



Apostle Diversified Global Credit Fund

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION DOCUMENT

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IMPORTANT INFORMATION

This additional information document (**AID**) is issued by K2 Asset Management Ltd (ABN 95 085 445 094, AFSL 244393) (**K2**, the **Responsible Entity**, **RE**, or **we**). The information in this document forms part of the Product Disclosure Statement (PDS) for the Fund (dated 1 October 2024). You should consider the information in the PDS, and this AID and obtain financial advice tailored to your personal circumstances when making a decision about the Fund. The information in this AID is general information only, does not contain financial product advice and does not take account of your personal financial situation or needs.

Information in the PDS and this AID may change from time to time. Information that is not materially adverse to investors may be updated by K2 without notice. You can request a paper copy of any updated information free of charge by contacting K2 on (613) 9691 6111.

The Responsible Entity, Investment Manager, Custodian or any other person does not guarantee the performance of the Fund, the repayment of capital from the Fund or any particular rate of return.

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1 How the Apostle Diversified Global Credit Fund works (section 2 of the PDS)

This section provides additional information to the information in section 2 'How the Apostle Diversified Global Credit Fund works' of the PDS.

Additional investments (for existing investors)

Investors can add to their investment by submitting an additional application form. Before completing an additional investment form, investors should ensure they have read the PDS and AID current at the time of the investment. There is a minimum additional investment amount of \$5000.

DISPOSAL OF UNITS

Making a withdrawal

An investor wishing to make a withdrawal must complete a redemption form and submit the completed form to the Unit Registry by 2pm Australian Eastern Standard Time on a Valuation Day.

Withdrawal proceeds will be remitted by electronic transfer to the investor's designated account, normally within five Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day. The minimum withdrawal is \$5,000 (unless otherwise permitted by K2), provided a minimum balance of \$25,000 remains in the relevant Fund, otherwise only a complete withdrawal is permitted.

Short delays may occur if you redeem shortly after 31 March, 30 June, 30 September and 31 December, while distributions are being finalised. Further, there may be some circumstances where the Responsible Entity decides to put a freeze on withdrawals.

If you are an Indirect investor, you need to provide your withdrawal request directly to your IDPS Operator. The time to process a withdrawal request will depend on the particular IDPS Operator.

Completed redemption forms can be sent via post or fax to:

State Street Australia Limited
Unit Registry
Level 14, 420 George Street
Sydney NSW 2000 Australia
Fax No. +61 2 9323 6411

Withdrawal restrictions

Under the Corporations Act, you do not have a right to withdraw from the Fund if the Fund is illiquid. In such circumstances, you will only be able to withdraw your investment if the Responsible Entity makes a withdrawal offer in accordance with the Corporations Act. There is no obligation to make such offers.

The Fund will be deemed liquid if at least 80% of its assets are liquid assets (generally cash and marketable securities). In addition, we may at any time suspend consideration of withdrawal requests or defer our obligation to pay withdrawal proceeds if it is not possible, or not in the best interests of investors or former investors for us to do so, due to circumstances outside our control (such as restricted or suspended trading in a Fund asset).

Withdrawal terms

Once we receive your withdrawal request, we may act on your instruction without further enquiry if the instruction bears your account number or investor details and your (apparent) signature(s), or your authorised signatory's (apparent) signature(s). We may contact you to check your details before processing your withdrawal request but are not obliged to. This may cause a delay in finalising payment of your withdrawal money. No interest is payable for any delay in finalising payment of your withdrawal money.

We are not responsible or liable if you do not receive, or are late in receiving, any withdrawal money that is paid according to your instructions.

When you are withdrawing, you should take note of the following:

- Withdrawals will only be paid to the investor.
- We reserve the right to fully redeem your investment if, as a result of processing your request, your investment balance in the Fund falls below the minimum balance set out in the PDS.
- If we cannot satisfactorily identify you as the withdrawing investor, we may reject your withdrawal request or payment of your withdrawal proceeds will be delayed. We are not responsible for any loss you consequently suffer.
- As an investor who is withdrawing, you agree that any payment made according to instructions received by post, courier or fax, shall be a complete satisfaction of our obligations, despite any fact or circumstances such as the payment being made without your knowledge or authority.
- You agree that if the payment is made according to these terms, you, and any person claiming on your behalf, shall have no claim against us with regards to such payment.

Unit pricing (NAV per unit)

The calculation of unit prices is performed by the Fund's Administrator each Business Day. Broadly, the NAV per unit is calculated by:

1. calculating the value of all the assets of the Fund as at the relevant Business Day;
2. deducting any liabilities and fees for the Fund (including the investment management fee);
3. dividing the resulting NAV by the number of units in the Fund on issue, this amount being rounded to the nearest cent (0.5 of a cent will be rounded up).

2 Risks of managed investment schemes

This section provides additional information to the information set out in the 'Risks of Managed investment schemes' in section 4 of the PDS.

Emerging markets risk

The underlying assets of the Fund may be exposed to emerging markets. Emerging markets are more likely to experience greater volatility than markets in developed countries. Securities traded in emerging markets also have more limited liquidity when compared to investments traded in developed countries. This means that those securities may fall more sharply and rapidly than securities traded in developed countries. Further risks include differences in auditing and financial accounting standards, less regulated markets, less developed corporate laws and political risk.

Fund of funds risk

The Fund may invest into underlying funds managed by the Sub-Investment Managers. An investment of the Fund in an underlying managed fund may be affected by unexpected changes in that underlying managed fund's operations or business environment. There may also be a risk that the underlying managed fund may have its assets frozen for a period of time or that the manager of that fund suspends withdrawals. This may have an impact on your ability to withdraw from the Fund.

Operational risk

Operational risk addresses the risk of trading and back office or administration issues that may result in a loss to the Fund's portfolio. This could be the result of oversight, ineffective security processing procedures, computer system problems, cyber risk or human error. Apostle, K2 and the Sub-Investment Managers have instituted certain practices and processes within their respective operations and business administrations designed to wherever possible mitigate the operational risk consequences that arise.

Credit or default risk

Credit risk is the risk that a borrower or counterparty does not meet its principal and/or interest payment obligations as they fall due. If the credit risk increases for a borrower, due to a deterioration in their financial positions, the value of the debt instruments of the borrower may fail. There may be a number of reasons why a borrower's credit worthiness declines such as market, business or sector specific factors. In times of deteriorating economic and/or credit market conditions, lower quality credit instruments may be more volatile and price sensitive compared to higher quality credit instruments. Therefore, in times of challenging economic and/or market conditions, sub-investment grade credit instruments may carry a greater default risk due to the debt issuer's impaired ability to service the interest and repay the principal as and when it's due. The taking of security or the provision of third-party guarantees may not adequately mitigate the risk of credit loss. The Fund's investments in assets of sub-investment grade or unsecured loans will expose the Fund to

a larger amount of credit risk in comparison to a fund that solely invests in investment grade loans.

Credit rating agency risk

The Investment Manager and Sub-Investment Managers may utilise the credit ratings of the credit assets by ratings agencies in making investment decisions on behalf of the Fund. There is a risk that these agencies are mispricing the overarching risks of these assets and as a result the default risk of these credit assets are not accurately assessed and would adversely impact the value of the Fund.

Currency risk

Investing in assets denominated in a currency other than the Fund's base or reporting currency may cause the value of such investments to be affected favourably or unfavourably by fluctuations in exchange rates relative to the Australian dollar. Changes in the exchange rate between the Australian dollar and the currency of the assets held by the Fund may lead to a loss of value of the Fund's assets as expressed in Australian dollars. Currency risk is the sensitivity of the portfolio value to movement in foreign exchange rates. Where the Fund's foreign currency exposure is hedged, the hedge may not provide complete protection from adverse currency movements.

Interest rate risk

Changes in official interest rates can directly or indirectly impact (negatively or positively) on investment returns. For instance, rising interest rates can have a negative impact on the Fund's or a company's investment as increased borrowing costs may cause earnings to decline. As a result, the Unit value may fall.

Additionally, if interest is capitalised in a loan, this would affect the level of finance available and increase the overall gearing levels. It is possible that interest payments of an investment may exceed returns available from investments.

Investment Manager risk

The skill and performance of Apostle as Investment Manager and of the Sub Investment Managers can impact the Fund's investment returns. Changes in the key personnel and resources of these entities may also have an impact on the Fund. As a result, the Fund may underperform its benchmark compared to other funds with a similar investment strategy.

Liquidity risk

The Fund will be investing in illiquid assets where there can be no assurance that the Investment Manager will be able to realise the investments in a timely manner nor at a suitable price. The realisation of assets is subject to a number of factors such as general economic and market conditions as well as the investment terms

where investors have no or limited rights to withdraw from the illiquid asset. Often investors in illiquid assets will be subject to redemption offers which have no guarantees that any or a portion of the redemption request will be fulfilled. Additionally, redemptions in illiquid assets may be suspended by the respective issuers in certain circumstances. As there will be times when securities and assets cannot be readily sold, this will affect the Fund's overall liquidity. The Investment Manager is limited to a maximum of 20% of the Fund's value in illiquid assets. If the Fund becomes illiquid, withdrawals from the Fund may be suspended.

Market risk

The value of investments may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time. These fluctuations can be caused by changes in interest rates, economic cycles, investor sentiment, pandemic outbreaks, environmental issues and political, social, technological, and legal events. These changes can directly or indirectly create an environment that influences (negatively or positively) the value of investments in the Fund.

In addition, certain events often have a negative effect on the price of investments within a particular market. These events include financial crises, housing bubbles bursting and other economic, social, technological or political conditions that impact market sentiment. The duration and potential impacts of these events are highly unpredictable and may give rise to increased and or prolonged market volatility.

Selection risk

The Investment Manager or Sub-Investment Managers may make poor investment decisions resulting in sub-standard returns (for example where they invest in a security, fund or issuer that significantly underperforms). If the Investment Manager and Sub-Investment Managers make poor investment selections, poor asset allocation decisions and/or poor strategy and trade execution, this will impact the Fund.

Unlisted fund risk

Unlike listed securities and funds, unlisted funds are not traded on a market and as a result are generally not as liquid as their listed counterparts. This in turn may affect the liquidity of the Fund overall which may delay the Unit Holder's ability to withdraw from the Fund. If the unlisted fund does not offer daily pricing the Fund may not be able to accurately price the unit prices of the Fund on the Valuation Day.

Legal risk

The Fund may be affected by the actions of governments and regulatory bodies. Legislation could be imposed retrospectively or may be issued in the form of internal regulations of which the public may not be aware. Legislation (including legislation relating to tax) or regulation may be introduced that inhibits the Fund from pursuing its strategy or renders an existing strategy less profitable than anticipated. These actions may take any form and may be imposed without prior warning by any regulator. This risk is generally higher in developing countries.

Political risk

There may be high political risk in certain countries due to the fragile political environment of those countries. Political instability and/or political disturbances are more common in emerging markets than in developed nations. There may be higher economic risk from policy mistakes, as governments are less accountable than in developed nations. Examples of severe currency depreciation have also occurred in some nations.

3 How we invest your money

This section provides additional information to the information set out in the 'How we invest your money' section 5 of the PDS

Investment management

Your investment will be managed in accordance with the PDS (including this AID).

Management of the Fund's assets

As the Investment Manager of the Fund, Apostle's role is to make the investment management decisions. This may include delegation to Sub-Investment Managers which may change from time to time. Where a Sub-Investment Manager is appointed, they are required to invest under the mandate that applies to the Fund.

At the time of writing this document, Apostle has delegated authority to invest a portion of the Fund's assets to Kayne Anderson Capital Advisors L.P as a Sub-Investment Manager. Kayne Anderson is a leading alternative investment management firm focused on real estate, credit, infrastructure, energy and growth capital.

Labour standards and environmental, social and ethical considerations

The Investment Manager includes as part of its ESG investment policy for the Fund (**ESG Policy**) the aim of appointing Sub-Investment Managers who incorporate ESG considerations when selecting securities or assets for the Fund.

The following questions are part of the current due diligence process by the Investment Manager concerning the Sub-Investment Manager's ESG investment practices:

Policy

- Do you have a policy that describes your approach to identifying and managing ESG factors within the investment and portfolio management process? If so, please provide a copy.
- What, if any, plans do you have to further develop how you manage ESG factors?
- Do you commit to any international standards, industry (association) guidelines or reporting frameworks, or participate in any initiatives, that promote responsible investment practices?

Governance and Resourcing

- Describe how responsibility for (i) overseeing and (ii) implementing ESG integration is structured within your organisation. Please list the people involved and describe their role, position within the organisation and how they are qualified for the role. Describe any external resources you may use.

Pre-Investment

- How are ESG risks and/or opportunities reported to, and considered and documented by, the investment decision making body, such as the investment committee?

Portfolio Management

- If applicable, how do you assess that an issuer has adequate ESG expertise? What action do you take if you identify gaps?
- Describe the process for monitoring the ESG performance of the underlying assets and how you ensure issuers respond appropriately to material ESG incidents.
- What data do you capture (and how frequently) on ESG performance? Do you set ESG performance targets?
- Give up to three examples of how you have contributed to the good management of ESG factors and stewardship of assets in your portfolio.

Reporting

- Which channels do you use to communicate ESG information to investors, and how frequently do you do so?

- Can you provide samples of ESG disclosures? If not, please indicate whether you would consider introducing ESG reporting.
 - Is the management of ESG factors included on the agenda at investor meetings?
 - How do you disclose material ESG incidents to your investors?
- The Investment Manager expects to continue to develop its ESG due diligence process for Sub-Investment Managers over time.

During the Sub-Investment Manager selection process, and on at least an annual basis, the Investment Manager will qualitatively assess the Sub-Investment Managers' investment strategy's level of ESG integration. This is undertaken through a due diligence questionnaire that collects information on the Sub-Investment Managers' ESG considerations including their approach to labour, environmental, social and ethical considerations. In doing so the Manager acknowledges that the ability of a Sub-Investment Manager to assess these factors will vary by the type of securities or assets held and the availability of corresponding proprietary or 3rd party data to collaborate those factors. Each Sub-Investment Manager must have an ESG policy which will be considered when evaluating the overall appropriateness of the Sub-Investment Managers strategy in meeting the investment objectives of the Fund. The Investment Manager will regularly engage Sub-Investment Managers to enhance their ESG processes and reporting.

For more details on the due diligence and ongoing monitoring process please refer to the Fund's Investment Manager's ESG Policy for the Fund, which is available upon request by emailing apostleclientservice@apostlefm.com.au.

Fund performance

Up to date information on the performance of the Fund will be provided to investors by the Investment Manager reports made available on www.k2am.com.au.

Changes to investment strategy

The investment strategy and asset allocation parameters may be changed by the Responsible Entity on the advice of the Investment Manager where the Responsible Entity considers it is in the best interests of investors to do so. You will be notified of any material changes.

4 How managed investment schemes are taxed

This section provides additional information to the information set out in the 'How managed investment schemes are taxed' section 7 of the PDS.

This registered managed investment scheme does not pay tax on behalf of investors. As such you will be personally assessed for tax on any net income and capital gains generated by the scheme. In normal circumstances, you should expect that some income and/or capital gains will be generated each year. The taxation of managed investment schemes is complicated.

You are strongly advised to seek professional tax advice relevant to your own circumstances before investing in the Fund.

Foreign tax resident and reporting

Laws have been introduced in Australia to implement global standards relating to the automatic exchange of financial account information between tax authorities to ensure that everyone pays the right amount of tax. These laws are the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA), which is only for US citizens and tax residents and the Common Reporting Standards (CRS) for the tax residents of other countries. As a financial institution, K2 must identify accounts held by investors who are foreign tax residents or entities connected to foreign tax residents and report this account information to the Australian Tax Office (ATO). The ATO may then

share this information with relevant foreign tax authorities.

It is important that you provide us with information about your tax residency, the nature of your business and any beneficial owners. This will enable us to comply with our obligations under the FATCA and CRS laws. If you do not respond, we may be required to treat you as if you are a foreign tax resident, even if you are not. Penalties may apply if you deliberately or recklessly provide false or misleading information.

Attribution managed investment trust

The Fund is an Attribution Managed Investment Trust ('AMIT') and falls into the AMIT regime.

The AMIT provisions apply an attribution model whereby the Responsible Entity attributes trust components of a particular character to investors on a fair and reasonable basis consistent with the operation of the Fund's Constitution, which includes provisions in relation to AMIT. Under the AMIT rules, the following will apply:

Fair and reasonable attribution: Each year, the Fund's determined trust components of assessable income, exempt income, non-assessable non-exempt income and tax offsets (i.e. credits) will be allocated to investors on a "fair and reasonable" attribution basis, rather than being allocated proportionally based on each investor's present entitlement to the income of the Fund.

Unders or overs adjustments: Where the Fund's determined trust components for a year are revised in a subsequent year (e.g. due to actual amounts differing to the estimates of income, gains / losses or expenses), then unders and overs may arise. Unders and overs will generally be carried forward and adjusted in the year of discovery.

Cost base adjustments: Where the distribution made is less than (or more than) certain components attributed to investors, then the cost base of an investor's units may be increased (or decreased). Details of cost base adjustments will be included on an investor's annual tax statement, referred to as an AMIT Member Annual Statement ('AMMA').

Large withdrawals: In certain circumstances, gains may be attributed to a specific investor, for example, gains on disposal of assets to fund a large withdrawal being attributed to the redeeming investor.

Penalties: In certain circumstances (e.g. failure to comply with certain AMIT rules), specific penalties may be imposed on the Responsible Entity of the Fund.

The AMIT regime is intended to reduce complexity, increase certainty and reduce compliance costs for managed investment trusts and their investors. Where the Fund does not elect into the AMIT regime or has made the election but the election is not effective for the income year (e.g. the Fund does not satisfy the requirements to be a managed investment trust for the income year), the Tax Law applicable to non-AMITs should be relevant. In particular, the Fund should not generally pay tax on behalf of its investors and instead, investors should be assessed for tax on any income and capital gains generated by the Fund to which they become presently entitled.

Taxation reform

The tax information included in this PDS is based on the taxation legislation and administrative practice as at the issue date of this PDS. However, the Australian tax system is in a continuing state of reform, and based on the Government's reform agenda, this is likely to escalate rather than diminish. Any reform of a tax system creates uncertainty as to the full extent of announced reforms, or uncertainty as to the meaning of new law that is enacted pending interpretation through the judicial process. These reforms may impact on the tax position of the Fund and its investors. Accordingly, it will be necessary to closely monitor the progress of these reforms, and investors should seek their own professional advice, specific to their own circumstances, of the taxation implications of investing in the Fund.

Tax file number ('TFN') and Australian business number ('ABN')

It is not compulsory for an investor to quote their TFN or ABN. If an investor is making this investment in the course of a business or enterprise, the investor may quote an ABN instead of a TFN. Failure by an investor to quote an ABN or TFN or claim an exemption may cause the Responsible Entity to withhold tax at the top marginal rate, plus the Medicare Levy, on gross payments including distributions or attribution of income to the investor. The investor may be able to claim a credit in their tax return for any TFN or ABN tax withheld. Collection of TFNs is permitted under taxation and privacy legislation.

By quoting their TFN or ABN, the investor authorises the Responsible Entity to apply it in respect of all the investor's investments with us. If the investor does not want to quote their TFN or ABN for some investments, the Responsible Entity should be advised.

Goods and services tax ('GST')

The Fund is registered for GST. The issue or withdrawal of units in the Fund and receipt of distributions are not subject to GST.

The Fund may be required to pay GST included in management and other fees, charges, costs and expenses incurred by the Fund. However, to the extent permissible, the Responsible Entity will claim on behalf of the Fund a proportion of this GST as a Reduced Input Tax Credit ('RITC'). Unless otherwise stated, fees and charges quoted in this PDS are inclusive of GST and take into account any available RITC.

The impact of GST payments and credits will be reflected in the unit price of the Fund. Investors should seek professional advice with respect to the GST consequences arising from their investment in the Fund.

Australian taxation of Australian resident investors

Distributions

For each year of income, each Australian resident investor will be required to include within their own tax calculations and tax return filings the assessable income, exempt income, non-assessable non-exempt income and tax offsets (i.e. credits) of the Fund attributed to them by the Responsible Entity.

The tax consequences for investors in the Fund depends on the tax components of assessable income, exempt income, non-assessable non-exempt income and tax offsets (i.e. credits) attributed to them.

Investors will receive an AMMA, detailing all relevant taxation information concerning attributed amounts and cash distributions. This will include any Foreign Income Tax Offset ('FITO'), returns of capital, assessable income, and any upwards or downwards cost base adjustment in the capital gains tax cost base of their units in the Fund.

An investor may receive their share of attributed tax components of the Fund or net income in respect of distributions made during the year or where they have made a large withdrawal from the Fund. In this case their withdrawal proceeds may include their share of net income or attributed tax components of assessable income, exempt income, non-assessable non-exempt income and tax offsets (i.e. credits). In addition, because Australian investors can move into and out of the Fund at different points in time, there is the risk that taxation liabilities in respect of gains that have benefited past investors may have to be met by subsequent investors.

Foreign income

The Fund may derive foreign source income that is subject to tax overseas, for example withholding tax. Australian resident investors should include their share of both the foreign income and the amount of the foreign tax withheld in their assessable income. In such circumstances, investors may be entitled to a FITO for the foreign tax paid, against the Australian tax payable on the foreign source income. To the extent the investors do not have sufficient overall foreign source income to utilise all of the FITOs relevant to a particular year of income, the excess FITOs cannot be carried forward to a future income year.

Disposal of Units by Australian Resident Investors

If an Australian resident investor transfers or redeems their units in the Fund, this may constitute a disposal for tax purposes depending on their specific circumstances.

Where an investor holds their units in the Fund on capital account, a capital gain or loss may arise on disposal and each investor should calculate their capital gain or loss according to their own particular circumstances. As noted above, proceeds on disposal may include a component of distributable income. In calculating the taxable amount of a capital gain, a discount may be allowed where the units in the Fund have been held for 12 months or more.

Australian taxation of non-resident investors

Tax on Income

The Fund expects to derive income that may be subject to Australian withholding tax when attributed by the Responsible Entity of the Fund to non-resident investors.

Australian withholding tax may be withheld from distributions of Australian source income and gains attributed to a non-resident investor. The various components of the net income of the Fund which may be regarded as having an Australian source include Australian sourced interest, Australian sourced other gains, Australian sourced dividends and CGT taxable Australian property.

We recommend that non-resident investors seek independent tax advice before investing, taking into account their particular circumstances and the provisions of any relevant Double Taxation Agreement/ Exchange of Information Agreement ('EOI') between Australia and their country of residence.

Disposal of units by non-resident investors

Based on the Fund's investment profile, generally non-resident investors holding their units on capital account should not be subject to Australian capital gains tax on the disposal of units in the Fund unless the units were capital assets held by the investor in carrying on a business through a permanent establishment in Australia or taken to have derived Australia sourced income. Australian tax may apply in certain circumstances if the non-resident holds their units on revenue account. CGT may also apply in some cases where the Fund has a direct or indirect interest in Australian real property.

5 Additional fund information

This section provides additional information to the information set out in the PDS.

Privacy

The Australian Privacy Principles contained in the Privacy Act 1988 (Cth) ('Privacy Act') regulate the way in which we collect, use, disclose, and otherwise handle your personal information. The Responsible Entity is committed to respecting and protecting the privacy of your personal information, and our Privacy Policy details how we do this.

It is important to be aware that, in order to provide our products and services to you, it may be necessary to collect personal information about you and any other individuals associated with the product or service offering. In addition to practical reasons, this is necessary to ensure compliance with our legal and regulatory obligations (including under the Corporations Act, the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Financing Act ('AML/CTF') and taxation legislation). If you do not provide the information requested, we may not be able to process your application, administer, manage, invest, pay or transfer your investment(s).

You must therefore ensure that any personal information you provide to the Responsible Entity is true and correct in every detail. If any of this personal information (including your contact details) changes, you must promptly advise us of the changes in writing. Existing investors may also be asked to provide know your client ('KYC') documents as part of an ongoing customer due diligence/verification process to comply with AML/CTF laws.

While we will generally collect your personal information from you, your broker or adviser or the Investment Manager and Administrator directly, we may also obtain or confirm information about you from publicly available sources in order to meet regulatory obligations.

In terms of how we deal with your personal information, the Responsible Entity will use it for the purpose of providing you with our products and services and complying with regulatory obligations. We may also disclose it to other members of our corporate group, or to third parties with whom we work or engage for these same purposes. Such third parties may be situated in Australia or offshore, however we take reasonable steps to ensure that they will comply with the Privacy Act when collecting, using or handling your personal information. The Responsible Entity may be prohibited by law from informing applicants or investors that this reporting has occurred.

The types of third parties that we may disclose your information to include, but are not limited to:

- financial advisers or adviser dealer groups, their service providers and/or any joint holder of an investment;
- those providing services for administering or managing the Fund, including the Investment Manager, Custodian and Administrator, auditors, or those that provide mailing or printing services;
- our other service providers;
- regulatory bodies such as ASIC, ATO, APRA and AUSTRAC; and
- other third parties to whom you have consented to us disclosing your information to, or to whom we are required or permitted by law to disclose information..

The Responsible Entity or the Investment Manager may from time to time provide you with direct marketing and/or educational material about products and services they believe may be of interest to you. You have the right to "opt out" of such communications by contacting us using the contact details below.

In addition to the above information, K2's Privacy Policy contains further information about how we handle your personal information, and how you can access information held about you, seek a correction to that information, or make a privacy-related complaint.

Full details of K2's Privacy Policy are available at www.k2am.com.au.

The responsible entity may suspend your investment account or refuse to process a transaction

You agree that the Responsible Entity may (in their discretion) suspend, delay, cancel or refuse to process a transaction (including the issue or redemption of units), where:

- the Responsible Entity considers such action is necessary or desirable in light of its obligations under anti-money laundering or sanctions or other legal obligations;
- the Responsible Entity believes that a transaction may be fraudulent; or
- the Responsible Entity considers such action is necessary (for example to manage regulatory risk).

In these circumstances, K2, the Investment Manager, and the Unit Registry will not be liable to you for any resulting loss.

Constitution

The Constitution sets out the Responsible Entity's obligations as well as your rights as an investor. You can obtain a copy of the Constitution free of charge by contacting the Responsible Entity

The Constitution may be amended from time to time, in accordance with its terms and the law. As the Fund is registered, the Corporations Act requires investor consent (given at an investor meeting) for any alteration unless the Responsible Entity reasonably believes that the alteration will not adversely affect the rights of investors.

Your rights

Subject to the Constitution, you are generally entitled to receive a share of the Fund's distributable income, redeem units, transfer units, receive annual audited accounts and inspect the Constitution.

Your liability

Except as provided below, your liability is limited to the amount you have invested in the Fund.

You may be liable for further amounts relating to fees, taxes or costs incurred in relation to your units or where you otherwise owe the **Responsible Entity** money. These amounts may be recovered from your linked bank/credit union account (if applicable) or your investment balance. Details of your liability as an investor are further set out in the Constitution.

Termination of the fund

The Responsible Entity may resolve at any time to terminate and liquidate the Fund (if it provides Unit Holders with notice) under the Constitution and the Corporations Act. On termination and after conversion of the assets of the Fund into cash and payment of, or provision for, all costs, expenses and liabilities (actual and anticipated), net proceeds are distributed pro-rata among all Unit Holders according to the number of Units they hold in the Fund.

Financial information

Financial information about the Fund will be made available on K2's website as required by law.

Other information

The Responsible Entity will meet its continuous disclosure obligations by disclosing new material information at www.k2am.com.au.

Additional classes

The Responsible Entity may also offer other classes of units in the Fund under a separate disclosure document to other investors and may create or close different classes of units from time to time.

Units of other classes may have rights and obligations that are different to the units issued under this document. Assets and liabilities of the Fund can be attributed to different unit classes in accordance with the Constitution.

Change of details

From time to time, you may need to advise us of changes relating to your investment. You may advise us by email, fax or mail of changes relating to:

- your mailing address;
- your licensed financial adviser, if you have nominated one; or
- your election to receive distributions as cash or to reinvest them.

Consents

Apostle and SSAL have each given and, as at the date of this AID and the PDS, have not withdrawn their written consent to be named in this AID and the PDS for their respective roles for the Fund; and their written consent to the inclusion of the statements made about them

THE FUND'S SERVICE PROVIDERS

Appointment Of New Service Providers

The Responsible Entity may remove the Fund's Custodian, Administrator or Unit Registry and appoint a replacement at any time without notice to investors. Changes to a key service provider will be disclosed to investors in the Fund's periodic disclosures.

Responsibility of the Fund's Service Providers

The following service providers to the Fund are not responsible for the preparation of this PDS or for the activities of the Fund and as a result accept no responsibility for any information contained in this PDS.

The Responsible Entity of the Fund monitors the compliance of all of the following service providers with their contractual obligations through receipt of compliance certifications, performance reviews and audit activity performed by the Fund's external auditor.

The Custodian

State Street Australia Limited

State Street Australia Limited (SSAL or Custodian) has been appointed to act as the Custodian of the Fund on terms consistent with typical Australian market practice under a custody agreement. SSAL is the Australian subsidiary of a global business and is based in Sydney. It holds an Australian Financial Services Licence and is subject to ASIC regulation. As is standard practice for global investment dealings, SSAL engages third party sub-custodians around the world to transact and hold assets for the Fund.

The Administrator

State Street Australia Limited

SSAL has been appointed to act as Administrator of the Fund. K2 and SSAL have entered into an agreement for administrative services for the Fund that sets out SSAL's role as Administrator, including its rights and obligations and the limits on its liability.

Responsibilities of SSAL include:

- providing unit registry services to the Fund;
- calculating the NAV and unit price for the Fund on each Business Day;
- preparing unaudited financial statements for the Fund in accordance with international financial reporting standards; and
- providing certain other administrative services.

SSAL's obligations for the Fund are limited to the provision of services to K2, and SSAL has not undertaken any obligations to investors.

6. Definitions

AFSL means Australian Financial Services Licence.

Application Form means the application form that accompanies the PDS.

ATO means Australian Taxation Office

AUSTRAC means the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre.

Business Day means a day other than a Saturday or Sunday on which banks are open for general banking business in Sydney, NSW.

Buy/Sell Spread means the amount deducted from an investor's investment representing costs incurred in transactions.

Constitution means the constitution, or trust deed under which the Fund was established.

Corporations Act means the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth).

Custodian means State Street Australia Limited.

Distribution - the amount that is paid to Unit Holders after the end of a distribution period. This generally includes any income and realised capital gains. The distribution period for the Fund is quarterly.

ESG means environmental, social and governance.

GST means Goods and Services Tax.

IDPS means an Investor Directed Portfolio Service. An IDPS service is generally a vehicle through which an investor purchases a range of underlying investment options from numerous investment managers, with the IDPS operator providing the investor with consolidated and streamlined transaction statements and other reporting.

IDPS Operator means an entity that operates and offers an IDPS.

Indirect investor means individual(s) who invest in a Fund through an IDPS.

KYC means know your investor.

Long-Term means five (5) or more years.

Net Asset Value or NAV means the value of the assets of the Fund less the value of the liabilities of the Fund.

Privacy Policy means the policy of the Responsible Entity which governs how it manages investor privacy.

Retail Investor/Retail Client means persons or entities defined as such under the Corporations Act.

RE or Responsible Entity means K2 Asset Management Ltd, as the Responsible Entity of the Fund.

SSAL means State Street Australia Limited.

Sub-Investment Manager means a third-party investment manager employed to utilise their expertise to help identify and manage investments on behalf of the Fund via mandate or investment vehicle.

Unit Holder or investor means a holder of units in the Fund.

U.S. Person means A person classified under securities or tax law in the U.S. includes, in broad terms, the following persons:

- a) any citizen of, or natural person resident in, the U.S., its territories or possessions; or
- b) any corporation or partnership organised or incorporated under any laws of or in the U.S. or of any other jurisdiction if formed by a U.S. Person (other than by accredited investors who are not natural persons, estates or trusts) principally for the purpose of investing in securities not registered under the US Securities Act of 1933; or
- c) any agency or branch of a foreign entity located in the U.S.; or
- d) a pension plan primarily for U.S. employees of a U.S. Person; or
- e) a U.S. collective investment vehicle unless not offered to U.S. Persons; or
- f) any estate of which an executor or administrator is a U.S. Person (unless an executor or administrator of the estate who is not a U.S. Person has sole or substantial investment discretion over the assets of the estate and such estate is governed by non-U.S. law) and all the estate income is non-U.S. income not liable to U.S.

income tax; or

g) any trust of which any trustee is a U.S. Person (unless a trustee who is a professional fiduciary is a U.S. Person and a trustee who is not a U.S. Person has sole or substantial investment discretion over the assets of the trust and no beneficiary (or settlor, if the trust is revocable) of the trust is a U.S. Person); or

h) any discretionary account or similar account (other than an estate or trust) held by a dealer or other fiduciary for the benefit or account of a U.S. Person; or

i) any non-discretionary account or similar account (other than an estate or trust) held by a dealer or other fiduciary organised, incorporated or (if an individual) resident in the U.S. for the benefit or account of a U.S. Person.

Valuation Day means the Business Day on which a request is received (provided it is before 2pm on that day), or the following Business Day.

Wholesale Investor/Wholesale Client means persons or entities defined as such under the Corporations Act.