
Perpetual Loan Fund

Annual Financial Report
for the year ended 30 June 2022

ARSN 625 524 638

Perpetual Investment Management Limited
ABN 18 000 866 535 AFSL 234426

Perpetual 

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Annual Financial Report for the year ended 30 June 2022

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Directors' report

The directors of Perpetual Investment Management Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of Perpetual Limited), the Responsible Entity of Perpetual Loan Fund, present their report together with the annual financial report of Perpetual Loan Fund (the Scheme) for the year ended 30 June 2022 and the auditor's report thereon.

Responsible Entity

The Responsible Entity of Perpetual Loan Fund is Perpetual Investment Management Limited (ABN 18 000 866 535). The Responsible Entity's registered office and principal place of business is Level 18, 123 Pitt Street, Sydney, NSW 2000.

Directors

The following persons held office as directors of Perpetual Investment Management Limited during the year or since the end of the year and up to the date of this report:

A Apted (appointed 9 April 2020)
A Gazal (appointed 9 April 2020)
A Lo Proto (appointed 8 March 2022)
D Lane (appointed 20 April 2017, resigned 8 March 2022)

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Scheme is to provide investors with exposure to a diversified portfolio of predominantly loans.

The Scheme did not have any employees during the year.

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

Review and results of operations

During the year, the Scheme's assets were invested in accordance with the investment objectives and guidelines as set out in the governing documents of the Scheme and in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme's Constitution.

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

	30 June 2022	30 June 2021
Profit/(loss) (\$'000)	<u>10,334</u>	<u>14,787</u>
Distributions paid and payable (\$'000)	<u>12,045</u>	<u>9,512</u>
Distributions (cents per unit)	<u>5.73</u>	<u>5.31</u>

Interests in the Scheme

The movement in units on issue in the Scheme during the year is disclosed in note 6 to the financial statements.

The value of the Scheme's assets and liabilities is disclosed on the balance sheet and derived using the basis set out in note 2 to the financial statements.

Significant changes in state of affairs

The Responsible Entity transitioned the administration and custody services for the Scheme from RBC Investor Services Trust to State Street Australia Limited on and from 27 September 2021.

In the opinion of the directors, there were no other significant changes in the state of affairs of the Scheme that occurred during the financial year.

Directors' report (continued)

Likely developments and expected results of operations

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

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2022 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect:

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

Environmental regulation

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

Fees paid to and interests held in the Scheme by the Responsible Entity or its related parties

No fees were paid out of Scheme property to the directors of the Responsible Entity during the year.

The number of interests in the Scheme held by the Responsible Entity or its related parties as at the end of the financial year are disclosed in note 11 to the financial statements.

Indemnification and insurance of officers and auditors

No insurance premiums are paid for out of the assets of the Scheme in regards to insurance cover provided to either the officers of Perpetual Investment Management Limited or the auditor of the Scheme. So long as the officers of Perpetual Investment Management Limited act in accordance with the Scheme's Constitution and the law, the officers remain indemnified out of the assets of the Scheme against losses incurred while acting on behalf of the Scheme. The auditor of the Scheme is in no way indemnified out of the assets of the Scheme.

Rounding of amounts to the nearest thousand dollars

The Scheme is an entity of a kind referred to in *ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191*. Amounts in the directors' report and financial report have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars in accordance with the legislative instrument, unless otherwise indicated.

Directors' report (continued)

Lead auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the lead auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out on page 5.

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



Director

Sydney
21 September 2022



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

To the Directors of Perpetual Investment Management Limited as the Responsible
Entity of Perpetual Loan Fund

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the audit of Perpetual Loan Fund for the financial year ended 30 June 2022 there have been:

- i. no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- ii. no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

KPMG

Jessica Davis

Partner

Sydney

21 September 2022

Statement of comprehensive income

	Notes	30 June 2022 \$'000	30 June 2021 \$'000
Investment income			
Interest income	3	10,728	9,276
Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	4	(857)	5,371
Other income		<u>463</u>	<u>142</u>
Total net investment income/(loss)		<u>10,334</u>	<u>14,789</u>
Expenses			
Other expenses		<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>
Total expenses		<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>
Profit/(loss)		<u>10,334</u>	<u>14,787</u>
Other comprehensive income		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income		<u>10,334</u>	<u>14,787</u>

The above Statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Balance sheet

	Notes	30 June 2022 \$'000	30 June 2021 \$'000
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9(b)	54,963	17,112
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7	159,885	181,016
Receivables for securities sold		5,288	184
Receivables	8	<u>1,789</u>	<u>105</u>
Total assets		<u>221,925</u>	<u>198,417</u>
Liabilities			
Distributions payable	5	<u>2,546</u>	<u>2,617</u>
Total liabilities		<u>2,546</u>	<u>2,617</u>
Net assets attributable to unitholders - equity	6	<u>219,379</u>	<u>195,800</u>

The above Balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of changes in equity

	Notes	30 June 2022 \$'000	30 June 2021 \$'000
Total equity at the beginning of the year	6	195,800	146,487
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit/(loss)		10,334	14,787
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>10,334</u>	<u>14,787</u>
Transactions with unitholders			
Applications	6	43,174	40,846
Redemptions	6	(30,000)	(5,750)
Units issued upon reinvestment of distributions	6	12,116	8,942
Distributions to unitholders	5, 6	<u>(12,045)</u>	<u>(9,512)</u>
Total transactions with unitholders		<u>13,245</u>	<u>34,526</u>
Total equity at the end of the year	6	<u>219,379</u>	<u>195,800</u>

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

Statement of cash flows

	Notes	30 June 2022 \$'000	30 June 2021 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Interest received		9,222	9,171
Other income received		285	142
Other expenses paid		-	(2)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	9(a)	9,507	9,311
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of investments		93,489	13,319
Payments for purchase of investments		(78,319)	(41,959)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities		15,170	(28,640)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from applications by unitholders		43,174	40,846
Payments for redemptions by unitholders		(30,000)	(5,750)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from financing activities		13,174	35,096
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		37,851	15,767
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		17,112	1,345
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	9(b)	54,963	17,112

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

1 General information

This annual financial report covers Perpetual Loan Fund (the Scheme) as an individual entity. The Scheme is a registered managed investment scheme under the *Corporations Act 2001*. The Scheme was constituted on 11 April 2018. The Scheme will terminate on 9 April 2098 unless terminated earlier in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme's Constitution (as amended). The Scheme is domiciled in Australia.

The Responsible Entity of the Scheme is Perpetual Investment Management Limited. The Responsible Entity's registered office is Level 18, 123 Pitt Street, Sydney, NSW 2000.

The annual financial report was authorised for issue by the directors of the Responsible Entity on 21 September 2022. The directors of the Responsible Entity have the power to amend and reissue the annual financial report.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

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

(a) Basis of preparation

The annual financial report is a general purpose financial report which has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the *Corporations Act 2001* in Australia. The Scheme is a for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the annual financial report.

The annual financial report is prepared on the basis of fair value measurement of assets and liabilities except where otherwise stated.

Compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards

The annual financial report of the Scheme also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards and Interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Functional and presentation currency

The annual financial report is presented in Australian dollars, which is the Scheme's functional currency.

Use of estimates

Management makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Estimates and associated assumptions are reviewed regularly and are based on historical experience and various other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Where applicable to the fair value measurement, the changing market conditions impacted by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic is assessed and estimated. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The use of estimates and critical judgements in fair value measurement that can have significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is described in note 12(d).

(b) New accounting standards and interpretations

There are no new accounting standards, amendments and interpretations effective for the first time for the financial year beginning 1 July 2021 that have a material impact on the Scheme.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Financial instruments

(i) Classification

The Scheme classifies its investments based on its business model for managing those financial assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics. The Scheme's investment portfolio is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with the Scheme's documented investment strategy. The Scheme evaluates the information about its investments on a fair value basis together with other related financial information.

For debt securities, the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, however, they are neither held for collecting contractual cash flows nor held both for collecting contractual cash flows and for sale. The collection of contractual cash flows is only incidental to achieving the Scheme's business model's objective. Consequently, the debt securities are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

(ii) Recognition/derecognition

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

Investments are derecognised on the date the Scheme becomes party to the sale contractual agreement (trade date).

(iii) Measurement

At initial recognition, a financial asset or liability is measured at fair value. Transaction costs are expensed in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequently all financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value without any deduction for estimated future selling cost. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value measurement are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

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. Further details of fair value measurement are disclosed in note 12(d).

(iv) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(d) Net assets attributable to unitholders

Units are redeemable at unitholders' option when a withdrawal offer is made by the Responsible Entity, however applications and redemptions may be suspended by the Responsible Entity if it is in the best interests of the unitholders.

The units can be put back to the Scheme in accordance with the terms of the withdrawal offer made by the Responsible Entity for cash based on the redemption price, which is equal to a proportionate share of the Scheme's net assets attributable to unitholders. The units are carried at the redemption amount that is payable at the balance sheet date if the unitholders exercise their right to put the units back to the Scheme.

Under AASB 132 *Financial instruments: Presentation*, puttable financial instruments are classified as equity where certain strict criteria are met. The Scheme classifies the net assets attributable to unitholders as equity as they satisfy the following criteria:

- the puttable financial instruments entitle the holder to a pro-rata share of net assets in the event of the Scheme's liquidation;
- the puttable financial instruments are in the class of instruments that is subordinate to all other classes of instruments and the class features are identical;

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Net assets attributable to unitholders (continued)

- no contractual obligations to deliver cash or another financial asset, or to exchange financial instruments with another entity under potentially unfavourable conditions to the Scheme, and it is not a contract settled in the Scheme's own equity instrument; and
- the total expected cash flows attributable to the puttable financial instruments over the life are based substantially on the profit or loss.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank and other short term and highly liquid financial assets with a maturity period of three months or less from the date of acquisition that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(f) Receivables

Receivables include accrued income and receivables for securities sold. Amounts are generally received within 30 days of being accrued for.

These amounts are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost. At each reporting date, the Scheme shall measure the loss allowance on receivables at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. If, at the reporting date, the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Scheme shall measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month 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 a loss allowance may be required. If the credit risk increases to the point that it is considered to be credit impaired, interest income will be calculated based on the gross carrying amount adjusted for the loss allowance.

The amount of the impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss within other expenses. When a trade receivable for which an impairment allowance had been recognised becomes uncollectible in a subsequent period, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against other expenses in profit or loss.

(g) Payables

Payables include payables for securities purchased unpaid at the end of the reporting date. Amounts are generally paid within 30 days of being accrued for.

(h) Investment income

Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost is recognised using the effective interest method and includes interest from cash and cash equivalents.

Interest from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is determined based on the contractual coupon interest rate and includes interest from debt securities.

Other changes in fair value for such instruments are recorded in accordance with the accounting policies described in note 2(c).

(i) Expenses

All expenses are recognised in profit or loss on an accruals basis.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(j) Income tax

The Scheme is not subject to income tax provided the taxable income of the Scheme is attributed in full to its unitholders each financial year. Unitholders are subject to income tax at their own marginal tax rates on amounts attributable to them.

(k) Distributions

Distributions are payable as set out in the Scheme's Constitution. Such distributions are recognised as payable when they are determined by the Responsible Entity of the Scheme.

(l) Goods and Services Tax

The Goods and Services Tax (GST) is incurred on the cost of various services provided to the Scheme by third parties. The Scheme qualifies for Reduced Input Tax Credit (RITC); hence expenses have been recognised in profit or loss net of the amount of GST recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office. Payables are stated with the amount of GST included. The net amount of GST recoverable is included in receivables in the balance sheet. Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis.

3 Interest income

	30 June 2022 \$'000	30 June 2021 \$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	110	4
Debt securities	<u>10,618</u>	<u>9,272</u>
Total	<u>10,728</u>	<u>9,276</u>

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

Net gains/(losses) arising from changes in the fair value measurement comprise:

	30 June 2022 \$'000	30 June 2021 \$'000
Net unrealised gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	(2,104)	5,363
Net realised gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	<u>1,247</u>	<u>8</u>
Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	<u>(857)</u>	<u>5,371</u>

5 Distributions to unitholders

The distributions for the year were as follows:

	30 June 2022 \$'000	30 June 2022 CPU	30 June 2021 \$'000	30 June 2021 CPU
Distributions paid - September	3,739	1.87	2,386	1.39
Distributions paid - December	2,466	1.17	2,200	1.26
Distributions paid - March	3,294	1.49	2,309	1.27
Distributions payable - June	<u>2,546</u>	<u>1.20</u>	<u>2,617</u>	<u>1.39</u>
Total distributions	<u>12,045</u>		<u>9,512</u>	

6 Net assets attributable to unitholders

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

	30 June 2022 Units'000	30 June 2021 Units'000	30 June 2022 \$'000	30 June 2021 \$'000
Opening balance	188,712	145,554	195,800	146,487
Applications	41,363	39,944	43,174	40,846
Redemptions	(28,823)	(5,548)	(30,000)	(5,750)
Units issued upon reinvestment of distributions	11,688	8,762	12,116	8,942
Distributions to unitholders	-	-	(12,045)	(9,512)
Profit/(loss)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,334</u>	<u>14,787</u>
Closing balance	<u>212,940</u>	<u>188,712</u>	<u>219,379</u>	<u>195,800</u>

As stipulated within the Scheme's Constitution, each unit represents a right to an individual unit in the Scheme and does not extend to a right to the underlying assets of the Scheme. There are no separate classes of units and each unit has the same right attaching to it as all other units of the Scheme.

Capital risk management

The Scheme considers its net assets attributable to unitholders as capital. The amount of net assets attributable to unitholders can change significantly on a daily basis as the Scheme is subject to daily applications at the discretion of unitholders. Units are redeemable at unitholders' option when a withdrawal offer is made by the Responsible Entity.

Applications and redemptions offer are reviewed relative to the liquidity of the Scheme's underlying assets by the Responsible Entity. Under the terms of the Scheme's Constitution, the Responsible Entity has the discretion to reject an application and to defer or adjust a redemption if the exercise of such discretion is in the best interests of unitholders.

7 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	30 June 2022 \$'000	30 June 2021 \$'000
Debt securities	<u>159,885</u>	<u>181,016</u>
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	<u>159,885</u>	<u>181,016</u>

8 Receivables

	30 June 2022 \$'000	30 June 2021 \$'000
Interest receivable	1,611	105
Other receivables	<u>178</u>	<u>-</u>
Total receivables	<u>1,789</u>	<u>105</u>

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

	30 June 2022 \$'000	30 June 2021 \$'000
(a) Reconciliation of profit/(loss) to net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities		
Profit/(loss)	10,334	14,787
(Increase)/decrease in interest receivable	(1,506)	(105)
(Increase)/decrease in other receivables	(178)	-
Net (gains)/losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	<u>857</u>	<u>(5,371)</u>
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	<u>9,507</u>	<u>9,311</u>
(b) Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at the end of the year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to the balance sheet as follows:		
Cash at bank	<u>54,963</u>	<u>17,112</u>
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>54,963</u>	<u>17,112</u>
(c) Non-cash financing activities		
During the year, the following distribution payments were satisfied by the issue of units under the distribution reinvestment plan		
	<u>12,116</u>	<u>8,942</u>

10 Remuneration of auditors

	30 June 2022 \$	30 June 2021 \$
Amount received or due and receivable by KPMG:		
Audit of financial statements	21,874	21,572
Other regulatory assurance services	<u>4,123</u>	<u>3,976</u>
Total	<u>25,997</u>	<u>25,548</u>

Audit fees were paid or payable by the Responsible Entity.

11 Related party transactions

Responsible Entity

The Responsible Entity of Perpetual Loan Fund is Perpetual Investment Management Limited (ABN 18 000 866 535), a wholly owned subsidiary of Perpetual Limited (ACN 000 431 827).

The Scheme does not employ personnel in its own right. However, it is required to have an incorporated Responsible Entity to manage the activities of the Scheme and this is considered the key management personnel.

Key management personnel

(a) Directors

The directors of Perpetual Investment Management Limited during the financial year or since the end of the year and up to the date of this report were as follows:

A Apted (appointed 9 April 2020)

A Gazal (appointed 9 April 2020)

A Lo Proto (appointed 8 March 2022)

D Lane (appointed 20 April 2017, resigned 8 March 2022)

(b) Other key management personnel

There were no other persons with responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Scheme, directly or indirectly, during or since the end of the financial year.

Key management personnel unitholdings

From time to time directors of the Responsible Entity, or their related entities, may invest in or withdraw from the Scheme. These investments or withdrawals are on the same terms and conditions as those entered into by other unitholders of the Scheme.

No key management personnel of the Responsible Entity held units in the Scheme as at 30 June 2022.

Transactions with key management personnel

Key management personnel services are provided by Perpetual Investment Management Limited. There is no separate charge for these services. There was no compensation paid directly by the Scheme to any of the key management personnel during the year.

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

11 Related party transactions (continued)

Related party unitholdings

Parties related to the Scheme (including the Responsible Entity, its related parties and other schemes managed by the Responsible Entity) held units in the Scheme as follows:

30 June 2022	Number of units held '000	Interest held %	Number of units acquired '000	Number of units disposed '000	Distributions paid/payable \$'000
Perpetual Credit Income Fund	16,193	7.6	4,505	-	849
Perpetual Credit Income Trust	170,274	80.0	42,720	-	8,890
Perpetual Diversified Income Fund	15,942	7.5	4,980	20,179	1,558
Perpetual Pure Credit Alpha Fund	10,531	4.9	845	8,644	748
30 June 2021	Number of units held '000	Interest held %	Number of units acquired '000	Number of units disposed '000	Distributions paid/payable \$'000
Perpetual Credit Income Fund	11,688	6.2	641	1,850	633
Perpetual Credit Income Trust	127,554	67.6	45,467	-	6,254
Perpetual Diversified Income Fund	31,141	16.5	1,623	1,849	1,646
Perpetual Pure Credit Alpha Fund	18,330	9.7	976	1,849	979

12 Financial risk management

The Scheme's investing activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

A risk management framework has been established by the Responsible Entity of the Scheme to monitor the Scheme's compliance with its governing documents and to minimise risks in its investment activities. This framework incorporates a regular assessment process to ensure procedures and controls adequately manage the investment activities. The Scheme is permitted to use derivative products. However, the use of derivatives must be consistent with the investment strategy and restrictions specified in the Scheme's governing documents.

All investments securities present a risk of loss of capital. The maximum loss of capital on debt securities is limited to the fair values of those positions.

The Scheme's asset managers aim to manage these risks through the use of consistent and carefully considered investment strategy and guidelines specifically tailored for the Scheme's investment objectives. Risk management techniques are used in the selection of investments. These include periodic stress testing for debt securities. Asset managers will only purchase securities (including derivatives) which meet the prescribed investment criteria. Risk may also be reduced by diversifying investments across several asset managers, markets, regions or different asset classes and counterparties.

The Scheme uses different methods to measure different types of risks to which it is exposed. These methods include Value at Risk ("VaR") analysis in the case of market risk and credit ratings analysis for credit risk.

12 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Market risk

(i) Currency risk

Currency risk arises as the fair value or future cash flows of monetary securities denominated in foreign currency will fluctuate due to changes in exchange rates. The currency risk relating to non-monetary assets and liabilities is a component of price risk not currency risk. However, management monitors the exposures on all foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities.

The Scheme did not have any significant direct exposure to currency risk at the reporting date.

Currency risk is managed as part of price risk and measured using VaR analysis.

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Scheme is exposed to cash flow interest rate risk on financial instruments with floating interest rates. Financial instruments with fixed interest rates expose the Scheme to fair value interest rate risk.

The following table summarises the Scheme's exposure to interest rate risk:

	Floating interest rate \$'000	Fixed interest rate \$'000	Non-interest bearing \$'000	Total \$'000
30 June 2022				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	54,963	-	-	54,963
Debt securities	159,885	-	-	159,885
	Floating interest rate \$'000	Fixed interest rate \$'000	Non-interest bearing \$'000	Total \$'000
30 June 2021				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	17,112	-	-	17,112
Debt securities	181,016	-	-	181,016

Interest rate risk is managed as part of price risk and measured using VaR analysis.

(iii) Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual instruments or factors affecting all instruments in the market.

The asset manager uses a number of quantitative techniques to assess the impact of market risk including credit events, changes in interest rates, credit spreads and recovery values on the Scheme's investment portfolio.

The asset manager calculates VaR as an indicator of the sensitivity of the Scheme's investment portfolio valuation to changes in market prices and rates. VaR is a statistical framework that supports the quantification of market risk within a portfolio at a specified confidence interval over a defined holding period. VaR seeks to quantify the expected dollar losses that may result from the interactive behaviour of all material market prices, spreads, volatilities, and rates based on the historically observed relationships between these markets. The VaR measure is limited by its assumptions.

The VaR measure for the Scheme is estimated using a confidence level of 95%, of the potential portfolio losses, if the current market risk positions were to be held unchanged for 21 days.

12 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Market risk (continued)

(iii) Price risk (continued)

In estimating VaR, the asset manager makes certain assumptions in relation to expected returns, correlations volatilities, future prices, yields and other micro and macroeconomic variables. These assumptions are often based on historically observed relationships or subjective assessments. The actual outcome may differ materially from the estimate.

	30 June 2022		30 June 2021*	
	VaR \$'000	% of Net Assets	VaR \$'000	% of Net Assets
Perpetual Loan Fund	2,454	1.12	3,355	1.71

*The Scheme used sensitivity analysis to measure the sensitivity of the Scheme's investment portfolio to market risk in prior year. The comparative figures have been updated with VaR analysis to align with current year analysis.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts when they fall due. The main concentration of counterparty credit risk, to which the Scheme is exposed to, arises predominantly from the Scheme's investments in debt securities. The Scheme is also exposed to counterparty credit risk on cash and cash equivalents and receivables for securities sold. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amount of the financial assets. None of these assets are impaired nor past due but not impaired.

The Scheme determines credit risk and measures expected credit losses for financial assets measured at amortised cost using probability of default, exposure at default and loss given default. Management considers relevant, historical analysis and forward looking information in determining any expected credit loss. At the reporting date, all receivables and cash and cash equivalents are held with approved counterparties and are either callable on demand or due within 30 days. Management considers the probability of default to be low, as a result, no loss allowance has been recognised based on 12-month expected credit losses as any such impairment would be wholly insignificant to the Scheme.

(i) Debt securities

Investment management processes include the consideration of counterparty risk. The asset managers may refer to the credit ratings issued by rating agencies to assess the creditworthiness of counterparties. The asset managers consider (among other things) branding, stability and security marketability of counterparties and consistently monitor exposure through electronic systems.

The asset managers monitor the credit ratings of debt securities on a regular basis.

The table below sets out the analysis of debt securities by credit ratings as issued by Standard & Poor's or other rating agencies:

30 June 2022	AAA to AA- \$'000	A+ to A- \$'000	BBB+ to BBB- \$'000	BB+ to B- \$'000	NON- RATED \$'000	Total \$'000
Debt securities	-	-	-	43,544	116,341	159,885
	-	-	-	43,544	116,341	159,885
30 June 2021	AAA to AA- \$'000	A+ to A- \$'000	BBB+ to BBB- \$'000	BB+ to B- \$'000	NON- RATED \$'000	Total \$'000
Debt securities	-	-	-	42,089	138,927	181,016
	-	-	-	42,089	138,927	181,016

12 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(ii) Cash and cash equivalents

The exposure to credit risk for cash and cash equivalents is low as all counterparties have a high grade credit rating.

(iii) Receivables for securities sold

All transactions in debt securities are settled/paid for upon delivery using approved brokers. The risk of default is considered low, as delivery of securities sold is only made once the broker has received payment from the counterparty. Payments on securities acquired are only made after the broker has received the securities. The trade will fail if either party fails to meet its obligations.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Scheme will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

In order to manage the Scheme's overall liquidity, asset managers will only purchase securities (including derivatives) which meet the Scheme's investment criteria, including the assessment of saleability in different market conditions. The Scheme's investment strategy generally defines a minimum liquidity level for the Scheme which is monitored regularly.

The following tables summarise the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including interest payments where applicable:

30 June 2022	Carrying amount \$'000	At call \$'000	Contractual cash flows		
			less than 6 months \$'000	6-12 months \$'000	more than 12 months \$'000
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Distributions payable	2,546	-	2,546	-	-
Total	2,546	-	2,546	-	-

30 June 2021	Carrying amount \$'000	At call \$'000	Contractual cash flows		
			less than 6 months \$'000	6-12 months \$'000	more than 12 months \$'000
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Distributions payable	2,617	-	2,617	-	-
Total	2,617	-	2,617	-	-

12 Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Fair value measurement

The Scheme classifies fair value measurement of its financial assets and liabilities using a fair value hierarchy model that reflects the subjectivity of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1);
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (level 2); and
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (level 3).

(i) Fair value in an active market (level 1)

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

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

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

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

Valuation models use observable data to the extent practicable. However, areas such as credit risk (both own and counterparty), volatilities and correlations require management to make estimates. Changes in the assumptions for these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. The output of a model is always an estimate or approximation of a value that cannot be determined with certainty, and valuation techniques employed may not fully reflect all factors relevant to the positions held.

Debt securities are generally valued using broker quotes. Where discounted cash flow techniques are used, estimated future cash flows are based on management's best estimates and the discount rate used is a market rate at the end of the reporting period applicable for an instrument with similar terms and conditions. Management monitored credit spreads closely and conducted regular review to ensure any estimates and assumptions used in the valuation model remained appropriate.

The Scheme did not hold any financial instruments with fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (level 3) at 30 June 2022 and 30 Jun 2021.

The following tables present the Scheme's financial assets and liabilities (by class) measured at fair value according to the fair value hierarchy levels:

30 June 2022	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Debt securities	-	159,885	-	159,885
Total	-	159,885	-	159,885

12 Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Fair value measurement (continued)

30 June 2021	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Debt securities	-	181,016	-	181,016
Total	-	181,016	-	181,016

(iii) Transfers between levels

The Scheme's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels at the end of the reporting period.

There were no transfers between levels for the years ended 30 June 2022 and 30 June 2021.

13 Events occurring after the reporting period

No significant events have occurred since the reporting date which would have an impact on the financial position of the Scheme disclosed in the balance sheet as at 30 June 2022 or on the results and cash flows of the Scheme for the year ended on that date.

14 Contingent assets, liabilities and commitments

There were no outstanding contingent assets, liabilities or commitments as at 30 June 2022 and 30 June 2021.

Directors' declaration

In the opinion of the directors of Perpetual Investment Management Limited, the Responsible Entity of Perpetual Loan Fund:

- (a) the financial statements and notes, set out on page 6 to 22, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - (i) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and
 - (ii) giving a true and fair view of the Scheme's financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date;
- (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Scheme will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and
- (c) note 2(a) confirms that the financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards and Interpretations as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

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



Director

Sydney
21 September 2022



Independent Auditor's Report

To the unitholders of Perpetual Loan Fund

Opinion

We have audited the **Financial Report** of Perpetual Loan Fund (the Scheme).

In our opinion, the accompanying **Financial Report** of the Perpetual Loan Fund is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- giving a true and fair view of the Scheme's financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended on that date; and
- complying with *Australian Accounting Standards* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

The **Financial Report** comprises:

- Balance sheet as at 30 June 2022
- Statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- Statement of changes in equity, and Statement of cash flows for the year then ended;
- Notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies; and
- Directors' Declaration.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with *Australian Auditing Standards*. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report* section of our report.

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

Other Information

Other Information is financial and non-financial information in Perpetual Loan Fund's annual reporting which is provided in addition to the Financial Report and the Auditor's Report. The Directors of Perpetual Investment Management Limited (the Responsible Entity) are responsible for the Other Information.

Our opinion on the Financial Report does not cover the Other Information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Report, our responsibility is to read the Other Information. In doing so, we consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Report or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We are required to report if we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Other Information, and based on the work we have performed on the Other Information that we obtained prior to the date of this Auditor's Report we have nothing to report.



Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The Directors of Perpetual Investment Management Limited (the Responsible Entity) are responsible for:

- preparing the Financial Report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with *Australian Accounting Standards* and the *Corporations Act 2001*;
- implementing necessary internal control to enable the preparation of a Financial Report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- assessing the Scheme's ability to continue as a going concern and whether the use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate. This includes disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Scheme or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report

Our objective is:

- to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- to issue an Auditor's Report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with *Australian Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. They are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the Financial Report.

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

KPMG

Jessica Davis

Partner

Sydney

21 September 2022

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