

Sandhurst Select 90 Fund

ARSN 090 909 069

Annual Report 2025

The responsible entity and issuer of this product is Sandhurst Trustees Limited ABN 16 004 030 737 AFSL 237906
a subsidiary of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited ABN 11 068 049 178 AFSL 237879

Sandhurst Trustees

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Sandhurst Select 90 Fund

ARSN 090 909 069

Annual Financial Report
For the year ended 30 September 2025

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Directors' Report

The Directors of Sandhurst Trustees Limited (the Responsible Entity), present this report together with the financial statements of the Sandhurst Select 90 Fund (the Fund) for the year ended 30 September 2025.

Directors

The name of each person who has been a director of Sandhurst Trustees Limited, during the financial year and to the date of this report are:

Anastasios Basilios Corolis	Chair, Executive Director	(Appointed 30 October 2025)
Fiona Jane Thompson	Executive Director	(Appointed 30 October 2025)
Ali Mehfooz	Executive Director	(Appointed 30 October 2025)
Dennis Edwin Teale	Executive Director	(Appointed 30 October 2025)
Patricia Margaret Payn	Chair, Non-executive Director	(Resigned 30 October 2025)
Richard Baker	Non-executive Director	(Resigned 30 October 2025)
Alexandra Tullio	Non-executive Director	(Resigned 30 October 2025)
Luke Davidson	Executive Director	(Resigned 30 October 2025)

Secretary of the Responsible Entity

The name of the Company Secretary at the end of the financial year and at the date of this report is:
Susan Kamler

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Fund during the year were to invest in a diversified portfolio of income generating assets with a focus on capital stability and liquidity. The Fund achieves this through its investments in:

- high quality mortgages;
- mortgaged backed securities; and
- liquid and income producing assets.

The Fund did not have any employees during the year ended 30 September 2025.

No significant change in the nature of this activity occurred during the year.

Managed investment scheme

The Fund is an Australian registered managed investments scheme, and was constituted on 16 September 1996 with the first offer document issued on 1 October 1996. Sandhurst Trustees Limited, the Responsible Entity of the Fund, is incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

Review of Results and Operations

Operating results

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Net profit attributable to investors (before finance costs)	129,725	101,127
Distributions to investors for the year ended 30 September (distributed to investors as interest income)		
Distributions paid	95,849	73,150
Distributions payable	32,443	28,940

Performance

The performance of the Fund during the year is summarised in the following table.

Return (p.a.)	Compound returns for period ended			
	1 year %	3 year %	5 year %	10 year %
2025	4.39	4.30	2.81	2.41
2024	4.76	3.08	2.12	2.28

Total assets

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Value of total Fund assets	3,424,789	2,582,422

The value of the Fund's assets as at the end of the financial year is disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position as total assets and the basis of valuation is disclosed in Note 2 to the financial statements.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG)

Sandhurst does not have a predetermined view of what encompasses an ESG consideration in respect of the Fund. ESG issues are considered as part of the credit review process, however Sandhurst has not excluded any particular investments as a result of ESG considerations.

Significant changes in state of affairs

No significant changes in the Fund's state of affairs occurred during the year.

Significant events after the reporting date

Effective 30 October 2025, there were a number of changes to the STL governance structure and operating model, including a new Board and an independent Compliance Committee. Board changes include the appointment of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Ltd Executive and Senior Management as STL Board Members. An independent Compliance Committee, with the majority of members being external to the Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Group, has also been established to provide enhanced oversight and governance pursuant to s601 JA/B of the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth).

There have been no other matters or circumstances that have arisen since the end of the financial year that significantly affected, or may affect, the Fund's operation in future financial years, the results of those operations or the Fund's state of affairs in future financial years.

Directors' Report (continued)

Likely developments and expected results

The investment strategy of the Fund will be maintained in accordance with the Fund's Constitution and investment objectives as detailed in the most recent Product Disclosure Statement.

Options

No options over interests in the Fund were granted during or since the end of the year and there were no options outstanding at the date of this report.

Indemnities and insurance premiums for officers or auditors

Under the Fund's Constitution, the Responsible Entity, including its officers, is indemnified out of the Fund's assets for any loss, damage, expense or other liability incurred by it in properly performing or exercising any of its powers, duties or rights in relation to the Fund.

The Fund has not indemnified any auditor of the Fund.

During the financial year each director and officer of the Responsible Entity was insured against liability and legal expenses incurred in their respective capacities. This insures against certain liability (subject to specified exclusions) for persons who are or have been directors of the Responsible Entity or executive officers of the Responsible Entity.

The Responsible Entity has not provided any insurance to a related body corporate or to an auditor of the Responsible Entity.

Proceedings on behalf of the Fund

No person has applied for leave of court to bring proceedings on behalf of the Fund or intervene in any proceedings to which the Fund is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Fund for all or any part of those proceedings.

The Fund was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

Environmental regulation and expected results

The operations of the Fund are not subject to any particular or significant environmental regulation under a law of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory. There have been no known significant breaches of any other environmental requirements applicable to the Fund.

Interests of the Responsible Entity

The interests in the Fund held by the Responsible Entity as at the end of the year are disclosed in Note 11 to the financial statements.

The following fees were payable to Sandhurst Trustees Limited and its associates out of the Fund during the financial year:

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Management fees paid/payable to the Responsible Entity	30,557	22,394

Auditor's Independence Declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration is set out on the following page.

Rounding

The amounts contained in the financial report and the Directors' Report have been rounded off under *ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191*. The Fund is an entity to which the legislative instrument applies, and in accordance with that instrument, amounts in the Directors' Report and the financial report have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (where rounding is appropriate).

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.



Anastasios Basilios Corolis
Chair
11 December 2025



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Auditor's Independence Declaration to the Directors of Sandhurst Trustees Limited, as Responsible Entity for Sandhurst Select 90 Fund

As lead auditor for the audit of the financial report of Sandhurst Select 90 Fund for the financial year ended 30 September 2025, I declare to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- a. No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit;
- b. No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit; and
- c. No non-audit services provided that contravene any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

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

Ernst & Young

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'E Reekie'.

Emma Reekie
Partner
11 December 2025

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 September 2025

	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Income			
Interest income			
Mortgage loans		22,840	26,470
Negotiable certificates of deposit		24,995	18,632
Term deposits		10,936	4,723
Residential mortgage-backed securities		96,439	73,019
Other interest-bearing deposits		4,505	2,484
Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		1,106	(946)
Other income		13	59
		160,834	124,441
Expenses			
Management fee	11(c)	(30,557)	(22,394)
Loan originator management fees		(788)	(766)
Audit fees	12	(30)	(20)
Loan loss expense		-	(74)
Collective provision reversal/(charge)		327	(30)
Other expenses		(61)	(30)
		(31,109)	(23,314)
Net profit attributable to investors (before finance costs)		129,725	101,127
Finance costs			
Distributions to investors		(128,292)	(102,090)
Change in net assets attributable to investors		1,433	(963)

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

Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 September 2025

	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	180,425	127,432
Other receivables	4	5,719	8,024
Financial assets at amortised cost	5	3,236,005	2,445,467
Derivatives		2,640	1,499
Total assets		3,424,789	2,582,422
Liabilities			
Other payables	6	782	150
Distribution payable	6	32,443	28,940
Derivatives		211	175
Total liabilities (excluding net assets attributable to investors)		33,436	29,265
Net assets attributable to investors (Liability)		3,391,353	2,553,157
Represented by:			
Investors funds		3,391,353	2,553,157
Net assets attributable to investors (Liability)		3,391,353	2,553,157

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

Statement of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Investors

For the year ended 30 September 2025

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Opening balance	2,553,157	1,896,234
Net profit attributable to investors (before finance costs)	129,725	101,127
Applications	2,058,619	1,551,833
Redemptions	(1,221,856)	(893,947)
Distributions to investors	(128,292)	(102,090)
Closing balance	3,391,353	2,553,157
Net assets attributable to investors (Liability)¹	3,391,353	2,553,157

¹In accordance with the Constitution, the Fund is not unitised.

The above Statement of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Investors should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 September 2025

	2025	2024
Note	\$'000	\$'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Interest income received	158,813	124,753
Management fees paid	(26,724)	(23,323)
Loan origination management fees paid	(788)	(4,244)
Other income received	13	59
Other expenses paid	(91)	(125)
Purchases of investment securities net of maturities	(130,277)	(262,489)
Purchases of residential mortgage-backed securities	(3,615,979)	(2,535,002)
Proceeds from the maturity of residential mortgage-backed securities	2,959,948	2,192,967
Net movement in mortgage loans	(3,903)	38,895
Net cash used in operating activities	7(c) (658,988)	(468,509)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from applications by investors	2,058,626	1,551,833
Payments for redemptions by investors	(1,221,856)	(893,947)
Distributions paid to investors	(124,789)	(93,718)
Net cash provided by financing activities	711,981	564,168
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	52,993	95,659
Cash at the beginning of the financial year	127,432	31,773
Cash at the end of the financial year	7(a) 180,425	127,432

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Corporate information

The financial report of the Fund for the year ended 30 September 2025 was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors of the Responsible Entity on 11 December 2025.

The Fund is constituted by deed (the Constitution) dated 16 September 1996, as amended. Sandhurst Trustees Limited, the Responsible Entity of the Fund, is incorporated and domiciled in Australia. The nature of operations and principal activities of the Fund are described in the Directors' Report.

2. Summary of material accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial report is a general purpose financial report, which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)*, Australian Accounting Standards and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB).

The financial report has been prepared on the basis of historical costs, except for the valuation of financial instruments, with details of measurement provided below.

The Statement of Financial Position is presented on a liquidity basis. Assets and liabilities are presented in decreasing order of liquidity and are not distinguished between current and non-current. Additional information regarding this is included in the relevant notes. The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

The financial report is presented in Australian dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$'000) under the option available to the Fund under *ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191* unless otherwise stated.

The Fund is a for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing financial statements. The directors have the power to amend the financial statements after issue.

(b) Statement of compliance

The financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards as issued by the AASB and International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

(c) Changes in accounting policies

New and amended standards and interpretations

A number of new and amended standards and interpretations issued by the AASB and the IASB became effective for the financial year ended 30 September 2025. These did not result in material changes to the Fund's accounting policies.

Recently issued or amended standards not yet effective

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been published but are not mandatory for the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2025. These have not been applied by the Fund in preparing these financial statements. Unless otherwise indicated below, these are not expected to have a material impact on the Fund's financial statements.

AASB 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

AASB 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* was issued in June 2024 and will be effective for the Fund on 1 October 2027. AASB 18 replaces AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements* as the standard describing financial statements and setting out requirements for the presentation and disclosure of information in financial statements. Amongst other changes, it introduces the concept of the 'management-defined performance measures' to financial statements and requires the classification of transactions presented within the statement of profit or loss within one of five categories – operating, investing, financing, income taxes, and discontinued operations. Although the new Standard is not expected to have a material impact on the recognition or measurement policies of the Fund, it is expected to have an impact on how the Fund presents and discloses financial performance in its financial statements.

(d) Financial instruments

(i) Classification

Financial assets

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

- > fair value through profit or loss; and
- > amortised cost

The Fund classifies its assets based on its business model for managing those financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

Financial instruments at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost only if both of the following conditions are met:

- > the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows.
- > the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

For cash and cash equivalents, other receivables, mortgage loans, negotiable certificates of deposit (NCD), term deposits and residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS), these assets are held in order to collect the contractual cash flows. The contractual terms of these assets give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Consequently, these assets are measured at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities

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

Recognition and derecognition

The Fund recognises financial assets and financial liabilities on the date it becomes party to the contractual agreement (trade date) and recognises changes in fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities from this date.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or the Fund has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation under the liabilities are discharged.

(ii) Measurement

Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

At initial recognition, the Fund measures financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value. Transaction costs of financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the period in which they arise.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments at amortised cost

Financial assets and financial liabilities at amortised cost are initially measured at fair value including directly attributable costs and are subsequently measured according to their classification using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when the liabilities are derecognised, as well as through the amortisation process. This includes residential mortgage-backed securities, negotiable certificates of deposit, term deposits and mortgage loans.

The effective interest rate method (EIR) is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating and recognising the interest income or interest expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of the financial instrument. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Fund estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instruments, but does not consider expected credit losses. The calculation includes all fees paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, including transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

Derecognition occurs when the Fund transfers a financial asset and is no longer exposed to substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset. Where the Fund neither retains nor transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards of the financial asset, derecognition occurs when the Fund no longer controls the asset.

(iii) Impairment

At each reporting date, the Fund measures the loss allowance on financial assets at amortised cost according to a three-stage approach based on the extent of credit deterioration since origination.

- > Stage 1 - Where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since initial recognition of a financial asset, an amount equal to 12 months expected credit loss (ECL) is recorded. The ECL is computed using a probability of default occurring over the next 12 months.
- > Stage 2 - When a financial asset experiences a SICR subsequent to origination but is not considered to be in default, it is included in Stage 2. This requires the computation of ECL based on the probability of default over the remaining estimated life of the financial asset.
- > Stage 3 - Financial assets that are considered to be in default are included in this stage. Similar to Stage 2, the allowance for credit losses captures the lifetime expected credit losses.

Significant financial difficulties of the counterparty, probability that the counterparty will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation and default in payments are all considered indicators that there may have been a SICR.

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.

(iv) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position, when the Fund has 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.

As at the end of the reporting period, there are no financial assets or liabilities offset or with the right to offset in the Statement of Financial Position.

(e) Derivative financial instruments

The Fund uses derivative financial instruments, such as interest rate swap contracts, to hedge its interest rate risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value, with fair value movements being recorded through profit and loss. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Financial Position is comprised of cash at bank and on hand, and short-term investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Cash on hand and at bank and short-term investments are stated at nominal value.

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash includes cash on hand and at bank, short-term money market investments readily convertible into cash within two business days, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

(g) Income

Income is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Fund and the income can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before income is recognised:

Interest income

Interest income from all interest-bearing financial instruments is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

(h) Expenses

All expenses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on an accrual basis. Material expenses for the Fund generally comprise of management fees and distributions paid to investors.

(i) Other receivables

Receivables are recognised and carried at the nominal amount, less a provision for any uncollectible debts. All receivables are non-interest-bearing and are generally received within 30 or 90 days of being recorded as receivables.

(j) Other payables

Payables are carried at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in the future for goods and services received, whether or not billed to the Fund. Payables are non-interest-bearing and include outstanding settlements on the purchase of investments and accrued expenses. The carrying period is dictated by market conditions and is generally less than 30 days.

(k) Distributions paid /payable

In accordance with the Fund's Constitution, the Fund fully distributes its distributable income to investors. Distributions are payable at the end of each quarter. Such distributions are determined by reference to the taxable income of the Fund. Distributions to investors are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as finance costs.

(l) Income tax

Under current legislation, the Fund is not subject to income tax provided the investors are presently entitled to the income of the Fund and the Fund fully distributes its net taxable income.

(m) Goods and services tax (GST)

Income, expenses and assets, with the exception of receivables and payables, are recognised net of the amount of GST to the extent that the GST is recoverable from the taxation authority. Where GST is not recoverable, it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or part of the expense item as applicable.

Expenses incurred by the Fund are recognised net of the amount of GST recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). Reduced input tax credits (RITC) recoverable by the Fund from the ATO are recognised as receivables in the Statement of Financial Position.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(n) Material accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Fund's financial statements requires management to make material judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and the accompanying disclosures. Material accounting policies have been consistently applied in the current financial year and the comparative period, unless otherwise stated.

(i) Measurement of expected credit losses

The Fund's allowance for credit losses calculation is an output of credit risk models with a number of underlying assumptions and judgements regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. The judgements, estimates and assumptions have been made by management with reference to various sources of internal and external information, as well as consideration to specific industry exposures. The accounting policy for the calculation of loan impairment losses is disclosed in Note 5.

ii) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the Statement of Financial Position, is derived from both active markets and valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement, is directly or indirectly observable.

For financial instruments quoted in an active market (level 1 in the fair value hierarchy), the market price at measurement date provides the most reliable evidence of fair value. When fair value is based on observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability (level 2 in the fair value hierarchy), the quoted price at the measurement date provides the most reliable input. When there is limited market data that is observable (level 3 in the fair value hierarchy), interest rate yields which are developed from publicly quoted rates provides the most reliable input.

(o) Functional and presentation currency

The Fund's functional and presentation currency is the Australian Dollar, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates. The Fund's performance is evaluated and its liquidity is managed in Australian Dollars. Therefore, the Australian Dollar is considered as the currency that most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions.

(p) Capital management

The Responsible Entity manages its net assets attributable to investors as capital; notwithstanding net assets attributable to investors is classified as a liability. The amount of net assets attributable to investors can change significantly on a daily basis as the Fund is subject to daily applications and redemptions at the discretion of investors.

The Responsible Entity monitors the level of daily applications and redemptions relative to the liquid assets in the Fund.

(q) Net assets attributable to investors

Non-distributable income is retained in net assets attributable to investors and may consist of unrealised changes in the net fair value of derivatives, accrued income not yet assessable, expenses provided or accrued for which are not yet deductible. Accrued income not yet assessable will be included in the determination of distributable income in the same year as it becomes assessable for tax. Movements in net assets attributable to investors are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as finance cost.

(r) Comparative revisions

Comparative information has been revised where appropriate to enhance comparability. Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation in the current year.

3. Cash and cash equivalents

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Cash at bank	488	586
11AM call deposits	134,213	116,570
Short-term deposits less than 3 months	45,724	10,276
	180,425	127,432

4. Other receivables

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Sundry debtors	392	3,600
Accrued interest	5,327	4,424
	5,719	8,024

All receivables are not past due 30 days and are not impaired.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

5. Financial assets at amortised cost

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Residential mortgage-backed securities	2,080,195	1,422,991
Negotiable certificates of deposit	544,905	528,342
Term deposits	232,416	119,948
Mortgage loans	378,489	374,186
	3,236,005	2,445,467

All investments above are reported net of provisions and prepaid interest

Loss provision reconciliation

Opening balance	963	933
Collective provision (reversal)/charge	(327)	30
Closing balance	636	963

Maturity Analysis

	Past Due \$'000	At Call \$'000	Between 3 months and 12 months			Longer than 5 years \$'000	Total \$'000
			3 months \$'000	Between 1 year and 5 years \$'000	5 years \$'000		
As at 30 September 2025							
RMBS, NCD's and Term Deposits	-	-	825,558	639,775	1,358,543	33,640	2,857,516
Mortgage loans	8,847	-	57,423	95,820	189,822	26,577	378,489
As at 30 September 2024							
RMBS, NCD's and Term Deposits	-	-	713,720	539,385	789,368	43,298	2,085,771
Mortgage loans	29,107	-	53,226	66,525	187,378	37,950	374,186

Maturity analysis is based on contracted maturity date of each investment security or mortgage loan.

Loans in arrears analysis

	1 to 3 months	4 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	% of loans
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
As at 30 September 2025	2,839	6,008	-	-	8,847	2.34%
As at 30 September 2024	14,176	14,931	-	-	29,107	7.78%

Impairment of financial instruments

Financial assets at amortised cost

(a) Residential mortgage-backed securities, negotiable certificates of deposit and term deposits

The approach taken to determine a Collective Provision for the financial assets at amortised cost are based on standard credit risk modelling. The probability of default (PD) is derived by mapping each facility's rating to Standard and Poors (S&P) data and using the long-term or 12 month Probability of Default (PD) provided by S&P. Appropriate assumptions are made to estimate Loss Given Default (LGD) for each facility. The Collective Provision for a facility is then determined as the PD multiplied by LGD multiplied by the financial assets value.

Details of these statistical parameters/inputs are as follows:

PD - The probability of default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the estimated life if the facility has not been previously derecognised and is still in the Fund.

EAD - the exposure at default is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, and accrued interest from missed payments.

LGD - The loss given default is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive.

(b) Mortgage loans

This impairment model measures credit loss allowances using a three-stage approach based on the extent of credit deterioration since origination and aligned with AASB 9 *Financial Instruments*.

Expected credit loss model (ECL)

The Fund's allowance for credit losses is outputs of models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. The ECL model reflects the present value of all cash shortfalls related to default events either (i) over the following twelve months or (ii) over the expected life of a financial asset depending on credit deterioration from inception. The allowance for credit losses reflects an unbiased, probability-weighted outcome which considers multiple scenarios based on reasonable and supportable forecasts.

The Fund's expectations of future events have been based on a range of plausible scenarios and are believed to be reasonable and supportable. Under the circumstances, however, it is recognised that uncertainty still exists and actual results may differ from these estimates.

The Fund incorporates past, current and forward looking economic conditions when estimating expected losses and applies a three stage approach to measuring ECLs. The three stages are as follows:

- > **Stage 1:** 12 month ECL, if the credit risk of the asset at the reporting date has not increased significantly since initial recognition;
- > **Stage 2:** lifetime ECL of assets which are considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk. Interest is accrued on the gross carrying value;
- > **Stage 3:** lifetime ECL of assets which are considered impaired. Interest is calculated on the net carrying value which takes into account any impairment.

Provision for expected credit losses (collective provision)

The Fund's ECL model relies on a broad range of forward-looking economic information as inputs, such as: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth, unemployment rates, central-bank interest rates, and house-price growth. The forecasts are based on consensus forecasts and expert judgment to formulate a 'base case' view of the most probable future direction of relevant economic variables as well as a representative range of other possible forecast scenarios. The global economic outlook has worsened following the introduction of higher tariffs by the US and a significant increase in uncertainty related to trade policies. This is expected to weigh on Australia's domestic activity and inflation, slowing the pick-up in GDP growth a little while inflation returns sustainably to around the midpoint of the target. Annual GDP growth is forecasted to remain around the 2% level until mid-2026, with growth above 2.5% only returning by mid-2027. Interest rates are forecasted to reduce to a low of 3.1% by June 2026 before increasing again, while the unemployment rate is expected to gradually increase, peaking at 5.2% in March 2026. Stronger growth is forecasted for house prices over the next 2 years while commercial property prices are expected to return to average growth, with the exception of CBD retail spaces where the recovery is expected to take longer to materialise. The inputs and models used for calculating expected credit losses may not always capture all characteristics of the market at the date of the financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

5. Financial assets at amortised cost (continued)

The following tables disclose the Fund's provisioning of financial assets at amortised cost, to the different stages of the ECL model:

As at 30 September 2025	Gross amount \$'000	Collective loan provision			Total ECL provision \$'000	Amortised cost \$'000
		Stage 1 \$'000	Stage 2 \$'000	Stage 3 \$'000		
Financial assets at amortised cost						
Residential mortgage-backed securities	2,080,322	(127)	-	-	(127)	2,080,195
Negotiable certificates of deposits	544,943	(38)	-	-	(38)	544,905
Term deposits	232,489	(73)	-	-	(73)	232,416
Mortgage loans	378,887	(150)	(102)	(146)	(398)	378,489
	3,236,641	(388)	(102)	(146)	(636)	3,236,005

As at 30 September 2024	Gross amount \$'000	Collective loan provision			Total ECL provision \$'000	Amortised cost \$'000
		Stage 1 \$'000	Stage 2 \$'000	Stage 3 \$'000		
Financial assets at amortised cost						
Residential mortgage-backed securities	1,423,077	(86)	-	-	(86)	1,422,991
Negotiable certificates of deposits	528,381	(39)	-	-	(39)	528,342
Term deposits	119,988	(40)	-	-	(40)	119,948
Mortgage loans	374,984	(207)	(200)	(391)	(798)	374,186
	2,446,430	(372)	(200)	(391)	(963)	2,445,467

At each reporting date, the Fund makes an assessment as to whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk for financial assets since initial recognition will be made by comparing the risk of default occurring over the expected life between the reporting date and the date of initial recognition.

6. Other payables and distribution payable

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Distribution payable	32,443	28,940
Sundry creditors and accrued expenses	782	150
	33,225	29,090

7. Notes to the statement of cash flows

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
(a) Reconciliation of cash		
Cash at bank	488	586
11AM call deposits	134,213	116,570
Short-term deposits	45,724	10,276
	180,425	127,432
(b) Cash flows presented on a net basis		
Cash flows arising from the following activities are presented on a net basis in the Statement of Cash Flows:		
(i) sales and purchases of investments; and		
(ii) mortgage loans advanced and repaid.		
(c) Reconciliation of changes in net assets attributable to investors to net cash used in operating activities		
Changes in net assets attributable to investors	1,433	(963)
Distributions to investors paid/payable	128,292	102,090
Net (gains)/losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	(1,106)	945
Collective provision (reversal)/charge	(327)	29
Purchases of investment securities net of maturities	(130,277)	(262,489)
Purchases of residential mortgage-backed securities	(3,615,979)	(2,535,002)
Proceeds from the maturity of residential mortgage-backed securities	2,959,948	2,192,967
Net movement in mortgage loans	(3,903)	38,895
Decrease/(increase) in other receivables	2,305	(4,052)
Increase/(decrease) in other payables	626	(929)
Net cash used in operating activities	(658,988)	(468,509)

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

8. Financial risk management objectives and policies

Risks arising from holding financial instruments are inherent in the Fund's activities. They are managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring. The Fund has exposure to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk from its use of financial instruments.

This note presents information about the Fund's exposure to each of these risks, its objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk.

Financial instruments of the Fund comprise of investments in financial assets for the purpose of generating a return on the investment made by investors. The Responsible Entity is responsible for identifying and controlling the risks that arise from these financial instruments. This is done through a combination of techniques and controls, including the use of hedging and the development of strict lending criteria for mortgage loans.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk represents the risk that the counterparty to the financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the Fund to incur a financial loss. In the case of mortgage loans, credit risk is the risk that the borrower is unable to pay all or some of the contracted loan and interest payments.

The maximum exposure to credit risk, excluding the value of any collateral or other security, at reporting date to financial assets is the carrying amount of those assets, net of any provisions for doubtful debts, as disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position and Notes to the Financial Statements. This does not represent the maximum risk exposure that could arise in the future as a result of changes in values, but best represents the current maximum exposure at the reporting date.

Credit risk arising from derivative financial instruments is, at any time, limited to those with positive fair values. The Fund minimises its exposure to credit risk on derivatives by only trading with credit graded financial institutions and has limits on the level of instruments that it holds with each counterparty.

The Fund's exposure to credit risk is limited to Australia by geographic area.

The Fund determines credit risk and measures expected credit losses for financial assets measured at amortised cost using probability of default, exposure at default and loss given default. Management consider both historical analysis and forward looking information in determining any expected credit loss. At 30 September 2025 and 30 September 2024, cash and cash equivalents and other receivables are held with counterparties with a credit rating of BBB/BBB+ or higher and are either callable on demand or due to be settled within 1 week. Management consider the probability of default to be close to zero as these instruments have a low risk of default and the counterparties have a strong capacity to meet their contractual obligations in the near term. As a result, no loss allowance has been recognised based on 12-month expected credit losses as any such impairment would be wholly insignificant to the Fund.

Concentration of credit risk is minimised by ensuring all counterparties are approved, credit limits are approved and adhered to, and ensuring that transactions are undertaken with a number of counterparties. As at 30 September 2025, the Fund had \$251,507,953 (2024: \$179,270,095) on deposit with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank on normal commercial terms and conditions, representing 7% (2024: 7%) of the Fund's net assets.

All investments are investment grade credit rated securities other than originated loans which are ungraded. The Fund does not have any material credit risk exposure to any single debtor or group of debtors under financial instruments entered into by the Fund, except for the funds on deposit with the Bendigo and Adelaide Bank as disclosed in Note 11(c). The largest single borrower in the Fund represents 1% of total assets (2024: 2%).

Credit risk is not considered to be significant to the Fund except in relation to investments in mortgage loans. Mortgage credit risk is managed by having in place strict lending criteria including ensuring appropriate security is in place to endeavour to cover potential mortgage defaults.

The credit quality of financial assets at amortised cost (aside from mortgage loans) is managed by the Fund using internal analysis and external credit ratings where over 77% of the portfolio is categorised as high grade, with the remainder as investment grade, none are: sub-investment grade, unrated, past due or impaired. The Fund classifies investments rated A-equivalent and above (as rated by Ratings Agencies Standard and Poor's, Moody's and Fitch) to be high grade, with investment grade investments being rated BBB- to BBB+. Mortgage loans, mostly commercial loans, are secured mortgage loans over property and are rated internally on an individual basis.

(i) Impairment

Past due not impaired mortgages

Mortgages where contractual interest or principal payments are past due but impairment is not deemed appropriate on the basis of the level of security/collateral available and/or the stage of collection of amounts owed.

Definition of default

The Fund considers a financial instrument to be in default as a result of one or more loss events that occurred after the date of initial recognition of the instrument and the loss event has a negative impact on the estimated future cash flows of the instrument, that can be reliably estimated. This includes events that indicate:

- > significant financial difficulty of the borrower;
- > default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- > high probability of the borrower entering a phase of bankruptcy or a financial reorganisation;
- > measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from the loan or the underlying assets that back the loan.

The Fund considers that default has occurred and classifies the financial asset as impaired when it is more than 90 days past due, unless reasonable and supportable information demonstrates that a more lagging default criterion is appropriate.

Write-off policy

The Fund writes off an impaired financial asset (and the related impairment allowance), either partially or in full, when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. Where financial assets are secured, write-off is generally after receipt of any proceeds from the realisation of security. In circumstances where the net realisable value of any collateral has been determined and there is no reasonable expectation of further recovery, write-off may be earlier. In subsequent periods, any recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to the provision for credit losses in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Forward-looking information

In its ECL model, the Fund relies on a broad range of forward-looking economic information as inputs, such as: GDP growth, unemployment rates, central-bank interest rates, and house-price indices. The inputs and models used for calculating expected credit losses may not always capture all characteristics of the market at the date of the financial statements.

Commercial property growth rates have specifically been used in the calculations to the overlay included in this model.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund will not be able to meet its short-term payment commitments as they fall due.

Mortgage loans are relatively illiquid compared to some other asset classes and delays may occur in converting these investments into cash. This may affect distributions and/or redemptions to investors. The Responsible Entity minimises liquidity risk by holding a percentage of the total assets of the Fund in liquid investments, such as cash and readily negotiated assets including negotiable certificates of deposit. The Fund's policy is to hold a minimum of 10% of assets in liquid investments. Quarterly and annual cash flow forecasting is also used to help monitor future cash flow requirements. Short-term borrowings may also be used by the Fund to meet short-term cash flow commitments.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

8. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

(i) Maturity analysis for financial liabilities

Financial liabilities of the Fund comprise of sundry creditors and accrued expenses and net assets attributable to investors. All sundry creditors and accrued expenses have no contractual maturities but are normally settled on commercial 30 day terms.

Initial and subsequent investor funds are fixed for a minimum of 90 days then have same day access. As such, the large majority of net assets attributable to investors are payable on demand whilst the Fund is liquid.

There is a risk that redemption proceeds will not be paid within a reasonable period after the initial investment term. The Responsible Entity shall satisfy redemption requests as soon as practicable (generally within 48 hours, but not more than 12 months under the Constitution). However, redemption requests may be delayed or refused if in the Responsible Entity's reasonable opinion it is in the best interests of investors as a whole to do so. Investors will only have limited rights to redeem if the Fund does not satisfy the liquidity test in the *Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)*.

	Less than 1 month \$'000	1 to 3 months \$'000	4 to 12 months \$'000	1 to 5 years \$'000	Over 5 years \$'000	Overdue \$'000	Total \$'000
As at 30 September 2025							
Financial liabilities							
Other payables	782	-	-	-	-	-	782
Distribution payable	32,443	-	-	-	-	-	32,443
Net assets attributable to investors	2,919,594	471,759	-	-	-	-	3,391,353
Total financial liabilities	2,952,819	471,759	-	-	-	-	3,424,578
*Notional amount of derivatives	-	-	56,500	84,400	-	-	140,900
As at 30 September 2024							
Financial liabilities							
Other payables	150	-	-	-	-	-	150
Distribution payable	28,940	-	-	-	-	-	28,940
Net assets attributable to investors	2,155,095	398,062	-	-	-	-	2,553,157
Total financial liabilities	2,184,185	398,062	-	-	-	-	2,582,247
*Notional amount of derivatives	-	3,000	15,300	68,000	-	-	86,300

(c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that market prices, such as interest rates and property prices, will affect the Fund's income or its holdings of financial instruments or underlying securities over mortgage loans. Market risk relates to the performance of the market as a whole impacting on the Fund's investment returns. Factors that can influence the market include economic, technological, political, taxation, legal conditions and market sentiment. Changes in such conditions can affect the ability of a borrower to repay a loan, the value of property held as security or the value of fixed interest securities, which in turn may impact the value and return of the Fund.

The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters. The Responsible Entity attempts to minimise market risk by ensuring the investment portfolio is well diversified and managed within designated parameters and policies.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

8. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

(i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of interest-bearing financial instruments. The Responsible Entity attempts to minimise interest rate risk by using economic hedging to offset the variability that is inherent in its book.

The table below summarises the Fund's exposure to interest rate risks at the reporting date before hedging. It includes the Fund's assets and liabilities categorised by the repricing periods. The mismatch in the period of pricing assets and liabilities is managed as part of the overall asset and liability management process.

As at 30 September 2025	Floating interest rate \$'000	Fixed interest rate			Non-interest bearing \$'000	Total \$'000
		Less than 1 month \$'000	1 to 3 months \$'000	4 to 12 months \$'000		
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	180,425	-	-	-	-	180,425
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	5,719	5,719
Financial assets at amortised cost	2,080,195	137,694	237,709	401,918	-	2,857,516
Mortgage loans	45,883	180,779	1,711	54,008	96,108	378,489
Derivatives	2,640	-	-	-	-	2,640
Total financial assets	2,309,143	318,473	239,420	455,926	96,108	3,424,789
Financial liabilities						
Other payables	-	-	-	-	782	782
Derivatives	-	-	-	-	211	211
Distribution payable	-	-	-	-	32,443	32,443
Net assets attributable to investors	-	-	-	-	3,391,353	3,391,353
Total financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	3,424,789	3,424,789

As at 30 September 2024	Floating interest rate \$'000	Fixed interest rate			Non-interest bearing \$'000	Total \$'000
		Less than 1 month \$'000	1 to 3 months \$'000	4 to 12 months \$'000		
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	127,432	-	-	-	-	127,432
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	8,024	8,024
Financial assets at amortised cost	1,422,991	106,880	242,362	299,048	-	2,071,281
Mortgage loans	62,661	198,455	13,287	16,746	83,037	374,186
Derivatives	1,499	-	-	-	-	1,499
Total financial assets	1,614,583	305,335	255,649	315,794	83,037	2,582,422
Financial liabilities						
Other payables	-	-	-	-	150	150
Derivatives	-	-	-	-	175	175
Distribution payable	-	-	-	-	28,940	28,940
Net assets attributable to investors	-	-	-	-	2,553,157	2,553,157
Total financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	2,582,422	2,582,422

As at 30 September 2025 the open interest rate swaps' cash flows are expected to occur and affect the Statement of Comprehensive Income as follows:

	Within 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 8 years	Over 8 years	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
30 September 2025					
Cash inflows (Assets)	4,128	1,533	-	-	5,661
Cash outflows (Liabilities)	(3,087)	(1,997)	-	-	(5,084)
Net cash outflow	1,041	(464)	-	-	577
Accrued Swaps Interest (Statement of Comprehensive Income)	2,478	145	-	-	2,623
30 September 2024					
Cash inflows (Assets)	3,084	2,823	-	-	5,907
Cash outflows (Liabilities)	(4,536)	(764)	-	-	(5,300)
Net cash inflow	(1,452)	2,059	-	-	607
Accrued Swaps Interest (Statement of Comprehensive Income)	(486)	2,880	-	-	2,394

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

8. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

(ii) Interest rate sensitivity analysis - residential mortgage-backed securities, negotiable certificates of deposit and term deposits

A reasonably possible change (capped at 0% with no reflection of a negative interest rate) in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased/(decreased) net assets attributable to investors (liability) and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis takes into account the periodic repricing of the investments (projected forward one year) once they mature and assumes that all other variables remain constant as at 30 September 2025. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2024.

	Profit or loss \$'000	Net assets attributable to investors (liability) \$'000
30 September 2025		
100 basis points increase	27,189	27,189
100 basis points decrease	(26,606)	(26,606)
30 September 2024		
100 basis points increase	19,500	19,500
100 basis points decrease	(19,529)	(19,529)

(iii) Interest rate sensitivity analysis - mortgage loans

A reasonably possible change in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased/(decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis takes into account the periodic repricing of the loan terms (projected forward one year) based on the yield curve as at 30 September 2025, and assumes that all other variables remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2024.

In practice, the actual results may differ from the above sensitivity analysis and the difference could be significant.

	Profit or loss \$'000	Net assets attributable to investors (liability) \$'000
30 September 2025		
100 basis points increase	2,505	2,505
100 basis points decrease	(2,506)	(2,506)
30 September 2024		
100 basis points increase	2,242	2,242
100 basis points decrease	(2,243)	(2,243)

9. Financial Instruments

All financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date of initial recognition depending on the classification of the asset and liability.

a) Measurement basis of financial assets and liabilities

The following tables detail the carrying amount of the financial assets and liabilities by classification in the Statement of Financial Position.

	2025			2024		
	Fair value through profit		Total \$'000	Fair value through profit or loss		Total \$'000
	or loss \$'000	Amortised cost \$'000		loss \$'000	Amortised cost \$'000	
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	180,425	180,425	-	127,432	127,432
Other receivables	-	5,719	5,719	-	8,024	8,024
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	3,236,005	3,236,005	-	2,445,467	2,445,467
Derivatives	2,640	-	2,640	1,499	-	1,499
Total Financial Assets	2,640	3,422,149	3,424,789	1,499	2,580,923	2,582,422
Financial Liabilities						
Other payables	-	782	782	-	150	150
Distribution payable	-	32,443	32,443	-	28,940	28,940
Derivatives	211	-	211	175	-	175
Total Financial Liabilities	211	33,225	33,436	175	29,090	29,265

b) Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Wherever possible, fair values have been calculated using unadjusted quoted market prices in active markets for identical instruments. A quoted market price in an active market provides the most reliable evidence of fair value. For all other financial instruments, the fair value is determined by using other valuation techniques.

As part of the fair value measurement, the Fund classifies its assets according to a hierarchy that reflects the observability of significant market inputs. The three levels of the hierarchy are defined as follows:

- > Level 1 fair value measurements are those instruments valued based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- > Level 2 fair value 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).
- > Level 3 fair value measurements are those instruments valued based on inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

9. Financial Instruments (continued)

Financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost

The table below details the carrying amount and fair value of financial instruments held at amortised cost by classification and hierarchy levels:

	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	Total fair value \$'000	Total carrying amount \$'000
As at 30 September 2025					
Financial assets					
Residential mortgage-backed securities	-	-	2,087,994	2,087,994	2,080,195
Negotiable certificates of deposit	-	545,365	-	545,365	544,905
Term deposits	-	232,423	-	232,423	232,416
Mortgage loans	-	-	379,252	379,252	378,489
	-	777,788	2,467,246	3,245,034	3,236,005

As at 30 September 2024

Financial assets					
Residential mortgage-backed securities	-	-	1,425,505	1,425,505	1,422,991
Negotiable certificates of deposit	-	528,768	-	528,768	528,342
Term deposits	-	119,948	-	119,948	119,948
Mortgage loans	-	-	375,349	375,349	374,186
	-	648,716	1,800,854	2,449,570	2,445,467

Financial assets carried at fair value

The table below details financial instruments carried at fair value, by classification and hierarchy level:

	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	Total fair value \$'000	Total carrying amount \$'000
As at 30 September 2025					
Derivatives financial assets	-	2,640	-	2,640	2,640
Derivative financial liabilities	-	211	-	211	211
As at 30 September 2024					
Derivatives financial assets	-	1,499	-	1,499	1,499
Derivatives financial liabilities	-	175	-	175	175

Valuation technique

Residential mortgage-backed securities, negotiable certificates of deposit, term deposits and derivatives

Each month, independent valuations are determined by the management's Financial Risk & Modelling function. This involves an analysis of independently sourced data that is deemed most representative of the market. From this independent data which is made available by other financial institutions, market average valuations are calculated, and the value of debt securities are updated.

The Fund categorises residential mortgage-backed security investments as level 3 in the fair value hierarchy as there is currently limited market data that is observable.

Mortgage loans

The carrying value of mortgage loans is net of ECL's. These investments are initially recorded at fair value on recognition and are then measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest and impairment costs being recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. The fair value of loans are calculated by utilising discounted cash flow models based on the maturity of the loans held by the Fund. The Fund categorises these investments as level 3 as there are no observable inputs.

Residential mortgage-backed securities, mortgage loans and derivatives

Where the Fund's residential mortgage-backed securities, mortgage loans and derivatives are not traded on an exchange, they are valued using valuation techniques disclosed above. The most significant inputs into the valuations are interest rate yields which are developed from publicly quoted rates. Refer to Note 8 for sensitivity analysis.

The Fund recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the end of the reporting period during which the transfer has occurred. There were no transfers between levels during the year ended 30 September 2025.

10. Segment information

The Fund invests in a range of Australian first registered mortgages, negotiable certificates of deposit, term deposits, residential mortgage-backed securities and cash. All investments are domiciled in Australia.

11. Related party disclosures

(a) Responsible Entity

The Responsible Entity of the Fund is Sandhurst Trustees Limited (Sandhurst).

The controlling entity of Sandhurst is Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited (ABN 11 068 049 178).

(b) Details of Key Management Personnel

The Fund does not employ personnel in its own right. The Fund is required to have a Responsible Entity to manage the activity and strategic direction of the Fund, therefore the Directors of the Responsible Entity are deemed to be key management personnel. Directors of the Responsible Entity during or since the end of the financial year are:

Anastasios Basilios Corolis	Chair, Executive Director	(Appointed 30 October 2025)
Fiona Jane Thompson	Executive Director	(Appointed 30 October 2025)
Ali Mehfooz	Executive Director	(Appointed 30 October 2025)
Dennis Edwin Teale	Executive Director	(Appointed 30 October 2025)
Patricia Margaret Payn	Chair, Non-executive Director	(Resigned 30 October 2025)
Richard Baker	Non-executive Director	(Resigned 30 October 2025)
Alexandra Tullio	Non-executive Director	(Resigned 30 October 2025)

(c) Related party disclosures

(i) Fees

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Trustee management/administration fees paid/payable to Sandhurst Trustees Limited as the Responsible Entity in accordance with the provisions of the Fund's Constitution	30,557	22,394
As part of its asset acquisition strategy, the Fund may purchase pools of mortgages via equitable assignment mortgage loans from time to time from Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited and/or its subsidiary Rural Bank Limited. Service fees that are paid/payable to Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited for loan management services for the year ended 30 September	21	16
Loan origination management fees that are paid/payable to National Mortgage Market Corporation Limited (ABN 52 006 325 640), a wholly owned subsidiary of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited, for the year ended 30 September	366	351

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

11. Related party disclosures (continued)

(ii) Other related party disclosures

As at reporting date, the Responsible Entity held these investments in the Fund	9,638	8,532
Deposits with the Bendigo and Adelaide Bank on normal commercial terms and conditions	251,508	179,270
All related party transactions are made in arms length transactions on normal commercial terms and conditions.		

12. Auditors' remuneration

Amounts received, or due and receivable by the auditors for:

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Fees for the year due to Ernst & Young in relation to:		
- audit and review of the financial report of the Fund	<u>20</u>	<u>16</u>
- compliance plan audit	10	4

13. Contingent assets, liabilities and commitments

There are no contingent assets, liabilities or commitments as at 30 September 2025 and 30 September 2024.

14. Significant events after reporting date

Effective 30 October 2025, there were a number of changes to the STL governance structure and operating model, including a new Board and an independent Compliance Committee. Board changes include the appointment of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Ltd Executive and Senior Management as STL Board Members. An independent Compliance Committee, with the majority of members being external to the Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Group, has also been established to provide enhanced oversight and governance pursuant to s601 JA/JB of the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth).

There have been no other significant events that have occurred since reporting date which would impact on the financial position of the Fund as disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 September 2025, the results of the Statement of Comprehensive Income and Statement of Cash Flows of the Fund for the year ended on that date.

Directors' declaration

The Directors of the Responsible Entity declare that:

- (a) the financial statements and notes of the Fund are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)*, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the financial position of the Fund as at 30 September 2025 and its performance for the year ended on that date; and
 - (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the *Corporations Regulations 2001 (Cth)*;
- (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Fund will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable;
- (c) the financial statements are prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Fund's Constitution; and
- (d) the financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 2.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Responsible Entity.



Anastasios Basilios Corolis
Chair
11 December 2025



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Independent Auditor's Report to the Investors of Sandhurst Select 90 Fund

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Sandhurst Select 90 Fund (the Fund), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 September 2025, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in net assets attributable to investors and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and the declaration to investors.

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

- a. Giving a true and fair view of the Fund's financial position as at 30 September 2025 and of its financial performance for the year ended on that date; and
- b. Complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report* section of our report. We are independent of the Fund in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Information other than the financial report and auditor's report thereon

The directors of Sandhurst Trustees Limited, as the responsible entity of the Fund, are responsible for the other information. The other information is the directors' report accompanying the financial report.

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

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

If, based on the work we have performed, 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.

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Responsibilities of the directors for the financial report

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

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

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

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



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

Ernst & Young

Ernst & Young

E Reekie

Emma Reekie
Partner
Melbourne
11 December 2025

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