

Bentham Professional Syndicated Loan Fund

ARSN 111 433 071 APIR Code CSA0048AU ASX Code BAM04

Additional Information booklet
 21 November 2024

Contents

Additional information about investing	2	Additional information about significant risks	7
Additional information about withdrawing	2	Important investment terms	10
Additional information about transactions	3	Fees and other costs	12
How unit prices are calculated	3	Taxation considerations	15
Additional information about distributions	3	How to exercise cooling-off rights	16
Keeping you informed	4	Privacy	16
How the Fund is governed	4	Additional information about making a complaint	17
Additional information about the Fund's investments	5		

! The information in this document forms part of the Bentham Professional Syndicated Loan Fund Product Disclosure Statement (PDS) dated 21 November 2024.

Glossary

Fund	Class A units in the Bentham Professional Syndicated Loan Fund. No other class of units in the Fund is offered in this document.
Constitution	The constitution of the Bentham Professional Syndicated Loan Fund, as amended from time to time.
Fidante	Fidante Partners Services Limited, we, us, our, Responsible Entity.
mFund Investor	Investors accessing the Fund through the mFund Settlement Service. Also referred to as unitholders.
mFund	mFund Settlement Service.
TMD	Target Market Determination. This document outlines the features of the Fund and describes the type of customers who the product is likely to be appropriate for. It also specifies distribution conditions and restrictions that will help ensure the Fund is likely to reach customers in the target market.

Fidante Partners Services Limited (ABN 44 119 605 373, AFSL 320505) Fidante, we, our, us) is the Responsible Entity of the Bentham Professional Syndicated Loan Fund (ARSN 111 433 071) and the issuer of this PDS. In preparing the information contained in this document we did not take into account your particular investment objectives, financial circumstances, or needs. As investors' needs and aspirations differ, you should consider the applicable PDS and TMD and whether investing in this Fund is appropriate for you in light of your particular objectives, financial circumstances or needs. You should also obtain independent advice before investing in the Fund, particularly about individual matters such as taxation, retirement planning, and investment risk tolerance.

Our ultimate parent is Challenger Limited (ABN 85 106 842 371). Fidante is a member of the Challenger Limited Group of companies (**Challenger Group**). Investments in the Fund are subject to investment risk, including possible delays in repayment and loss of income or principal invested. Accordingly, the performance, the repayment of capital or any particular rate of return on your investments are not guaranteed by any member of the Challenger Group.

Additional information about investing

Initial Investments

The Fund is closed to Direct investors.

Each person should obtain and consider the Fund's PDS, AIB and TMD before making a decision about whether to invest or continue to hold the Fund. A copy of the Fund's PDS, AIB and TMD can be obtained from your financial adviser, by calling the Fidante Investor Services Team on 1300 721 637, or at www.fidante.com.

mFund Investors

For mFund investors, initial investments can be made by placing a 'buy order' for units in the Fund through your nominated broker with whom you have a broker sponsorship agreement. You will have to advise your broker that you agree to use mFund and have read the PDS and any additional important information.

Your broker will process your order using the mFund Settlement Service. Your payment will come out of your relevant broking account.

You will receive identical units and have the same rights as Direct Investors.

Additional one-off investments

Once you have made your initial investment in the Fund, you can make additional one-off investments.

Each person should obtain and consider the Fund's PDS, AIB and TMD before making a decision about whether to make additional investments in the Fund. A copy of the Fund's PDS, AIB and TMD can be obtained from your financial adviser, by calling the Fidante Investor Services Team on 1300 721 637, or at www.fidante.com.

Investments can be made from an account held in your name via direct debit or electronic funds transfer. All direct debits are subject to the Direct Debit Service Agreement available on the Fidante website.

mFund Investors

For mFund investors, additional investments can be made by placing a 'buy order' for units in the Fund through your nominated broker with whom you have a broker sponsorship agreement. You will have to advise your broker that you agree to use the mFund Settlement Service and have read the PDS and any additional important information.

Your broker will process your order using the mFund Settlement Service. Your payment will come out of your relevant broking account.

Incomplete or rejected application forms

Under the Constitution, we can accept or reject any application for units and are not required to give any reason or grounds for such a refusal.

Monies from incomplete applications will generally be held on trust for a maximum period of 30 days in a non-interest bearing account commencing on the day we receive the monies. After this period, your funds will be returned to the source of payment.

Once we receive your completed application form, the monies held will be divided by the next determined unit price to calculate the number of units that will be allocated to you.

Customer Identification Program

mFund Investors

mFund Investors should refer to their broker who is responsible for their customer identification program.

Additional information about withdrawing

How to make a withdrawal

mFund Investors

If you wish to sell your units in the Fund, please place a 'sell order' for units in the Fund through your nominated broker with whom you have a broker sponsorship agreement. Your broker will use mFund to process your order.

Payments will be paid to your relevant broking account.

Processing your withdrawal

While withdrawals are normally processed and paid within five business days of receiving your valid withdrawal request, we may take significantly longer than this in certain circumstances (please refer to 'Delay of withdrawal payments').

We can make withdrawal payments by direct credit to your nominated account. You agree that if the type of payment you request results in bank fees being charged, we may deduct those fees from your withdrawal proceeds before remitting the net amount to you.

Generally, if the payment for your withdrawal is returned to us and remains outstanding for 6 months, we may reinvest the proceeds in the Fund. Any reinvestment of a withdrawal amount will be processed using the investment unit price current at the time of the reinvestment transaction. For more information on unit prices, refer to 'How unit prices are calculated' below.

We may determine that some or all of the withdrawal amount consists of income (which may include net capital gains), rather than capital of the Fund.

We will advise you when this is the case as soon as practicable after the end of the financial year in which the withdrawal occurred.

We have the discretion to transfer assets referable to the Fund to you (instead of cash) in payment (partly or fully) of the proceeds of your withdrawal request less any costs for the transfer.

Delay of withdrawal payments

Withdrawals are normally processed and paid within five business days of receiving a valid withdrawal request; however, we do not guarantee this timeframe and we may take significantly longer to pay withdrawals in certain circumstances.

Withdrawals may be delayed in the following circumstances:

- under the Constitution, we have 30 days to satisfy a valid withdrawal request;
- if the Fund becomes illiquid, we are not required to pay withdrawals unless we offer to do so in accordance with the Corporations Act (refer to 'If the Fund becomes illiquid' below).

Where multiple delays are applicable, timeframes may apply cumulatively.

Additionally, if we did not receive all required identity verification documents at the time of investment or your withdrawal request is incomplete, we may not process your withdrawal request until these documents are received or further requirements are met.

If the Fund becomes illiquid

If the Fund is not liquid (as defined in the Corporations Act), unitholders will only be able to withdraw from the Fund if we make an offer of withdrawal to unitholders. If we do make such an offer, unitholders may only be able to withdraw part of their investment. There is no obligation for us to make withdrawal offers.

Under the Corporations Act, the Fund is regarded as liquid if liquid assets account for at least 80% of the value of the assets of the Fund. Liquid assets generally include money in an account or on deposit with a bank, bank-accepted bills, marketable securities and property of the kind prescribed under the Corporations Act.

As at the date of this PDS, the Responsible Entity expects that the Fund will be liquid.

Additional information about transactions

mFund Settlement Service

mFund is a settlement service developed by the Australian Securities Exchange (**ASX**). It is an electronic processing system for settling transactions of unlisted managed funds through the Clearing House Electronic Subregister System (**CHES**) and is designed to replace the traditional paper application process for unlisted managed fund transactions.

Transferring ownership

mFund Investors

Transfers are not currently available to mFund investors.

Transaction cut-off times

Direct Investors and mFund Investors

Generally, if your valid investment or withdrawal request is received in our Sydney office before 3:00pm Sydney time on a New South Wales business day (referred to as the transaction cut-off time), it will usually be processed using the unit price determined as at the close of business on that day. If your valid investment or withdrawal request is received after the transaction cut-off time, or on a non-business day, it will usually be processed using the applicable unit price calculated as at the close of business on the next business day.

If you are investing through the mFund Settlement Service the transaction cut off times may vary. Please contact your nominated broker for further information.

Online transacting terms and conditions

mFund Investors

You should contact your nominated broker for information regarding how to transact.

Changes to permitted transactions

We can vary the minimum investment amounts for the Fund at any time and can also change the application or withdrawal transaction cut-off time. Under the Constitution, we can refuse applications for any reason. Where we consider it to be in the interests of unitholders (such as an inability to value the Fund), we may suspend application or withdrawal requests. Any application or withdrawal requests received during the period of suspension, or for which a unit price has not been calculated

or confirmed prior to the commencement of a period of suspension, will be deemed to have been received immediately after the end of the suspension period.

How unit prices are calculated

Unit prices are determined in accordance with the Constitution and are usually calculated each NSW business day. The calculation of both the investment unit price and the withdrawal unit price is based on the net asset value (**NAV**) adjusted by the buy/sell spread. For information on buy/sell spreads, refer to 'Buy/sell spreads' in 'Additional information about fees and costs'.

For investment and withdrawal unit prices, the NAV is the value of all the Fund's assets attributed to the Fund less the value of the Fund's liabilities at the valuation time. When calculating the NAV, we must use the most recent valuations of the Fund's assets and the most recent determination of the liabilities. Where more than one class is on issue, the investment and withdrawal prices will be calculated for the relevant class using the NAV that is referable to that particular class.

The Fund's assets and liabilities are usually valued each NSW business day.

Generally, for unit pricing purposes, listed securities are valued using the last available market close price quoted on the relevant exchange. Other assets are generally valued at recoverable value. Any income entitlements, cash at bank, and any amount of Goods and Services Tax (**GST**) recoverable by the Fund from the Australian Taxation Office are also included in asset values used to calculate the investment and withdrawal unit prices.

Generally, for unit pricing purposes, liabilities are valued at cost. Liabilities also include an accrual for management costs (which includes management fees up to and including the calculation date) and for costs (if any) that an investor would ordinarily incur when investing in the Fund's underlying assets.

Where we receive a valid transaction request before the transaction cut-off time of 3:00pm (Sydney time) on a NSW business day, the unit price will generally be determined at the next valuation time after that transaction cut-off time. This is typically referred to as 'forward pricing'.

In rare circumstances, we may suspend unit pricing where, acting in accordance with our Responsible Entity obligations to unitholders, we consider it impracticable to calculate a NAV.

We have a Unit Pricing Permitted Discretions Policy. The policy sets out how we will exercise any discretions in relation to unit pricing (such as, for example, how often we determine unit prices and valuation methodology). If we depart from our policy, we are also required to record details of this departure. You can obtain a copy of this policy or any recorded departures free of charge by calling us.

Additional information about distributions

The price of units issued on reinvestment of distributions is the investment price for units next determined after the close of business on the last day of the distribution period. There is no buy/sell spread reflected in this investment price. The amount of each distribution may vary. Your share of any distribution depends on how many units you hold at the end of the relevant period as a proportion of the total number of units in the relevant class on issue at that time and the amount of distributable income referable to those units and that class.

As distributable amounts are a component of the unit price, unit prices normally fall by the distribution amount following a distribution.

The amount of income distributed each year will generally be the distributable income received by the Fund, unless we decide to distribute a different amount. Any net capital gains derived by the Fund during the financial year are generally distributed in the June distribution period.

If you invest just prior to a distribution payment, you may receive some of your investment back immediately as income. Conversely, if you withdraw from the Fund just before a distribution, you might turn income into a capital gain or reduce your capital losses.

Generally, if any distribution payments are returned to us and remain outstanding for 6 months, we may reinvest those distributions and amend your future distribution method to reinvest.

Generally, if any distribution payments made by electronic transfer of funds is unsuccessful three times, the money may be reinvested and your future distribution payment method will be updated to re-invest.

Any reinvestment of an unclaimed or returned distribution will be processed using the investment unit price current at the time of the reinvestment transaction.

Under the Constitution, we have the power to make reinvestment of distributions compulsory. At the date of this document, we have no intention of making distribution reinvestment compulsory. We also have the discretion to transfer assets of the Fund to you (instead of cash) in payment (partly or fully) for a distribution amount.

If you wish to change your distribution payment instructions, please follow the process outlined below.

mFund Investors

Please contact your nominated broker for the documentation required.

Keeping you informed

mFund Investors

Please contact your nominated broker for information regarding your investment in the Fund.

Keeping us informed

mFund Investors

As an mFund Investor, you should notify your nominated broker of any changes to your personal details.

What happens if you choose not to disclose certain information?

If you choose not to disclose certain information, the following may apply:

- Account details: we will not be able to pay withdrawal proceeds or income distributions to you.
- Tax residency information: we may not be able to process your request, or we may be required to notify the ATO.
- Incomplete application form: unless otherwise agreed, we will not be able to process your investment request.
- If you do not provide all relevant identity verification documents, we will not be able to process your investment request.

For Australian resident investors, if you choose not to disclose your TFN, TFN exemption or ABN, we may have to deduct tax at the highest marginal tax rate plus Medicare levy (and any other levies we are required to deduct, from time to time) from any amounts attributed or distributed to you (refer to 'Tax File Number' in 'Taxation considerations').

Up-to-date information about the Fund

You can obtain up-to-date Fund performance, actual asset allocations and Fund size information from the Fund's regular report available at www.fidante.com.

A paper copy of any updated information will be given to you, without charge, on request by contacting us.

If the Fund is a "disclosing entity" under the Corporations Act, it will be subject to regular reporting and disclosure obligations. Copies of documents lodged with the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) in relation to the Fund may be obtained from, or inspected at, an ASIC office.

You can obtain copies of the Fund's most recent annual financial report by visiting the Fidante website. A paper copy of the Fund's annual financial reports, any continuous disclosure notices, and any half yearly financial report will also be given to you, without charge, on request.

As Responsible Entity of the Fund, we may be subject to continuous disclosure obligations that require us to make material information available to investors. You can obtain a copy of the Fund's continuous disclosure information by visiting the Fidante website.

How the Fund is governed

The Constitution, together with the Corporations Act and other laws, governs the way in which the Fund operates, including the rights, responsibilities and duties of the Responsible Entity and unitholders.

The Constitution

The Constitution contains the rules relating to a number of issues including:

- unitholder rights;
- the process by which units are issued and redeemed;
- the calculation and distribution of income;
- the investment powers of the Responsible Entity;
- the Responsible Entity's right to claim indemnity from the Fund and charge fees and expenses to the Fund;
- the creation of other classes of units; and
- the termination of the Fund.

The Constitution allows for different classes of units to be established and all rights, entitlements, obligations, assets, liabilities and calculations of a unit are referable to that class of units.

It is generally thought that unitholders' liabilities are limited to the value of their holding in the Fund. It is not expected that a unitholder would be under any obligation if a deficiency in the value of the Fund was to occur. However, this view has not been fully tested at law.

Unitholders can inspect a copy of the Constitution at our head office or we will provide a copy free of charge, on request.

We may alter the Constitution if we reasonably consider the amendments will not adversely affect unitholders' rights. Otherwise (subject to any exemption under the law), we must obtain unitholder approval at a meeting of unitholders.

We may retire or be required to retire as Responsible Entity if unitholders pass a resolution approving our removal.

Termination

The Constitution, together with the Corporations Act, governs how and when the Fund may be terminated. We may terminate the Fund at any time by written notice to unitholders. On

termination, a unitholder is entitled to a share of the net proceeds of our realisation of the assets in proportion to the number of units they hold in the Fund.

Unitholder meetings

The conduct of unitholder meetings and unitholders' rights to requisition, attend and vote at those meetings are subject to the Corporations Act and (to the extent applicable) the Constitution.

Compliance plan and compliance committee

We have lodged the Fund's compliance plan with ASIC and established a compliance committee for the Fund with a majority of external members. The compliance plan sets out how we will ensure compliance with both the Corporations Act and the Constitution.

The compliance committee's role is to monitor compliance with the compliance plan. It must also regularly assess the adequacy of the compliance plan and report any breaches of the Corporations Act or the Constitution to us. If we do not take appropriate action to deal with the breach, the compliance committee must report the breach to ASIC.

The Fund and the compliance plan are required to be audited annually.

Other parties

We have engaged a third party registry provider that is responsible for maintaining the register of unitholders which includes all details of an investor's account and investments. The registry provider is responsible for sending all correspondence related to unitholders investments as well as providing customer service support.

We have also engaged a third party fund administrator that is responsible for back office services and fund accounting, amongst other administrative services. These services include unit price calculations, distribution calculations and performance reporting.

In addition we have also appointed a third party custodian to hold the assets of the Fund. The custodian has no independent discretion with respect to the holding of assets and is subject to performance standards.

We have also appointed a registered company auditor. The auditor's role is to provide an audit of the financial statements of the Fund each year, as well as performing a half-yearly review (if required), and to provide an opinion on the financial statements.

Additional information about the Fund's investments

About the Fund's risk level

The risk level, also known as the Standard Risk Measure, is based on the estimated number of negative annual returns that a managed investment scheme may experience in any 20-year period. In other words, it is a measure of the expected variability of the return of the Fund.

The Fund's anticipated risk level is 'Medium to high risk' – the Fund offers the potential for favourable returns over the long term, with a proportion of returns coming from income, but may exhibit moderate levels of volatility over the short to medium term. The estimated number of negative annual returns in any 20-year period based on this risk level is approximately between 3 and 4. Note that this is an estimate only. Negative annual returns may or may not occur in consecutive years and, should they be negative, the estimate does not indicate the size of the potential negative return (which may vary considerably from strategy to strategy).

The stated risk levels are based on industry guidance and are designed to allow investors to compare investments with different investment strategies and characteristics. However, investment managers and investment administrators may employ different methodologies to determine a risk level and therefore may not be representative of the same considerations. Furthermore, it is not a complete assessment of the risks of investing, nor does it indicate if an investment strategy is designed to meet an investor's investment objectives.

For further information, or to ask about the methodology for determining the risk level, please call the Fidante Investor Services Team.

Borrowings of the Fund

The Constitution allows for borrowing; however, we will generally not borrow on behalf of the Fund, except from time to time to cover short-term cash flow needs or if emergency or extraordinary situations arise. Borrowings may be from a variety of sources, including related entities. Where funds are borrowed from related entities, the terms are set on a commercial and arm's length basis and will be for reasonable remuneration.

The availability and terms of borrowings are subject to the market for borrowings (including market conditions in debt and other markets) and therefore borrowings may not always be available. Lenders may refuse to provide borrowings, renew an existing borrowing facility or refuse to renew on commercially acceptable terms. This may be for reasons specific to the Fund or due to market-wide events.

We may change the lending financial institution (if any) from time to time and may also seek to vary the terms of any borrowing facility where it is believed it would be in the best interests of unitholders.

Asset allocation ranges

The Fund gains exposure to various investment markets and asset classes by investing into direct assets and/or indirectly via managed funds. References to asset allocations are references to the exposure of the Fund, not necessarily the physical unit or security held.

Refer to 'How we invest your money' for strategic asset allocations for the Fund.

If market movements, investments into or withdrawals from the Fund, or changes in the nature of an investment cause the Fund to exceed these asset allocations, or a limit set out in the PDS, this will be addressed by us, UBS AM Americas or Bentham as soon as reasonably practicable.

Making investments directly or indirectly

The Fund may make investments directly or indirectly by investing in other funds (including funds related to, or managed by, a related entity) that have investment objectives and authorised investments that are consistent with the Fund. This structure helps to minimise transaction costs and can enhance diversification.

How the Fund uses derivatives

The Underlying Fund may, at times, invest in or obtain exposure to derivatives, such as futures and options, interest rate swaps, currency hedging and credit default swaps.

The term 'derivative' is used to describe any financial product that has a value that is derived from another security, liability, or index.

Derivatives may be used to gain exposure when they offer a more cost-effective way of purchasing the underlying security. Derivatives can be used to implement investment decisions (including hedging), managing the duration of the Fund, and

as a risk management tool (such as managing the effect of interest rates or foreign currency movements). They may also be used to adjust or implement investment decisions and to gain, or avoid, exposure to a particular market rather than purchasing physical assets.

The Constitution permits the use of derivatives; however Bentham does not intend to gear the Fund through the use of derivatives. If market movements, investments into or withdrawals from the Fund, or changes in the nature of an investment result in the Fund being geared through derivatives, this will be addressed by Bentham or us as soon as reasonably practicable. Where the Fund uses derivatives, Bentham aims to manage the Fund so as to keep sufficient liquid assets in the Fund to meet all obligations associated with the derivatives.

The use of derivatives may expose the Fund to certain risks. Please refer to 'Derivative risk' for more information.

Labour standards or environmental, social or ethical considerations

The Responsible Entity (Fidante) does not itself take into account labour standards and environmental, social and ethical considerations for the purposes of selecting, retaining or realising investments.

Fidante has delegated investment decisions for the purposes of selecting, retaining or realising investments for the Fund to Bentham who operates the Fund in accordance with the investment management agreement. Fidante's parent Challenger Limited is a member of the PRI Association (PRI). Fidante incorporates consideration of environmental, social and governance considerations when selecting, appointing and monitoring investment managers. Fidante does not adhere to any particular set of labour standards, environmental, social and ethical considerations.

Bentham, who is also a PRI signatory, takes into account environmental, social, and governance (ESG) issues and risks when selecting, retaining or realising investments. Bentham believes ESG analysis can assist in the identification of risks which can significantly impact creditworthiness. These ESG risks are considered alongside other risk measures as part of the investment process.

Consideration of ESG issues alongside financial measures provides Bentham with a more complete view of the risk / return characteristics of potential investments. In this regard, Bentham believes consideration of ESG factors contributes to management of investment risks and long-term value preservation.

Bentham reviews information on ESG factors through the fundamental credit analysis process. Bentham excludes investments with any revenue from the manufacture and/or production of tobacco products. This exclusion does not include any other parts of the supply chain or exposure via structured securities. Bentham also excludes investments based on industry norms. A current norms based exclusion covers investments in companies that manufacture controversial weapons (including anti-personal mines, cluster munitions, nuclear weapons, biological weapons). Exceptions apply in limited circumstances (e.g. companies which manufacture dual use components). Norms based exclusions change from time to time. The exclusions apply to all Bentham funds.

ESG issues can affect the risk characteristics of potential investments in multiple ways depending on the industry and / or the individual company. For example, ESG issues may be more prominent in sectors with a significant carbon footprint or those that operate within resource extraction industries, and/or heavy manufacturing industries. ESG factors may also affect industry structure and competitive positions within the

market. For example, the global transition of electricity production from fossil fuels to renewable technologies. Direct engagement with corporate management is part of the Bentham ESG process.

For more information on Bentham's ESG policy please contact info@fidante.com.au.

Sub-adviser of the Fund

Bentham will also employ its ESG risk framework to evaluate ESG integration by its sub-advisor. UBS AM Americas employs an integrated approach in relation to ESG. UBS AM Americas analysts evaluate ESG risks in each credit memo based on internal training provided by UBS AM Americas in combination with sector expertise and third party ESG rating systems. In 2009, UBS AM Americas signed up to the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI). As a signatory to the PRI, UBS AM Americas commits to acting in the best long-term interest of clients by incorporating ESG criteria into the investment process and decisions.

Additional information about significant risks

The PDS summarises the significant risks associated with investing in the Fund. The below table includes further explanation of these risks.

Risk	Explanation
Collateral risk	The Fund enters into derivatives arrangements that require it to deliver (or 'post') collateral to the derivative counterparty or clearer. As a result, the Fund may be exposed to certain risks in respect of that collateral including the credit risk of the counterparty or clearer.
Counterparty risk	The Fund is, to a certain extent, reliant on external counterparties in connection with its operation and investment activities. There is a risk with these arrangements that the other party to a contract (such as derivatives contract, physical security or foreign exchange contract trade) may fail to perform its contractual obligations either in whole or part (refer to 'Credit risk' for more information). In such circumstances, any collateral lodged with counterparties related to these derivatives may also be at risk. This may result in the investment activities of the Fund being adversely affected.
Credit risk	<p>The Fund may be exposed to credit and fixed income assets. The risk that the issuer of the fixed income security (e.g. asset backed security, corporate bond, corporate loan or derivative counterparty) is unable or unwilling to make interest and/or capital repayments in full and/or on time, or may not meet other financial obligations. Fixed income securities are subject to legal, political, macro-economic, industry and business risks which may lead to a loss of capital or interest payments.</p> <p>Losses may be complete or partial and may occur at any time depending on the extent of financial deterioration, the position of the fixed income security in the capital structure of the issuer or whether the fixed income security has security of assets in the case of default.</p> <p>Fixed income securities may be assigned a credit rating from rating agencies such as S&P Global Ratings or Moody's Investor Services or may be unrated. A credit rating is only an opinion of creditworthiness that is subject to change. Credit risk is generally considered to be lower with investment grade credit quality fixed income securities and moves increasingly higher, the further down the credit quality spectrum.</p> <p>Deterioration in the creditworthiness of an issuer is likely to lead to volatility in the fixed income security secondary market price. A downgrade in credit rating may impact the spread causing the value of a fixed income security to fall.</p> <p>As syndicated loans are senior loans made to a company, whose credit rating is generally below investment grade, Bentham seeks to mitigate risks by ensuring the quality of collateral that supports each loan and monitoring on an ongoing basis, the financial position of issuers whose securities are held by the Fund to reduce the risk of default.</p>
Currency risk	<p>Some investments held by the Fund may be denominated in a currency different to Australian Dollars. The value of these investments may fluctuate in Australian dollar terms because of fluctuations in currency exchange rates.</p> <p>As an example, a rise in the Australian dollar relative to other currencies may negatively impact investment value or returns. Conversely, a decline in the Australian dollar relative to other currencies may positively impact investment returns.</p> <p>Bentham adopts currency hedging strategies in an aim to reduce the impact of currency movements on the value of the investment. However, it should be noted that such hedging strategies could also reduce the potential for increased gains where the value of that currency increases relative to the Australian dollar. Please refer to 'Currency strategy' under 'How we invest your money' for information on Bentham's currency management strategy.</p>
Derivative risk	<p>The value of a derivative is linked to the value of an underlying asset and can be volatile. While the use of derivatives offers the opportunity for higher gains, it can also magnify losses to the Fund. Risks associated with using derivatives might include the value of the derivative failing to move in line with that of the underlying asset, potential illiquidity of the derivative, the Fund not being able to meet payment obligations as they arise or the risk that the other party with whom the derivative contract is held will fail to perform its contractual obligations Refer to 'Counterparty risk' and 'Collateral risk'.</p> <p>Bentham does not intend to gear the Fund through the use of derivatives. Bentham aims to keep derivative risk to a minimum by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • constantly monitoring the Fund's use of derivatives; • aiming to ensure that the Fund keeps sufficient liquid assets to meet all obligations, costs, liabilities and potential losses associated with derivatives; and • entering into derivative contracts with reputable counterparties.

Equity security risk

The value of an individual equity security (also known as a share) may be affected by market sentiment and other factors that may impact the performance of the actual company over short or extended periods of time. Investing in shares of a company will expose an investor to many of the risks to which the individual company is itself exposed. They include many factors, such as changes in management, technology, and a company's financial health, actions of competitors, regulators and market trends. Share markets tend to move in cycles, and the individual share price of a security may fluctuate.

Equities may also be affected by dilutive equity issuance or changes to dividend policy.

Such risk is considered by Bentham through its investment process and managed by maintaining a diversified portfolio of securities, individual issuer limits and an overall equity sector limit.

Investment returns from international shares are also affected by exchange rate fluctuations. The currency exposure from the Fund's international equity investments may be hedged or partially hedged into the Australian dollar. Refer to 'Currency strategy' under How we invest your money for more information.

Fixed income security risk

A fund investing in fixed income securities may experience a decline in income where market interest rates are falling and securities are reinvested at a lower yield. The impact of interest rate risk will largely depend on the term to maturity of the security. Refer to 'Interest rate risk' for further information.

There are a number of additional risks which can result in significant variability in investment returns and a loss of income or capital value, including market risk and credit risk. The level of credit risk will generally depend on the creditworthiness of the security issuer. Refer to 'Credit risk' for further information.

Investors are also exposed to risks associated with the terms and conditions of the individual financial security.

Fund risk

Fund risk refers to specific risks associated with the Fund, such as termination, changes to fees, or changes in government policies (including taxation, investment sanctions, regulations and laws) that may affect the Fund or investors in the Fund. We may close the Fund to further investments if, for example, we consider it appropriate given the investment objective and investment strategy of the Fund. We may also terminate the Fund by notice to unitholders.

Your investment in the Fund is governed by the terms of the Constitution and the PDS of the Fund (each as amended from time to time), the Corporations Act (where applicable), and other laws. The value or tax treatment of an investment in the Fund or its underlying assets, or the effectiveness of the Fund's trading or investment strategy may also be adversely affected by changes in government policies (including taxation), regulations and laws, or changes in generally accepted accounting policies or valuation methods. Such changes could also make some investors consider the Fund to be a less attractive investment option than other investments, prompting greater than usual levels of withdrawals, which could have adverse effects on the Fund.

There is also a risk that investing in the Fund may give different results from holding the underlying assets of the Fund directly because of:

- income or capital gains accrued in the Fund at the time of investing; and
- the consequences of investment and withdrawal decisions made by other investors in the Fund; for example, a large level of withdrawals from the Fund may lead to the need to sell underlying assets which would potentially realise income and/or capital gains.

We aim to manage these risks by monitoring the Fund and by acting in investors' best interests. In the event of winding up the Fund, we will realise all the Fund's assets, which will generally result in the crystallisation of tax positions (both income and capital) at that time.

Interest rate risk

The market price of fixed income securities (such as bonds) can be affected by movements in interest rates. For example, when interest rates rise, the capital value of the bond tends to fall and vice versa. Generally, the longer the maturity (or duration) of the bond, the greater the impact that a given change in interest rates will have on the value of that bond.

<p>Liquidity risk</p>	<p>Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund will not have adequate cash resources to meet its short-term financial commitments as they fall due (including meeting the Fund's objective and investors' expectations for payment of redemptions).</p> <p>Liquidity risk may also occur due to the absence of an established market or a shortage of buyers for an investment which can result in a loss if the holder of the investment needs to sell it within a particular timeframe.</p> <p>Liquidity risk can also occur due to pandemics and other widespread public health emergencies such as the outbreak of COVID-19 which may cause volatility and declines in markets for financial assets (refer to 'Market risk' below) which in turn may impact the liquidity of the Fund.</p> <p>Certain investments may be typically less liquid than other investments or pose a higher risk of becoming illiquid during times of market stress. The less liquid the investment, the more difficult it may be to sell the investment when it is desirable to do so or to realise what the investment manager perceives to be fair value in the event of a sale.</p> <p>If an investor or a group of investors in a fund with exposure to less liquid assets seek to make large withdrawals, then selling assets to meet those withdrawals may result in a detrimental impact on the price we receive for those assets. In certain circumstances, we may suspend or otherwise restrict withdrawals (refer to 'Withdrawal risk') to allow sufficient time for a more orderly liquidation of assets to meet the withdrawals.</p> <p>Bentham aims to reduce liquidity risk by having exposure to a large diversified book of loans and having a single issuer limit exposure of no more than 2%.</p>
<p>Market risk</p>	<p>The Fund may experience investment losses due to factors that result in market volatility and disruption and affect the overall performance of the financial markets. These events may include changes in spreads, macro-economic, regulatory, social and political conditions, weather events, terrorism, changes in technology, the environment and market sentiment and pandemics and other widespread public health emergencies including outbreaks of infectious diseases such as COVID-19.</p> <p>Often assets from less developed regions or markets display higher levels of volatility of investment return than assets in mature markets.</p>
<p>Service provider risk</p>	<p>The Fund may be reliant on external service providers in connection with their operation, such as the fund administrator, custodian, registry provider and any sub-advisory managers appointed in respect of the Fund. There is a risk with these arrangements that the service providers may default in the performance of their obligations or seek to terminate the services with the result that the Fund may be required to seek an alternative supplier and, in the interim, investment activities and other functions of the Fund may be affected.</p>
<p>Withdrawal risk</p>	<p>If a situation occurs where the assets that the Fund invests in are no longer able to be readily bought and sold, or market events reduce the liquidity of a security or asset class, there is a risk that the generally intended timeframe of 5 business days for meeting withdrawal requests may not be able to be met. This is because it may take longer to sell these types of investments at an acceptable price. In this case, withdrawals from the Fund may take significantly longer than the generally applicable timeframe.</p> <p>The maximum timeframe in which we, as Responsible Entity, have to meet a withdrawal request is set out in the Constitution. Where the Fund is not liquid (as defined in the Corporations Act), you may only withdraw when we make an offer to withdraw to all investors, as required by the Corporations Act. Please refer to 'Additional information about withdrawing' for further information about an investor's ability to withdraw when the Fund is liquid, including the timeframes, and an investor's ability to withdraw if the Fund is not liquid.</p>

Important investment terms

Investment term	Explanation
active management	A style of portfolio management where the manager actively makes specific investments with the goal of outperforming an investment benchmark. Portfolio investment strategies are generally constrained within specific investment risk limits.
asset backed security (ABS)	A debt security that is secured by assets such as loans, leases, credit card debt, etc.
bottom-up investing	An investment approach where the focus of the analysis is on individual securities with less emphasis on broad economic and market cycle themes.
cash	Cash and short-term securities include cash, deposits and short-term bank bills. Cash traditionally produces a stable investment return (through the payment of interest).
collateralised debt obligations (CDO)	An ABS backed by a pool of debt securities that are generally corporate bonds, loans or other ABS.
credit default swap (CDS)	A derivative contract designed to transfer the credit risk exposure of a debt security from one party to another. A CDS contract can be used to create or reduce exposure on a particular debt security. In the event of default on an underlying debt security, the purchaser of the CDS contract is generally entitled to receive face value in exchange for delivering the underlying debt security.
credit investment	A debt security or derivative that has credit risk.
credit protection	Buying a CDS contract to protect, or benefit from, the deterioration in credit quality of an underlying debt security.
debt security	A financial instrument that is an obligation of its issuer to make payments to the holder of the instrument. The terms of the instrument define the interest payment terms, maturity date and investor protections. Debt securities can be bought and sold between different parties either over-the-counter or on an exchange. Examples of debt securities include government bonds, investment grade corporate bonds, non-investment grade corporate bonds (high yield bonds), syndicated loans, preferred securities and asset backed securities.
equity delta	The financial ratio that relates the change in the price of a derivative to the corresponding change in the price of an underlying asset.
fixed income security	A fixed income security is a debt security that makes interest payments based on a fixed rate that is set at the time of issuance. The market value of fixed income securities can be affected by changes in market interest rates.
high yield bond	A non-investment grade security issued by a corporation.
hybrid security	Hybrid securities are financial securities that have aspects of both equity and debt securities. The securities can include debt security terms such as defined interest payments and redemption features as well as equity terms such as the ability to convert into equity and discretionary payment of income distributions.
investment grade security	Debt securities are generally assigned a credit rating of BBB–/Baa3 or better by the credit rating agencies. The credit ratings assigned by rating agencies represent an assessment of the borrower's creditworthiness, that is, its ability to make interest and principal payments. Higher rated borrowers with an investment grade rating generally allow companies to reduce the interest rates that they pay on their debt when compared with lower rated borrowers.
non-investment grade security	Debt securities that are generally unrated or assigned a credit rating of below BBB–/Baa3 by the credit rating agencies. The credit ratings assigned by rating agencies represent an assessment of the borrower's creditworthiness, that is, its ability to make interest and principal payments. Non-investment grade borrowers generally pay higher interest rates than higher rated borrowers as their financial position is not as strong.
non-rated securities	A debt security that has not been rated by a large credit rating agency, usually because the security is too small.
SEC	United States Securities and Exchange Commission.
second lien loans	Debts that are subordinate to the rights of other, more senior debts issued against the same collateral, or a portion of the same collateral. If a borrower defaults, second lien debts stand behind higher lien debts in terms of rights to collect proceeds from the debt's underlying collateral.

Investment term	Explanation
shares/equities	<p>Shares (also known as equities) represent the part ownership in a company and generally have voting rights. Shares are the residual claim on the assets of a company after all liabilities are paid. Shareholders may be entitled to receive some of the company's profits if the company's board decides to pay a dividend. Shareholders may experience some capital growth if the share price rises, or some capital loss may occur if the share price falls.</p>
syndicated loans	<p>Syndicated loans are loans made to commercial enterprises by a group of lenders. They are structured, arranged, and typically managed by one or several commercial or investment banks known as arrangers. The arranger raises investor dollars for a borrower in need of finance and is paid a fee by the borrower. The loans are normally secured by charges over the borrower's assets.</p> <p>The interest payable on a syndicated loan is generally determined periodically on the basis of a floating base rate plus a margin. Syndicated loans held by a fund will have an interest rate reset period of between one and 12 months which typically means their value is not as sensitive to interest rate fluctuations as many fixed interest securities.</p> <p>Syndicated loans have the potential to offer attractive yields while providing for greater protection from capital loss relative to unsecured debt. Syndicated loans are typically the most senior ranked debt in a company's capital structure and usually have the shortest maturity. Syndicated loans may be, and often are, repaid before the maturity date in certain market conditions.</p> <p>Syndicated loans, in almost all cases, impose limits and strict financial covenants on the activities of the borrower. Syndicated loan holders are therefore almost always the first in line among non-mortgage creditors (subject to statutory priorities) and usually can renegotiate with the borrower before the loan becomes severely impaired.</p>
top-down investing	<p>An investment approach that focuses on broader economic and market cycle themes in an attempt to identify investment sectors that are forecasted to outperform the market (not the individual company or companies).</p>

Fees and other costs

This section shows fees and other costs that you may be charged. The information in this summary can be used to compare costs between different simple managed investment schemes. These fees and costs may be paid directly from your account or deducted from the returns on your investment. Taxes are set out in another part of this document. You should read all the information about fees and costs because it is important to understand their impact on your investment.

Fees and costs summary

Bentham Professional Syndicated Loan Fund		
Type of fee or cost	Amount ⁶	How and when paid
Ongoing annual fees and costs		
<p><i>Management fees and costs</i>^{1,2,3,4}</p> <p>The fees and costs for managing your investment</p>	<p>The management fees and costs of the Fund are 0.84% p.a. of the net asset value of the Fund</p>	<p>The amount quoted is made up of the following three components:</p> <p>Management fees, which are calculated and accrued daily and paid monthly in arrears from the Fund's assets on or around the last business day of the month.</p> <p>Indirect costs (if any), which are deducted from the Fund's assets, accrued daily in the net asset value, and then paid as and when due.</p> <p>Recoverable expenses which may be abnormal operating expenses (if any) that, if charged, will be deducted from the Fund's assets, and paid as incurred; and/or normal operating expenses and investment expenses, which are paid out of the management fee.</p>
<p><i>Performance fees</i></p> <p>Amounts deducted from your investment in relation to the performance of the product</p>	Not applicable	Not applicable
<p><i>Transaction Costs</i>⁵</p> <p>The costs incurred by the scheme when buying or selling assets</p>	<p>The net transaction costs incurred by the Fund for the last financial year were approximately 0.00% p.a. of the net asset value of the Fund</p>	<p>Transaction costs are deducted from the assets of the Fund as and when they are incurred (where not otherwise recovered through the buy/sell spread).</p>
Member activity related fees and costs (fees for services or when your money moves in or out of the scheme)		
<p><i>Establishment fee</i></p> <p>The fee to open your investment</p>	Not applicable	Not applicable
<p><i>Contribution fee</i></p> <p>The fee on each amount contributed to your investment</p>	Nil	Not applicable
<p><i>Buy-sell spread</i></p> <p>An amount deducted from your investment representing costs incurred in transactions by the scheme</p>	<p>Estimated to be +0.40%/-0.40% of the investment or withdrawal amount</p>	<p>Charged at time of transaction and paid into the Fund when you invest in or withdraw from the Fund. The buy/sell spread is reflected in the unit price and is not separately charged to the investor.</p>
<p><i>Withdrawal fee</i></p> <p>The fee on each amount you take out of your investment</p>	Nil	Not applicable
<p><i>Exit fee</i></p> <p>The fee to close your investment</p>	Not applicable	Not applicable

Switching fee	Nil	Not applicable
The fee for changing your investment options		

- 1 Unless otherwise stated, all fees and costs are quoted gross of income tax and any Goods and Services Tax (**GST**) and reduced by any input tax credits (**ITCs**) or reduced input tax credits (**RITCs**) as applicable. Where available, the prescribed RITC rate is currently 55% or 75%, depending on the nature of the fee or cost incurred. Due to the impact of GST, ITC and RITC calculations, actual fees may vary slightly from those stated and may be rounded to two decimal places.
- 2 For certain wholesale clients (as defined in the Corporations Act) we may, at our discretion, negotiate, rebate or waive all or part of our fees. Please refer to 'Can fees be different for different investors?' in 'Fees and other costs'.
- 3 All estimates of fees and costs in this section are based on information available as at the date of this PDS and reflect the Responsible Entity's reasonable estimates of the typical fees for the current financial year. The costs component of management fees and costs reflect the actual amount incurred for the last financial year and the Responsible Entity's reasonable estimates where information was not available as at the date of this PDS (adjusted to reflect a 12-month period where applicable). All figures have been rounded to two decimal places. Please refer to 'Management fees and costs' under the heading 'Additional explanation of fees and costs' in the AIB for more information on management fees and costs.
- 4 Please refer to 'Other payments' under the heading 'Additional explanation of fees and costs' in the AIB for more information on costs that may be payable.
- 5 Transaction costs are the costs associated with the buying and selling of the Fund's assets. These costs include brokerage, settlement costs, clearing costs, stamp duty and other government taxes or charges and include the transactional and operational costs incurred by the underlying assets. Transaction costs are recovered from the assets of the Fund as and when they are incurred. The amount quoted reflects the transaction costs not recovered by the buy/sell spread for the last financial year (adjusted to reflect a 12 month period where applicable), including our reasonable estimates where information about actual costs was unavailable at the date of this PDS.
- 6 'Nil' means there is an entitlement under the Constitution but we have elected not to charge it. 'Not applicable' means there is no entitlement for us to charge this fee.

Additional explanation of fees and costs

Management fees and costs

The costs component of management fees and costs in the 'Fees and costs summary' reflects the actual amount incurred for last financial year and the Responsible Entity's reasonable estimates where information was not available as at the date of this PDS (adjusted to reflect a 12 month period). All figures have been rounded to two decimal places.

You should refer to the Fund's website at www.fidante.com from time to time for any updates which are not materially adverse to investors.

The total management fees and costs for the Fund, outlined in the 'Fees and costs summary' above include the management fee, indirect costs and recoverable expenses. They do not include the performance fees (if payable), the Fund's buy/sell spread or the transaction costs of underlying assets (as set out below).

The Fund's management fees and costs are payable from the Fund's assets (generally those being referable to the relevant class) and are not paid directly from your account. Each of these are explained further below.

For details of the maximum fees permitted under the Constitution, please refer to 'Maximum allowable fees'.

Management fee

This is the fee charged for managing the investments, overseeing the Fund's operations and providing access to the Fund. The management fee of the Fund is 0.84% p.a. of the net asset value of the Fund. It is calculated and accrued daily as a percentage of the net asset value of the Fund and payable monthly in arrears.

Indirect costs

Indirect costs are those amounts paid from the assets of the Fund that we know or, where required, reasonably estimate will reduce, whether directly or indirectly, the return of the Fund or the amount or value of the income of, or property attributable to, the Fund or an interposed vehicle in which the Fund invests. Indirect costs do not include the management fee, performance fee, or recoverable expenses as set out in this section. For example, indirect costs include charges of an underlying fund where the Fund invests in assets indirectly.

If the Fund invests in assets indirectly, that is by investing in other managed funds, certain indirect costs may be deducted from the assets of the underlying fund in which the Fund invests. Such costs will generally be accrued daily in the underlying fund and paid periodically.

Indirect costs of the Fund are estimated to be 0.00% p.a. of the Fund's net asset value, based on the actual amount incurred for the previous financial year and the Responsible Entity's reasonable estimate of such costs where information was not available as at the date of this PDS or where the Responsible Entity was unable to determine the exact amount.

Recoverable expenses

Normal operating expenses

We currently pay the normal operating expenses of the Fund (e.g. custody fees, audit fees, accounting fees, legal and regulatory fees) from the management fee and will not, without notice, recover these from the Fund's assets.

Abnormal expenses

We may recover abnormal expenses (such as costs of unitholder meetings, changes to the Constitution and defending or pursuing legal proceedings) from the Fund's assets. Whilst it is not possible to estimate such expenses with certainty, we anticipate that the events that give rise to such expenses will not occur regularly. In circumstances where such events do occur, we may decide not to recover these abnormal expenses from the Fund's assets.

The management fees and costs set out in the 'Fees and costs summary' above include abnormal expenses of 0.00% p.a. of the net asset value of the Fund, which is the amount actually incurred by the Fund for the previous financial year including the Responsible Entity's reasonable estimates where information was unavailable at the date of this PDS. If abnormal expenses are charged, they will be recovered from the Fund's assets when they are incurred. The amount quoted is not an indication or guarantee of the amount that may be charged in the future. At the date of this PDS, there is no intention to hold a unitholder meeting nor are we aware of any legal proceedings the Fund may be a part of that may require us to recover associated abnormal expenses from the Fund.

Investment expenses

We currently pay the standard investment management costs of the Fund from the management fee.

Performance fee

The Responsible Entity does not have a right to charge a performance fee under the Constitution.

Transaction costs

Transaction costs are the costs associated with the buying and selling of the Fund's assets. These costs include brokerage, settlement costs, custody and bank charges (where applicable), OTC derivative costs, clearing costs, stamp duty and other government taxes or charges and include underlying security buy/sell spreads and the transaction costs incurred to acquire or sell the underlying assets.

The total gross transaction costs incurred by the Fund for the last financial year were approximately 0.00% p.a. of the net asset value of the Fund, including the Responsible Entity's reasonable estimates where information was unavailable at the date of this PDS. The transaction costs shown in the 'Fees and costs summary' are net of any amount recovered by the buy/sell spread. The net transaction costs of the Fund (representing the total gross transaction costs minus the total amount recovered through the buy/sell spread of (+0.40%/-0.40%) incurred for the last financial year were 0.00% p.a. of the net asset value of the Fund, including the Responsible Entity's reasonable estimates where information was unavailable at the date of this PDS.

Transaction costs are not included in the management fees and costs. Instead they are paid from the assets of the Fund as and when they are incurred and therefore (where not otherwise recovered through the buy/sell spread) are an additional cost to you.

Total fees and costs

Based on the estimated costs outlined in this section, the estimated total of the amounts for management fees and costs, performance fees and net transaction costs is estimated as 0.84% p.a. of the net asset value of the Fund. The dollar figure of these estimated total management fees and costs, performance fees and net transaction costs based on an investment balance of \$50,000 is \$420.

Buy/sell spreads

The buy/sell spread is a type of transaction cost that the Responsible Entity may charge to investors to recover some or all of the transaction costs of the Fund. The purpose of the buy/sell spread is to ensure that only those investors transacting in the Fund's units at a particular time bear the Fund's costs of buying and selling the Fund's assets as a consequence of their transaction.

The buy/sell spread for the Fund is stated as a percentage of the investment or withdrawal amount and is the difference between the investment unit price and the withdrawal unit price. It reflects an estimate of the transaction costs expected to be incurred in buying and selling the Fund's assets as a result of investments and withdrawals made by investors.

This estimate may take into account factors such as (but not limited to) historical transaction costs and anticipated levels of investments and withdrawals. It is expected that brokerage will make up the vast majority of transaction costs.

The current buy/sell spread of the Fund is +0.40%/-0.40%; however a different buy/sell spread may apply if the estimate changes.

We have discretion to waive or reduce the transactional and operational costs on investments or withdrawals where no or reduced costs are incurred. We will provide notification to unitholders of any changes to buy/sell spread transaction costs on the Fidante website.

Any difference between total gross transaction costs and the amounts recovered from the buy/sell spread from transacting investors is an additional cost that is borne by all investors of the Fund.

Please note that while the buy/sell spread is an additional cost to you, it is not a fee paid to us or Bentham. It is paid to the Fund and is reflected in the Fund's unit price.

Buy/sell spread example

- The current buy spread on an investment in the Fund is +0.40%. Therefore, the cost of an investment of \$50,000 into the Fund would be \$200.
- The current sell spread on a withdrawal from the Fund is -0.40%. Therefore, the cost on a withdrawal of \$50,000 from the Fund would be \$200.

Please note that this is just an example. In practice, actual transaction costs will depend on the amount you invest or withdraw.

Further information about fees and costs

Can fees be different for different investors?

Yes; we may negotiate, rebate, or waive fees for wholesale clients (as defined in the Corporations Act), where permitted by law. We do not negotiate fees with retail investors.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are the costs associated with borrowing money or securities. The Fund may enter into borrowing facilities and, if so, the costs of a borrowing facility would be deducted from the Fund and not paid for by us from the fees we receive. Borrowing costs are not part of transaction costs, and are not shown in the 'Fees and costs summary'.

Government charges and GST

Government taxes such as stamp duty and Goods and Services Tax (**GST**) may apply to the Fund or your investment. Unless otherwise stated, all fees and costs are quoted inclusive of any GST and net of any input tax credits (**ITCs**) or reduced input tax credits (**RITCs**) that are expected to be available to the Fund.

Where RITCs are available, the prescribed rate is currently 55% or 75%, depending on the nature of the fee or cost incurred. Please refer to 'Taxation considerations' for additional information on GST.

Other payments

We may pay fees from our resources to some platform operators because they make the Fund available through their investment service. These fees may be rebated to the Indirect Investor investing in the Fund through the service or in some circumstances may be retained by the operator and include:

- for each platform operator, product access payments of up to \$20,000 p.a.; and/or
- where permitted by law, fund manager payments of up to 0.55% p.a. of the amount invested in the Fund.

These payments are made from our own resources so that they are not an additional cost to the Fund or its unitholders.

Maximum allowable fees

The Constitution allows certain maximum fees (see table below), and allows for expenses of the Fund (whether normal or abnormal expenses), such as registry, audit, taxation, advice, investment management and offer document costs to be paid directly from the Fund.

Fee	Maximum amount
Contribution fee (currently not charged)	6.00% of the contribution amount
Management fee (currently charged at 0.84% p.a.)	3.00% p.a. of the gross asset value of the Fund
Withdrawal fee (currently not charged)	6.00% of the withdrawal amount
Switching fee (currently not charged)	6.00% of the switched amount

The Constitution does not place any limit on the amount of the expenses that can be paid from the Fund.

Indirect (or alternative form) remuneration

We may provide benefits to other financial services intermediaries where the law permits. If we do, we will provide these benefits from our own resources so that they are not an additional cost to the Fund or its unitholders.

We maintain a register (in compliance with the relevant regulatory requirements) summarising alternative forms of remuneration that are paid or provided to Australian financial services licensees and/or their representatives. Registers are publicly available and if you would like to review our register, please contact us.

Can the fees change?

All fees can change without investor consent. Reasons for this might include changing economic conditions and changes in regulation. We will give unitholders 30 days' written notice of any proposed increase in fees. We cannot charge more than the Constitution allows. If we wish to raise fees above the amount allowed for in the Constitution, we would first need to obtain the approval of unitholders. We also reserve the right to waive or reduce any of the fees and costs described in this PDS without prior notice.

Tax

Information about tax is set out in the 'Taxation considerations' section.

Taxation considerations

How managed investment schemes are taxed

The Australian tax commentary below is of a general nature and is based on our understanding of the Australian tax laws, as at the date of this document, as they relate to Australian resident individual taxpayers who hold their investment on capital account. Any information contained therein should be used as a guide only and does not constitute professional taxation advice as individual circumstances may differ. Fidante is not a registered tax (financial) adviser and is not licensed or authorised to provide tax advice. We recommend that you obtain your own professional advice regarding your position, as tax and social security laws are complex and subject to change, and investors' individual circumstances vary.

Taxation of the Fund

The Attribution Managed Investment Trust (**AMIT**) legislation applies to qualifying Managed Investment Trusts (**MITs**) that make an irrevocable election to become an AMIT. The Responsible Entity has elected for the Fund to be an AMIT.

An AMIT must attribute its taxable income to investors on a fair and reasonable basis, and investors are advised of their share of the taxable income via an AMIT Member Annual Statement (**AMMA Statement**). The Fund will generally not be liable to pay income tax on its taxable income on the basis that it will attribute all determined trust components (i.e. assessable income, exempt income and non-assessable non-exempt income) to members each year. If the Fund were to cease being an AMIT, it should also generally not be liable to pay income tax on the basis that unitholders are presently entitled to the Fund's distributable income.

Other key features of the AMIT regime include: income character retention; deemed fixed trust status; an ability for adjustments and errors at the trust level to be carried forward and dealt with in the year in which they are discovered; adjustments (upwards and downwards) made to investors' cost bases for CGT purposes, and their costs for revenue purposes, where there are differences between the amount distributed and the amount attributed on an AMMA Statement; and clarification of the treatment of tax deferred distributions.

The MIT capital account election regime permits eligible MITs to make an irrevocable election to adopt capital account treatment for certain types of assets (broadly shares, units and real property) for income years to which the election applies. An irrevocable election has been made in respect of the Fund and accordingly deemed capital treatment will apply in respect of the qualifying assets for the income years to which the election applies.

Additionally, there is arm's length income legislation that applies to MITs. Under this legislation, excess income generated by a MIT from non-arm's length arrangements may be determined to be subject to tax at 30%. It is not expected that the arm's length income provisions will impact the Fund.

The Taxation of Financial Arrangement (**TOFA**) provisions apply on a mandatory basis to qualifying taxpayers in respect of certain financial arrangements. Broadly, the TOFA provisions recognise certain gains and losses on financial arrangements on an accruals basis, which may result in a taxing point prior to the realisation of the investment. As at the date of this document, we, as Responsible Entity of the Fund, have not made an election to apply one of the elective methods under TOFA.

Tax losses incurred by the Fund will remain in the Fund and can be applied to reduce the Fund's income in future years (subject to the Fund satisfying the specific provisions of the trust loss carry forward legislation).

Tax position of Australian resident investors

You will generally be required to include in your assessable income your attributed income of the Fund. There may be instances where your attributed share of the taxable income of the Fund exceeds the distribution you receive from the Fund.

Where investors disagree with the allocation of taxable income in an AMMA Statement, they may give a 'member choice' to the Commissioner of Taxation. In the event investors make a member choice, the Constitution provides that the investors will indemnify us for all costs and liabilities incurred as a result of the member choice.

CGT cost base reductions or uplifts may occur where taxable income attributed is either less than or greater than, respectively, the total of both cash distributed and tax offsets

attributed for an income year. Where cost base reductions or uplifts occur, this will affect the CGT position of the investment. For those investors who have a zero cost base in their units, or where the total cost base reduction amount exceeds the cost base of their units, a capital gain may arise to these investors for that year. Investors should maintain records of their cost base adjustments. You may also be entitled to tax offsets (franking credits and/or foreign tax offsets) attributed by the Fund. Provided investors satisfy certain provisions of the Tax Act, investors may be able to utilise these offsets against their tax liability on the taxable components of the distributions. In order to claim the amount of tax offsets, investors must include the amount of the offsets in their assessable income.

We will advise each investor of their share of tax offsets in the AMMA Statement.

The disposal of units (for instance by withdrawal or transfer) may give rise to a capital gains tax liability or a capital loss. Investors who have held their units on capital account for more than 12 months may be entitled to a capital gains tax discount.

Non-resident account holder reporting requirements

As a result of an increased international focus on account holder data exchange, a number of countries have legislated that financial institutions (which includes us) identify and report certain information about the financial accounts of investors. The regimes include the United States Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (**FATCA**) and the OECD's Common Reporting Standard (**CRS**). To comply with our obligations under various reporting legislation we will provide to the ATO such data as required in respect of your investment with us. This will be required if you are a US citizen or a foreign tax resident of any jurisdiction outside of Australia. If we have attempted to confirm your tax status with you but have been unable to do so, we may still be required to notify the ATO.

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

GST is not payable on the issue, withdrawal or transfer of units in the Fund, as these are input-taxed financial supplies for GST purposes. However, GST will generally be incurred on various acquisitions made by the Fund, including the acquisition of investment management services. In certain specified circumstances, the Fund may be entitled to input tax credits (**ITCs**), or reduced input tax credits (**RITCs**) at the prescribed percentage of 55% or 75% depending on the acquisition. Any available ITCs or RITCs effectively reduce the non-recoverable GST cost incurred.

Tax File Number

On your application form you may provide us with your Tax File Number (**TFN**), or TFN exemption. Alternatively, if you are investing in the Fund in the course of an enterprise, you may quote an Australian Business Number (**ABN**). It is not compulsory for you to quote a TFN, exemption or ABN, but if you do not, we are required to deduct tax from your attributed or distributed amounts at the highest marginal tax rate plus the Medicare levy (and any other levies we are required to deduct, from time to time). The collection of TFNs is authorised, and their use is strictly regulated, by tax and privacy laws. Non-residents are generally exempt from providing a TFN, however may be required to provide other information.

How to exercise cooling-off rights

The repayment of your investment under the cooling-off right is subject to an adjustment for market movements (both positive or negative) during the period in which the investment has been held. We may also deduct a reasonable charge for our administration costs.

mFund Investors

If you are an mFund Investor and you wish to exercise the cooling off rights, please contact your nominated broker. We must receive your written instructions at our office before the expiry of the 14-day cooling-off period.

Privacy

We collect personal information from you and, if relevant, from your financial adviser and/or nominated broker. We may take steps to verify the information collected. Where you provide us with personal information about someone else (for example, your power of attorney, or related persons including the beneficial owners connected with your investment) you must have their consent to provide their personal information to us.

We will use your personal information to:

- process your application;
- provide and administer your investment and send you information;
- improve and personalise our products and services;
- conduct product and market research;
- inform you about other products and services that may be useful to you; and
- comply with our obligations under the law, including with respect of anti-money laundering, financial services and taxation laws.

If you decide not to provide certain information, we may not be able to process your investment or future withdrawal requests, or will have to deduct tax from any amounts attributed or distributed to you at the highest marginal tax rate plus the Medicare levy (and any other levies we are required to deduct, from time to time).

Disclosing your information

We disclose your information to your financial adviser and/or nominated broker. In addition, we may disclose information we hold about you:

- if you consent to the disclosure;
- if the disclosure is required or authorised by law;
- to our appointed registry services provider or organisations acting on our behalf (for example, external mail houses we may use to mail correspondence);
- to professional service firms that provide services to us such as legal and audit services, or data or information services;
- to related companies and/or the investment manager that may also provide you with a financial product or financial service;
- to electronic identity verification service providers, in order for identity information (about you or related persons connected with your investment) to be verified against relevant government and other databases, for the purpose of complying with anti-money laundering laws;
- in some circumstances, to digital service providers, such as Facebook, Google and LinkedIn, to develop a better understanding of our current and prospective customers and advisers (please refer to the Privacy Policy for additional information); or
- otherwise in accordance with our Privacy Policy.

From time to time we or our related companies may contact you to tell you about other products and services that might be useful to you, including financial, superannuation, investment, insurance and funds management products and services. Please contact us if you do not want to receive any of this kind of marketing material.

For information on how you can correct or update the personal information we hold about you refer to 'Keeping us informed' in this AIB and our 'Privacy Policy' available at www.fidante.com and our third party registry providers privacy policy for more information.

Our Privacy Policy contains further details about our handling of personal information and about how you can request access to it or lodge a complaint if you believe your personal information has been misused, and how we deal with complaints.

Additional information about making a complaint

As part of our commitment to providing quality service to our Investors, we endeavour to resolve all complaints quickly and fairly. Our policy is to acknowledge any complaint within 24 hours or as soon as practical after receiving it and investigate, properly consider, and decide what action (if any) to take and to provide a final response to you within 30 calendar days for standard complaints. If you have a particular complaint regarding your investment, please do not hesitate to contact us by calling the Fidante Investor Services Team on 1300 721 637 or by writing or emailing to:

Complaints and Disputes Resolution Officer

C/- Fidante
GPO Box 3993
Sydney NSW 2001

E: info@fidante.com.au

If you are not satisfied with our response or how the complaint has been handled (or we have not responded within 30 days) you may contact the following external dispute resolution scheme.

The Australian Financial Complaints Authority (AFCA)

GPO Box 3
Melbourne VIC 3001
Tel: 1800 931 678
www.afca.org.au

email: info@afca.org.au

AFCA provides fair and independent financial services complaint resolution that is free to consumers.

Contact details

Phone	Fidante Investor Services Team on 1300 721 637 or +612 8023 5428 from outside Australia between 8.15am to 5.30pm (Sydney time)
Email	info@fidante.com.au
Mail	Fidante GPO Box 3993 Sydney NSW 2001. For any complaints please address to the 'Complaints & Disputes Resolution Officer.'
Website	www.fidante.com .