There were no other transactions between the Trust and the Manager during the financial year.

Investments

The Trust did not hold any investments in Kaplan Funds Management Pty Limited or its affiliates as at 30 June 2024 and 30 June 2023.

17 Additional financial instruments disclosure

(a) Financial instruments management

The investments of the Trust (other than cash held for meeting daily administrative and benefit expenses), are managed on behalf of the Trustee by specialist investment managers in accordance with the investment strategy to achieve the Trust's investment objectives.

The Trustee has engaged an asset consultant to monitor and provide regular reports on the Trust's investments to the Trustee. The Trustee may seek information from the trustee and/or manager of each collective investment (and also may seek independent advice from other qualified persons) so as to determine the nature and extent of any risks, and the expected returns, associated with each investment prior to determining its suitability as an investment for the Trust.

17 Additional financial instruments disclosure (continued)

(a) Financial instruments management (continued)

NAB Asset Servicing Custodian acts as master custodian on behalf of the Trustee and as such provides services including physical custody and safekeeping of assets, settlement of trades, collection of dividends and accounting for investment transactions.

The Trust's financial assets and liabilities recognised on the balance sheet are carried at their net market value, which directors believe approximate their fair value.

(b) Material accounting policies

Details of the material accounting policies and methods recognised, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which revenues and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset and financial liability are disclosed in note 3 to the financial statements.

(c) Capital risk management

The Trustee has established an ORTC amount in response to the operational risk financial requirement introduced into the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993* from 1 July 2013. The capital amount is operated in accordance with the Operational Risk Financial Requirement Strategy. The purpose is to provide funding for incidents where losses may arise from operational risk event relating to the Trust. The level of capital amount required is determined by the Trustee based on an assessment of the risks faced by the Trust.

The ORTC balance at the end of the financial year was $121,590 (2023: $118,081). The Trustee capital provided is not reported in these financial statements.

(d) Financial risk management objectives

The Trust is exposed to a variety of financial risks as a result of its activities. These risks include market risk (including cash flow interest rate risk, fair value interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Trust's risk management and investment policies, approved by the Trustee, seek to minimise the potential adverse effects of these risks on the Trust's financial performance. These policies may include the use of certain financial derivative instruments.

It is ultimately the responsibility of the Trustee to ensure that there is an effective risk management control framework in place. Consistent with regulatory requirements the Trustee has the function of overseeing the establishment and maintenance of risk based systems and controls for the Trust. The Trustee has developed, implemented and maintains a Risk Management Framework (“RMF”).

The RMF identifies the Trustee’s policies and procedures, processes and controls that comprise its risk management and control systems. These systems address all material risks, financial and non-financial, likely to be faced by the Trust. Annually, the Trustee is required to certify to APRA whether adequate strategies have been put in place to monitor those risks, that the Trustee has systems in place to ensure compliance with legislative and prudential requirements and that the Trustee has satisfied itself as to the compliance with the RMF.

(e) Investment risk

The Trust's assets principally consist of financial instruments which comprise of cash, fixed income assets, listed shares and exchange traded funds. The Trustee has determined that this type of investment is appropriate for the Trust and is in accordance with the Trust's investment strategy.

The Trustee has taken into consideration the current global inflation, the rise in interest rates and the ongoing global uncertainty associated with the conflict in Ukraine and Palestine in preparing these financial statements. As a result, assessing fair value as at reporting date involves increased uncertainties around the underlying assumptions for valuations given the very wide range of potential paths forward for both economies, policy responses and asset fundamentals.

The Trust's investment activities expose it to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Market risk
- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk

17 Additional financial instruments disclosure (continued)

(e) Investment risk (continued)

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk.

To mitigate market risk, the Trust undertakes due diligence prior to the approval of fund managers to ensure they have appropriate expertise and skill for monitoring of the market conditions and benchmark analysis. Further the Trust's asset consultant provides additional expert advice as required.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty to the financial instrument will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Trust.

The carrying amounts of financial assets best represent the maximum credit risk exposure at reporting date. No collateral is held as security or other credit enhancement exists for all financial assets held. No financial assets are considered past due as all payments are considered recoverable when contractually due.

The Trust is exposed to credit risk from its investments in listed debt securities and money market securities such as bank bills. The Manager mitigates the Trust's credit risk arising from these investments by:

- investing only in money market securities issued by the major domestic banks,
- undertaking thorough research before investing in any listed debt securities, and
- diversifying its portfolio of debt securities.

The Trust is also exposed to credit risk from its cash deposits with banks and amounts due from brokers. None of these assets are impaired nor past due but not impaired.

Concentrations of credit risk are minimised primarily by:

- ensuring counterparties are approved,
- ensuring that transactions are undertaken with a number of counterparties, and
- ensuring that the majority of transactions are undertaken on recognised exchanges.

There were no significant concentrations of credit risk to counterparties at 30 June 2024 or 30 June 2023.

The carrying amounts of financial assets best represent the maximum credit risk exposure at the Statement of financial position date.

(i) Derivative financial instruments

The Trust also restricts its exposure to credit losses on the trading of derivative instruments it holds by entering into master netting arrangements with counterparties (approved brokers) with whom it undertakes a significant volume of transactions. Master netting arrangements do not result in an offset of Statement of financial position assets and liabilities, as transactions are usually settled on a gross basis. However, the credit risk associated with favourable contracts is reduced by master netting arrangement to the extent that if an event of default occurs, all amounts with the counterparty are closed and settled on the net basis. The Trust's overall exposure to credit risk on derivative instruments subject to a master netting arrangement can change substantially within a short period, as it is affected by each transaction subject to the arrangements.

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

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

17 Additional financial instruments disclosure (continued)

(i) Derivative financial instruments (continued)

Derivative transactions include many different instruments such as forwards, futures and options. Derivatives are considered to be part of the investment process and the use of derivatives is an essential part of the Trust's portfolio management. Derivatives are not managed in isolation. Consequently, the use of derivatives is multifaceted and includes:

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

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

The Trust held the following derivative financial instruments during the financial year:

Options

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

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

		Fair Values	
	Contract/notional	**Assets**	**Liabilities**
2024	**$**	**$**	**$**
Australian exchange traded options	**7,748,164**	**-**	**294,405**
	7,748,164	**-**	**294,405**

		Fair Values	
	Contract/notional	Assets	Liabilities
2023	$	$	$
Australian exchange traded options	9,885,644	-	316,463
	9,885,644	-	316,463

Risk exposures and fair value measurements

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

(ii) Settlement of securities transactions

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

(iii) Cash and cash equivalents

The exposure to credit risk for cash and cash equivalents is low as all counterparties have a rating of A1 (as determined by Standard and Poor's) or higher.

In accordance with the Trust's policy, the Manager reviews the Trust's credit position on a regular basis.

17 Additional financial instruments disclosure (continued)

(iii) Cash and cash equivalents (continued)

Interest rate risk

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

The majority of the Trust's financial instruments are non-interest bearing with only cash and fixed interest securities being subjected to interest rate risk.

A reform of major interest rate benchmarks are completed, including the replacement of some interbank offered rates (IBORs) with alternative nearly risk-free rates (referred to as 'IBOR reform'). The Trust did not hold any securities that are exposed to LIBOR's as at 30 June 2024 and 30 June 2023.

The Investment Manager monitors and manages the Trust's transition to alternative rates if required. The Investment Manager evaluates the extent to which contracts reference IBOR cash flows, whether such contracts will need to be amended as a result of IBOR reform and how to manage communication about IBOR reform with counterparties.

The Trust's exposure to interest rate risk is set out below.

		Fixed interest rate				
30 June 2024	**Floating interest rate**	**1 year or less**	**1 to 5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Non-interest bearing**	**Total**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	**942,003**	**35,928**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**977,931**
Receivables	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**296,137**	**296,137**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**13,567,208**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**15,961,514**	**29,528,722**
Current tax assets	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**681,606**	**681,606**
Total assets	**14,509,211**	**35,928**	**-**	**-**	**16,939,257**	**31,484,396**
Liabilities						
Due to brokers - payable for securities purchased	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**53,926**	**53,926**
Payables	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**201,792**	**201,792**
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**294,405**	**294,405**
Deferred tax liabilities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8,681**	**8,681**
Total liabilities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**558,804**	**558,804**
Net exposure	**14,509,211**	**35,928**	**-**	**-**	**16,380,453**	**30,925,592**

17 Additional financial instruments disclosure (continued)

Interest rate risk (continued)

30 June 2023	Floating interest rate	Fixed interest rate: 1 year or less	Fixed interest rate: 1 to 5 years	Fixed interest rate: Over 5 years	Non-interest bearing	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	1,368,395	330,408	-	-	-	1,698,803
Receivables	-	-	-	-	494,339	494,339
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	13,635,139	-	-	-	20,764,746	34,399,885
Current tax assets	-	-	-	-	817,481	817,481
Total assets	15,003,534	330,408	-	-	22,076,566	37,410,508
Liabilities						
Payables	-	-	-	-	544,475	544,475
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	316,463	316,463
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	90,023	90,023
Total liabilities	-	-	-	-	950,961	950,961
Net exposure	15,003,534	330,408	-	-	21,125,605	36,459,547

An increase/(decrease) of 1% in interest rates at reporting date would have increased/(decreased) the change for the financial year in net assets attributable to unitholders by the amounts shown below, with all other variables held constant.

Sensitivity analysis - price risk and interest rate risk

	Price risk		Interest rate risk	
	Impact on operating profit/Unitholders' funds			
	-20%	**+20%**	**-100bps**	**+100bps**
	$	$	$	$
30 June 2024	**(5,846,864)**	**5,846,864**	**135,672**	**(135,672)**
30 June 2023	(6,622,561)	6,622,561	136,351	(136,351)

Other market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

As all of the Trust's financial instruments are carried at fair value through profit or loss with changes recognised on the Statement of comprehensive income, all changes in market conditions will directly affect changes in net market values.

Investments of the Trust (other than cash held for operational purposes) comprise fixed income, listed shares, and exchange traded options. The Trust's exposure to other market price risk is therefore limited to market price movement in the asset classes of these investments. The price risk for the options assumes an increase or decrease in the value of the exchange traded options which are listed on the Australian Stock Exchange. The Trust's exposure to price risk is set out above.

17 Additional financial instruments disclosure (continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Trust will not be able to meet its obligations when they fall due. The risk is controlled through the Trust's investment in financial instruments which under normal market conditions are readily convertible to cash. In addition, the Trust maintains sufficient cash and cash equivalents to meet normal operating conditions. The Trust's overall liquidity risks are monitored by the Trustee at least annually.

The following table summarises the maturity profile of the Trust's financial liabilities. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Trust can be required to pay.

	Less than 1 month $	**1-3 months $**	**Greater than 3 months $**
As at 30 June 2024			
Due to brokers - payables for securities sold	**53,926**	**-**	**-**
Payables	**201,792**	**-**	**-**
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	**86,235**	**208,170**	**-**
Total financial liabilities	**341,953**	**208,170**	**-**

	Less than 1 month $	1-3 months $	Greater than 3 months $
As at 30 June 2023			
Payables	544,475	-	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	142,086	174,377
Total financial liabilities	544,475	142,086	174,377

(f) *Fair value estimation*

The carrying amounts of the Trust's financial assets and financial liabilities at the end of each financial year approximate their fair values.

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured initially at fair value excluding any transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability. Transaction costs on financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are expensed immediately. Subsequent to initial recognition, all instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with changes in their fair value recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

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

The Trust values its investments in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 3. For the majority of its investments, the Trust relies on information provided by independent pricing services for the valuation of its investments.

The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Trust is the current bid price; the appropriate quoted market price for financial liabilities is the current last price. When the Trust holds derivatives with offsetting market risks, it uses mid-market prices as a basis for establishing fair value for the offsetting risk positions and applies this bid or asking price to the net open position, as appropriate.

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, 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.

17 Additional financial instruments disclosure (continued)

Fair value estimation (continued)

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

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

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

For other pricing models, inputs are based on market data at the end of the financial year.

Fair value hierarchy

The Trust measures its financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, by valuation using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs used in making the measurement:

- Level 1 measurements are those instruments valued based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical instruments.
- Level 2 measurements are those instruments valued based on inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using quoted: quoted prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques for which significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.
- Level 3 measurements are those instruments valued based on inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobserved inputs) and the unobservable inputs have significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are value based on quoted prices for similar instruments for which significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

The following table provides an analysis of the financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, grouped into Levels 1, 2 and 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable.

As at 30 June 2024	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**
Financial assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
Listed equities	**11,798,058**	**-**	**-**	**11,798,058**
Listed property trusts	**3,870,429**	**-**	**-**	**3,870,429**
Listed investment companies	**293,027**	**-**	**-**	**293,027**
Listed capital notes	**13,567,208**	**-**	**-**	**13,567,208**
Total	**29,528,722**	**-**	**-**	**29,528,722**
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:				
Exchange traded options	**294,405**	**-**	**-**	**294,405**
Total	**294,405**	**-**	**-**	**294,405**

17 Additional financial instruments disclosure (continued)

Fair value hierarchy (continued)

As at 30 June 2023	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	$	$	$	$
Financial assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
Listed equities	15,021,668	-	-	15,021,668
Listed property trusts	5,436,421	-	-	5,436,421
Listed investment companies	306,657	-	-	306,657
Listed capital notes	12,664,522	-	-	12,664,522
Floating rate notes	970,617	-	-	970,617
Total	34,399,885	-	-	34,399,885
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:				
Exchange traded options	316,463	-	-	316,463
Total	316,463	-	-	316,463

18 Events subsequent to reporting date

There have been no significant events since the end of the reporting date and the date of this report that would have an impact on the financial position of the Trust or on the results of its operations, or state of affairs of the Trust in future years.

19 Commitments and contingencies

There are no commitments and contingencies the Trustee is aware of as at the date of this report. (2023: Nil).

Trustees' declaration

In the opinion of the directors of the Trustee of Kaplan Pooled Superannuation Trust:

(a) the financial statements and notes set out on pages 7 to 29 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 value of the Trust's financial position as at 30 June 2024 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date, and

(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

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

Director

Melbourne
26 September 2024

Independent auditor's report

To Diversa Trustee Limited, the Trustee of Kaplan Pooled Superannuation Trust (ABN: 54 808 466 581)

Report on the audit of the financial report

Our opinion

In our opinion:

The accompanying financial report of Kaplan Pooled Superannuation Trust (the RSE) are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

1. giving a true and fair view of the RSE's financial position as at 30 June 2024 and of its financial performance for the year then ended
2. complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

What we have audited

The financial report comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024
- the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended
- the notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information
- the Trustees' declaration.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report* section of our report.

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

Independence

We are independent of the RSE in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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Other information

The directors of the Trustee are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report for the year ended 30 June 2024, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon through our opinion on the financial report. We have issued a separate opinion on the remuneration report.

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

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the directors of the Trustee for the financial report

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at:
https://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar3.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on the remuneration report

Our opinion on the remuneration report

We have audited the remuneration report included in the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2024.

In our opinion, the remuneration report of Kaplan Pooled Superannuation Trust for the year ended 30 June 2024 complies with section 300C of the *Corporations Act 2001.*

Responsibilities

The directors of the Trustee are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the remuneration report in accordance with section 300C of *the Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the remuneration report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

PricewaterhouseCoopers

ADonoghoe

Anna Donoghoe
Partner

Newcastle
26 September 2024