

# Franklin K2 Athena Fund

## Product Disclosure Statement

Issued by Franklin Templeton Australia Limited ("Franklin Templeton Australia") ABN 76 004 835 849 AFSL No. 240 827, a subsidiary of Franklin Resources, Inc operating as Franklin Templeton.

Franklin K2 Athena Fund

ARSN 664 862 819

APIR SSB0495AU

Information in this PDS was correct at the date of printing and is subject to change, including changes to the Fund's investment guidelines, processes, fees, expenses and other material matters. **Information in this PDS is subject to change from time to time. Where the change is not considered materially adverse to investors, the information may be updated on the Franklin Templeton Australia website ([franklintempleton.com.au](http://franklintempleton.com.au))** or contact us. A paper copy of updated information will be provided to Unit holders on request for no charge. For material changes, a new or supplementary PDS may be issued and Unit holders notified as required by the Corporations Act. Updates should be read in conjunction with the latest PDS. A copy of the Constitution of the Fund is also available on request.

03 April 2023

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## 1 Important Information

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Franklin Templeton Australia Limited (ABN 76 004 835 849, AFSL 240827) (“Franklin Templeton Australia”), the “Responsible Entity” for the Franklin K2 Athena Fund (ARSN 664 862 819) (the “Fund”), has prepared this Product Disclosure Statement (“PDS”).

The information contained in this PDS is general information only and does not take into account your individual financial objectives, situation or needs. Investments are subject to risks, some of which are outlined in this PDS. Franklin Templeton Australia does not guarantee any profit or recovery of capital from an investment in the Fund. Investors should note that an investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial portion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors. The Fund could be a suitable investment for investors seeking total return over the long term through income and capital appreciation and who are willing to accept fluctuations (sometimes significant) in the Net Asset Value per “Unit” of the Fund during the short term. It is important that you understand and accept the risks before you invest and you should seek professional financial advice prior to making an investment decision. To obtain advice or more information about the products offered in this PDS you should speak to an Australian financial services licensee or an authorised representative.

Franklin Templeton Australia issues Units in the Fund on the terms and conditions described in this PDS, the “**Constitution**” of the Fund and the “**Corporations Act**”. Unit holders are bound by the Constitution of the Fund. Units in the Fund are only available to investors that receive this PDS (electronically or otherwise) in Australia. Investors should not rely on information about the Fund that is not contained in this PDS or the Constitution of the Fund.

In this PDS, all fees and costs are expressed in Australian dollars inclusive of GST less any “**Reduced Input Tax Credits**” (“RITCs”). A reference to a “Business Day” refers to a day on which banks are open for business in Melbourne, Australia and Luxembourg. References to “you” or “your” refers to you as the reader of the PDS and “we” and “our” refers to Franklin Templeton Australia.

All terms in “**bold**” are defined terms in the glossary.

### Use of this PDS

The investments offered in this PDS are available only to persons receiving this PDS (electronically or in hard copy) within Australia. Applications from outside Australia will not be accepted. Nothing in this PDS should be taken to mean that Franklin Templeton Australia or any of its related parties is bound to accept an application for membership.

This PDS is available for those investors wishing to access the Fund via an Investor Directed Portfolio Service (“**IDPS**”) or Master Trust. When investing in the Fund via an IDPS or Master Trust, the operator of the IDPS or the trustee of the Master Trust acquires the rights of a Unit holder in the Fund. In this case, your rights and liabilities will be governed by the terms and conditions of the relevant IDPS offer document or Master Trust PDS, which you must read carefully prior to directing the relevant operator or trustee to invest in the Fund. For more information, please refer to [Section 12.6](#).

### Target Market Determination

Franklin Templeton Australia has issued a target market determination (TMD) which includes a description of the class of investors for whom the Fund and its key features may be consistent with their likely objectives, financial situation and needs. A copy of the Fund’s TMD is available on Franklin Templeton Australia’s website at [www.franklintempleton.com.au](http://www.franklintempleton.com.au).

## 2 Fund at a glance

Further detail about the Fund can be found in Sections 4, 5 and 6. You should read the whole PDS and seek any advice you need before deciding to invest.

<b>Fund details</b>	
Name of the Fund	Franklin K2 Athena Fund
ARSN	664 862 819
APIR	SSB0495AU
Investment objective	The Fund seeks to achieve long-term capital appreciation with lower volatility relative to the broader equity markets and substantially less correlation to traditional asset classes over a full market cycle by pursuing various risk premia strategies, which seek to profit from persistent behavioural and/or structural anomalies or other factors.
Performance benchmark	The Bloomberg AusBond Bank Bill Index is used for performance comparison only. The Fund is managed in a manner that is benchmark-unaware.
Investments held	We aim to achieve the Fund's investment objective by investing in the Australian Dollar Hedged Share Class of the Franklin Templeton Alternative Funds Sub-Fund, the Franklin K2 Athena Risk Premia UCITS Fund, ISIN LU2577791812 (" <b>Underlying Fund</b> "). The Fund may also hold up to 5% in cash.
Recommended investment timeframe	The minimum suggested timeframe for investment is five years.
Minimum initial investment	\$25,000
Minimum additional investments	\$5,000
Risk of the Fund	Based on the " <b>standard risk measure</b> ", the investment risk level of the Fund is Medium to High.  When considered together with the use of derivatives, leverage and short-selling, the Responsible Entity believes that the Fund is more suitable for investors with higher tolerances to risk.
Unit Pricing frequency	Daily
Application and Redemptions (Withdrawals) from the Fund	The Fund will usually accept applications and withdrawals daily on any Business Day when banks are open in Melbourne. Withdrawals will generally be paid within 5 Business Days. The deadline for receipt of an application or redemption request is 12 noon (Australian Eastern Standard Time) on each Business Day.
Management Fees and Costs <sup>1</sup>	0.80% p.a.
Distribution frequency	Semi-annually (as at each 31 December and 30 June)
Currency denomination	The Fund invests in the Australian dollar share class of the Underlying Fund.
How risks are managed	The Underlying Fund is managed in accordance with certain investment guidelines outlined in <a href="#">Section 6.6</a> .

<sup>1</sup> See [Section 8](#) for additional Fees and costs information

## 3 About us

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### Franklin Templeton Australia – Responsible Entity

Franklin Templeton Australia is the Responsible Entity for this fund. Franklin Templeton Australia is part of Franklin Resources, Inc. group operating as Franklin Templeton. The Responsible Entity is solely responsible for the management of the Fund, which includes day-to-day administration and making investment decisions. Franklin Templeton Australia has delegated the management of the assets of the Fund to K2/D&S Management Co., L.L.C. (“K2 Advisors”; “K2”), see below for further details.

### Franklin Resources, Inc

Franklin Resources, Inc. [NYSE:BEN] is a global investment management organisation with subsidiaries operating as Franklin Templeton and serving clients in over 165 countries. Franklin Templeton’s mission is to help clients achieve better outcomes through investment management expertise, wealth management and technology solutions. Through its specialist investment managers, the company brings extensive capabilities in equity, fixed income, multi-asset solutions and alternatives. With offices in more than 30 countries and approximately 1,300 investment professionals, the California-based company has over 75 years of investment experience and over AUD \$2.0 trillion in assets under management as of 31 December 2022. Through specialised teams, Franklin Templeton has deep expertise across all asset classes, including equity, fixed income, alternatives and multi-asset investment options. This includes a group of world-renowned specialist investment managers such as Martin Currie, Western Asset and Brandywine Global. For more information, please visit [www.franklintempleton.com.au](http://www.franklintempleton.com.au).

### Franklin Templeton Alternative Funds

Franklin Templeton Alternative Funds (“Company”) is a “*Société d’investissement à capital variable*”, or “SICAV”, an investment company with variable capital under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg as a *société anonyme* and qualifies as a *société d’investissement à capital variable* (“SICAV”). The Company is registered on the official list of undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities pursuant to Part I of the Luxembourg law of 17 December 2010 relating to undertakings for collective investment, as may be amended from time to time (the “Law of 17 December 2010”). The Company qualifies as an Undertaking for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities (“UCITS”) under Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009, as amended.

Franklin K2 Athena Risk Premia UCITS Fund (“Underlying Fund”) is a sub-fund of the Company. The prospectus for the Underlying Fund, including any supplemental prospectus (the “Underlying Fund Prospectus”), issued by the Company can be made available to you upon request to Franklin Templeton Australia.

### K2/D&S Management Co., L.L.C.

Franklin Templeton Australia has delegated the management of the assets of the Fund to K2 Advisors, a global multi-billion-dollar investment manager within the Franklin Templeton group of companies with experience covering all aspects of hedge fund and liquid alternatives investing.

Founded in 1994, K2 Advisors has a track record of more than 25 years of investing in hedged solutions, including direct systematic strategies, to generate custom outcomes that seek to provide positive asymmetric returns independent of economic conditions.

K2 Advisors applies high standards for transparency, liquidity, and control in the hedge fund industry. Proprietary analysis and risk-modelling tools blend the art and science of manager research with asset allocation.

K2 Advisors’ management team and investment staff have extensive trading, investing and risk management backgrounds. This experience is coupled with long-standing relationships in the hedge fund industry and an investment philosophy based on measuring, monitoring, and managing risk while seeking to generate returns independent of economic conditions.

### How to contact Franklin Templeton Australia

Please contact Franklin Templeton Australia if you require further information or if you have any questions regarding this PDS.

**Free call** 1800 673 776

#### **Mail**

Franklin Templeton Australia

Level 47, 120 Collins Street

Melbourne VIC 3000

[www.franklintempleton.com.au](http://www.franklintempleton.com.au)

**Email**

[auclientadmin@franklintempleton.com](mailto:auclientadmin@franklintempleton.com)

## 4 ASIC Benchmarks and Disclosure Principles

The Australian Securities & Investments Commission (“ASIC”) has developed a number of benchmarks and disclosure principles designed to assist investors in making a decision whether to invest in the Fund.

The table below summarises the operation of the Fund against the prescribed benchmarks provided in ASIC’s Regulatory Guide 240. A copy of ASIC Regulatory Guide 240 dated 6 October 2022 (as may be amended, supplemented or replaced from time to time) is available from [www.asic.gov.au](http://www.asic.gov.au).

### 4.1 Disclosure Benchmark 1: Valuation of assets

Benchmark	Description	For additional information please refer to:
Valuation of assets	This benchmark addresses whether valuations of the hedge fund’s non-exchange traded assets are provided by an independent administrator or an independent valuation service provider.	<a href="#">Section 5.2</a> of this PDS

The Fund meets the ASIC benchmark on valuation of assets.

J.P. Morgan SE (Luxembourg Branch), in its capacity as the administrator of the Underlying Fund provides pricing of the assets of the Underlying Fund on a daily basis.

J.P. Morgan Chase Bank, N.A. (Sydney branch) (ABN 43 074 112 011) (“JPM Australia”) provides custody and administration services to the Fund.

J.P. Morgan SE (Luxembourg Branch) and JPM Australia are independent of Franklin Templeton Australia.

### 4.2 Disclosure Benchmark 2: Periodic reporting

Benchmark	Description	For additional information please refer to:
Periodic reporting	This benchmark addresses whether the responsible entity of the Fund provides periodic disclosure of certain key information on an annual and monthly basis.	<a href="#">Section 12.4</a> of this PDS

The Fund meets the ASIC benchmark on periodic reporting.

The following information will be provided for the Fund. Where required, the information may also be provided for the Underlying Fund:

#### Monthly Reporting

On a monthly basis the following information will be made available on our website at [www.franklintempleton.com.au](http://www.franklintempleton.com.au):

- Current total net asset value of the Fund and the redemption value of a unit;
- Changes to key service providers (if any), including any change in related party status;
- For each of the following matters since the last report on those matters:
  - Net return on the Fund’s assets after fees, costs and taxes;
  - Any material change to the Fund’s risk profile or investment strategy; and
  - Any changes in individuals playing a key role in investment decisions for the Fund.

#### Annual Reporting

As soon as practicable after the end of the financial year, we will provide the following:

- Actual allocation to each asset type;
- Liquidity profile of the Fund’s assets;

- Maturity profile of the Fund's liabilities;
- Leverage ratio as at the end of the period;
- Derivative counterparties engaged;
- Monthly or annual investment returns since inception;
- Changes to key service providers and their related party status.
- In addition, we will provide you with:
  - Account balance and transaction information as at the end of the reporting period;
  - Distribution information; and
  - Annual periodic and tax statements as required by the Corporations Act.

Additionally, audited financial statements of the Fund will be made available to investors online at [www.franklintempleton.com.au](http://www.franklintempleton.com.au). These financial statements are issued annually for each year ending 30 June. They will be prepared in accordance with Accounting Standards applicable to general financial statements in Australia to the extent that the Fund is required to comply with those standards by the Corporations Act or under the Constitution.

#### Ongoing availability

The latest periodic report is available free of charge at Franklin Templeton Australia's website ([www.franklintempleton.com.au](http://www.franklintempleton.com.au)) or upon request from Client Services (refer to [Section 12.11](#) for contact details).

### 4.3 Disclosure Principles

Each disclosure principle identifies a key area that ASIC considers investors should understand before making a decision to invest in the Fund. Further information can be found within the referenced sections of this PDS. You should read the whole PDS and seek any advice you need before deciding to invest.

Words in "**bold**" are defined in [Section 13](#) - Glossary of Important Terms.

Disclosure Principle	Summary	For additional information please refer to:
1. <a href="#">Investment strategy</a>	<p>The Fund accesses its investment strategy through investment in the Underlying Fund.</p> <p>The Underlying Fund aims to increase the value of its investments with lower volatility relative to broader equity markets and less correlation to traditional asset classes over the medium to long term. References in this PDS to investments, objectives, and risks of the Fund also refer to those of the Underlying Fund.</p> <p>The Underlying Fund pursues an actively managed investment strategy and invests mainly in risk premia strategies developed by K2 which are systematic trading strategies based on quantitative analysis of price and fundamental data, through the use of internal or external algorithms. Exposure to these risk premia strategies are primarily implemented via the use of derivatives.</p>	<a href="#">Section 6</a> of this PDS
2. <a href="#">Investment manager</a>	<p>Franklin Templeton Australia has delegated the management of the assets of the Fund to K2 Advisors ("Investment Manager").</p> <p>Franklin Templeton Alternative Funds has delegated the management of the assets of the Underlying Fund to K2 Advisors.</p> <p>Paul Fraynt of K2 Advisors is the portfolio manager of both the Fund and the Underlying Fund.</p>	<a href="#">Section 5.3</a> of this PDS



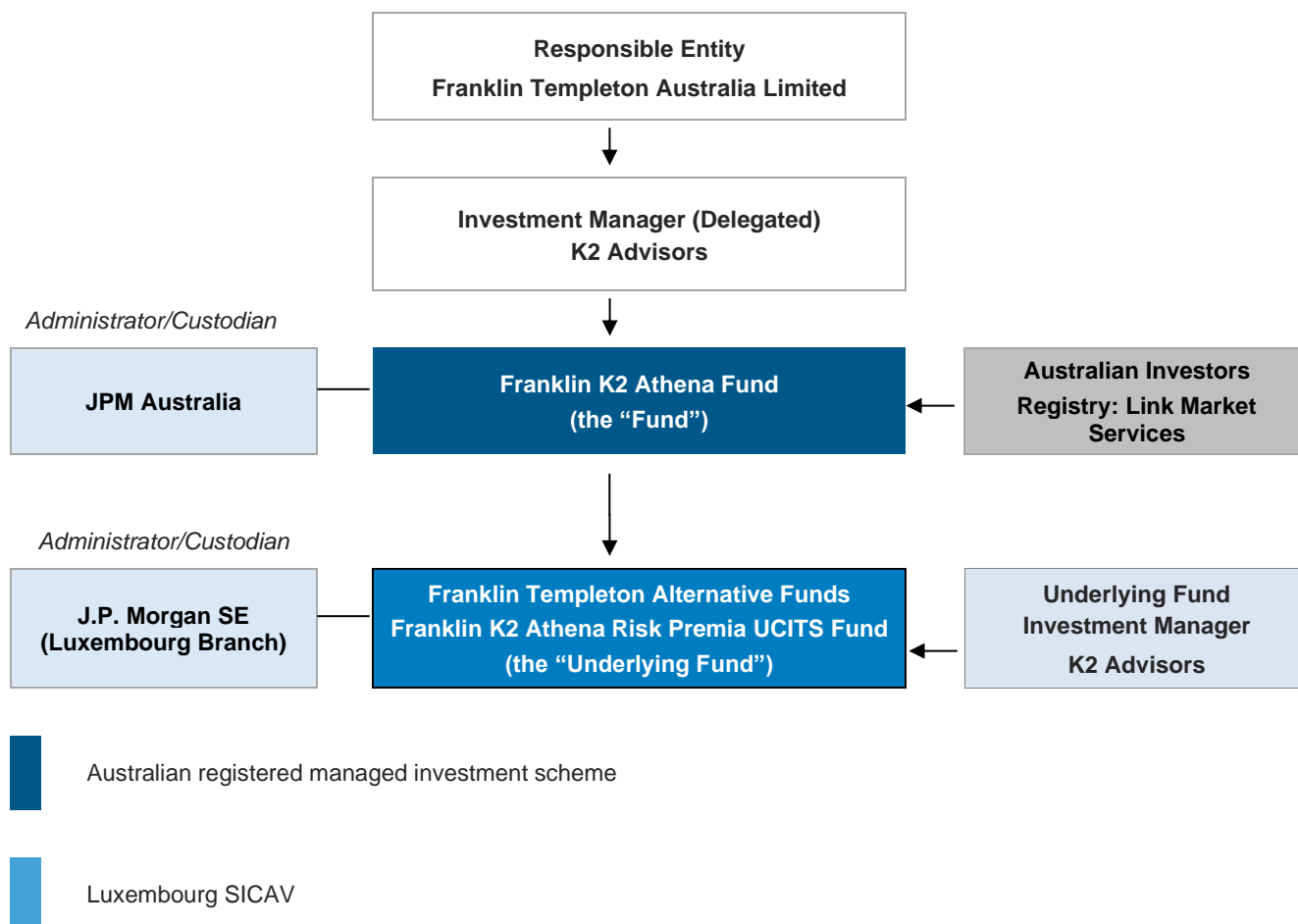
<p><b>3. Fund structure</b></p>	<p>The Fund is a managed investment scheme registered in Australia. Franklin Templeton Australia is the Responsible Entity of, and issuer of units in, the Fund. Franklin Templeton Australia is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Fund and has appointed key service providers who are involved in the Fund's ongoing operation.</p> <p>The Fund invests in the Underlying Fund, which is a daily-priced open-ended UCITS. The Underlying Fund is a sub-fund of Franklin Templeton Alternative Funds (the "Company"). The Company is incorporated in Luxembourg under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg as a <i>société anonyme</i> and qualifies as a <i>société d'investissement à capital variable</i> ("SICAV").</p>	<p><a href="#">Section 5</a> of this PDS</p>
<p><b>4. Valuation, location and custody of assets</b></p>	<p>We have appointed JPM Australia to be the Fund's custodian and administrator to provide the Fund a range of services including the safe custody of its assets and the calculation of the Fund's Net Asset Value. The assets of the Underlying Fund are held by the depository, J.P. Morgan SE (Luxembourg Branch) which also values the assets in its capacity as administrator.</p>	<p><a href="#">Section 5.2</a> of this PDS</p>
<p><b>5. Liquidity</b></p>	<p>The Fund invests in the Underlying Fund, and the Underlying Fund invests in a range of liquid markets and securities including global equities, fixed income, commodities and foreign exchange. The Underlying Fund may invest in these markets directly, or indirectly through the use of derivative instruments.</p> <p>The Underlying Fund is an open-ended, daily-priced SICAV.</p> <p>As at the date of this PDS, Franklin Templeton Australia reasonably expects to be able to realise at least 80% of the assets of the Fund within 10 days under normal market conditions.</p>	<p><a href="#">Section 6.7</a> of this PDS</p>
<p><b>6. Leverage</b></p>	<p>The Underlying Fund's expected level of leverage may range from 200% to 1,100% through the use of a combination of derivative and short-selling techniques.</p>	<p><a href="#">Section 6.7</a> of this PDS</p>
<p><b>7. Derivatives</b></p>	<p>The Fund's investment in the Underlying Fund exposes it to the Underlying Fund's use of futures contracts, forward contracts, swaps and certain other instruments considered to be derivatives, in order to gain efficient investment exposure.</p> <p>The Underlying Fund may also use derivatives to hedge the Fund's foreign currency exposure to AUD.</p> <p>The Fund and the Underlying Fund may use both exchange traded and OTC derivatives.</p>	<p><a href="#">Section 6.2</a> of this PDS</p>
<p><b>8. Short selling</b></p>	<p>The Underlying Fund can hold short positions on individual or baskets of equity and debt securities, indices, currencies, commodities and/or interest rates. The Underlying Fund may directly short securities, or hold any short positions through derivative instruments described above.</p>	<p><a href="#">Section 6.2</a> of this PDS</p>
<p><b>9. Withdrawals</b></p>	<p>The Fund will usually accept withdrawals daily on any Business Day when banks are open in Melbourne.</p> <p>Withdrawals will generally be paid within 5 Business Days.</p>	<p><a href="#">Section 9</a> of this PDS</p>

## 5 How the Fund works

### 5.1 Fund Structure

As Responsible Entity, Franklin Templeton Australia is solely responsible for the management of the Fund, which includes the day-to-day administration of the Fund and making investment decisions on behalf of the Fund. Franklin Templeton Australia has delegated the management of the assets of the Fund to K2 Advisors. The Fund accesses its investment strategy through investing in the Underlying Fund, which has the same investment strategy as the Fund.

The diagram below shows the key entities involved in the Fund's investment structure as at the date of this PDS:



### 5.2 Location, valuation and custody of assets

The Fund holds interests in the Underlying Fund which is domiciled in Luxembourg.

There are no geographical restrictions on the locations of the Underlying Fund's assets. The Underlying Fund has exposure to global equity, bond, foreign exchange and commodities markets, including securities of developed and emerging market countries.

The Responsible Entity has appointed JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (Sydney branch) (ABN 43 074 112 011) (JPM Australia) to provide custody and fund administration services. JPM Australia have provided their consent to be named and have not withdrawn their consent before the issue date of the PDS.

JPM Australia has not been involved in the preparation of this PDS or caused or otherwise authorised the issue of this PDS. JPM Australia has not independently verified the information contained in this PDS and accordingly accepts no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of the information. JPM Australia does not guarantee the success or the performance of the Fund nor the repayment of capital or any particular rate of capital or income return.

Link Market Services Limited (ACN 083 214 537) ("Link") has been appointed as the registrar in relation to the Fund.

The custodian, administrator and registrar for the Fund and the Underlying Fund may be changed from time to time, where we are satisfied that the proposed new service provider meets applicable regulatory requirements, and in certain circumstances without notice to investors.

Franklin Templeton Australia maintains due diligence and monitoring processes in place to ensure the service providers of the Fund meets their service level obligations. This includes regulator formal and informal meetings, service provider certifications and applicable regular reporting.

The Company has appointed J.P. Morgan SE (Luxembourg Branch) ("JPM Luxembourg") as the depositary and administrator for the Underlying Fund pursuant to an arms' length service level agreement. Due diligence and monitoring of the service providers of the Underlying Fund are undertaken by the Company.

### **5.3 Investment management and key people**

Franklin Templeton Australia has appointed K2 Advisors, a hedge fund company based in Stamford, Connecticut, United States, as the investment manager ("Investment Manager") of the Fund. K2 Advisors is part of the Franklin Templeton group of companies. The rights and obligations of Franklin Templeton Australia and the Investment Manager are set out in the terms of a Sub-Advisory Agreement ("SAA").

Franklin Templeton Australia believes that from an investor's perspective there are no unusual or materially onerous terms in this SAA. Some of the key provisions of the SAA that are relevant to investors include the term and scope of the appointment, restrictions on the Investment Manager, ability for the Investment Manager to charge fees and details the Investment Manager's liability. The SAA may be terminated on either party giving the other 60 days' notice or immediately by Franklin Templeton Australia in certain circumstances such as a material breach by the Investment Manager. The SAA has been negotiated on an arm's length basis.

The Company has appointed Franklin Templeton International Services S.à r.l., *société à responsabilité limitée* with its registered office at 8A, rue Albert Borschette, L-1246 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg as its management company (the "Management Company") to provide investment management, administration and marketing services to the Company with the possibility to delegate part or all of such services to third parties.

The Management Company has appointed K2 Advisors as the investment manager of the Underlying Fund. K2 Advisors is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Franklin Templeton Inc.; and is a company organised under the laws of the United States of America and is authorised and regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission. The following key personnel are involved with the investment management decisions in relation to the Fund and the Underlying Fund:

#### **Mr. Paul Fraynt**

Paul Fraynt is the Portfolio Manager of the Fund and the Underlying Fund. Mr. Fraynt joined K2 Advisors in January 2017 and is Head of Direct Trading & Quantitative Investment Strategies on the Investment Management (IM) team. Mr. Fraynt has nearly two decades of buy and sell-side experience specializing in Alternative Investments, including systematic risk premia strategies research, portfolio construction, asset allocation, as well as risk management.

Prior to joining Franklin Templeton, Mr. Fraynt led risk premia research at Altemis Capital Management where he was also a member of the fund's Investment Committee. He also held positions at numerous Wall Street firms including Goldman Sachs, Credit Suisse, and Citigroup. In addition, he was an Adjunct Professor at Pace University's MBA program, teaching courses on Applied Behavioral Economics and Hedge Fund Strategies.

Mr. Fraynt holds an MBA from INSEAD and a bachelor's degree from Pace University.

At least 90% of Mr. Fraynt's time is spent on investment activities across K2 Advisors strategies.

Mr. Fraynt is supported by a team comprised of experienced hedge fund professionals, while leveraging the Franklin Templeton's global risk systems, technology and distribution channels.

## 6 How we invest your money

### 6.1 What is the investment objective of the Fund?

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek to achieve long-term capital appreciation with lower volatility relative to the broader equity markets and substantially less correlation to traditional asset classes over a full market cycle.

### 6.2 What is the investment strategy of the Fund?

The Fund implements its investment strategy by primarily investing in the Underlying Fund.

The Underlying Fund intends to gain exposure, either directly or indirectly (through mutual funds, exchange-traded funds, derivatives or structured products), to a wide range of transferable securities, derivatives (for investment purposes, such as total return swaps), FX forwards (an exchange of a pair of currencies at a set rate on a future date) as well as other securities including but not limited to equity and equity-related securities (including participatory notes and convertible securities), debt securities of any quality of sovereign issuers worldwide, currencies as well as other eligible securities. The investment team may decide to invest all of the Fund's assets in debt securities issued by the EU, OECD, Singapore or other G20 member states.

Although K2 Advisors also expects to execute discretionary trades on an ancillary basis, it intends to focus investing in systematic trading strategies, being strategies which trade financial instruments based on quantitative analysis of price and fundamental data. The Underlying Fund may trade the financial markets on a global basis focusing on markets that are expected to provide sufficient liquidity.

Risk premia investing seeks to access investable systematic strategies that have low correlation to traditional beta investments. These risk premia strategies are strategies designed by the Investment Manager to be liquid, transparent and cost-effective and potentially offer an alternative source of return to complement a traditional asset class range.

K2 Advisors has developed a proprietary investment process that is designed to identify sources of risk premia through the use of internally constructed algorithms and algorithms developed by third parties. The investment process will consider securities based on a set of criteria, including liquidity, volatility, drawdown, correlation, and other risk considerations. The Investment Manager will seek to leverage its relationships with broker-dealers to obtain optimal execution for securities selected for the Underlying Fund's portfolio. The Investment Manager's process includes research, design, testing, negotiation and execution of investment strategies. The Investment Manager's research objectives are to identify, define and analyse differentiated sources of returns, their persistence, and the liquidity constraints related to such sources of returns. Subsequently, the Investment Manager constructs solutions, which seek to isolate such sources efficiently and cost-effectively to harvest the premia embedded in such sources. The Investment Manager intends to construct a portfolio of risk premia strategies seeking diversification across sources of premia, styles, instruments and asset classes.

Examples of risk premia strategies which may be pursued by the Underlying Fund include, but are not limited to:

- **Trend:** Trend strategies favour investments that have outperformed in the past over those that have underperformed, seeking to capture the tendency that an asset's recent relative performance will continue in the near future. Investment opportunities may be identified, for example, by analysing simple price momentum or assessing forward-looking information included in the forecasts of industry analysts.
- **Carry:** An asset's "carry" is its expected return assuming market conditions, including its price, remain unchanged. Carry strategies favor investments with higher yields, seeking to capture the tendency for higher-yielding assets to provide higher returns than lower-yielding assets.
- **Value:** Value strategies favour investments that appear cheap over those that appear expensive based on fundamental or technical measures. They seek to capture the tendency for relatively cheap assets to outperform relatively expensive assets through the mean reversion of such assets to fair value.
- **Defensive:** Defensive strategies favour investments with low-risk characteristics, seeking to capture the tendency for lower risk and higher-quality assets to generate higher risk-adjusted returns than higher risk and lower-quality assets. Measures used to identify investment opportunities may include, for example, return on equity, earnings variability, cash return on assets and leverage.
- **Flow:** Flow strategies attempt to take advantage of structural inefficiencies permeating multiple asset classes. These frequently depend on observed tendencies of multiple market participants to allocate to a set of instruments on a preset basis.

Strategies pursued by the Underlying Fund will predominantly utilise total return swaps and futures to harvest premium from the markets. Specifically, total return swaps will be referencing individual indexes as underliers. Such indexes may represent investment strategies, whose underliers can be single stocks, FX forwards, futures and other instruments.

The Underlying Fund intends to get exposure to a wide range of transferable securities, financial derivative instruments as well as other eligible securities and currencies. Such securities may include, but are not limited to, equity, fixed income and FX by investing in a broad range of financial instruments, including, but not limited to, equity and equity-related securities (which may include common stocks, preferred stocks, participatory notes, equity related certificates and convertible securities of companies located anywhere in the world and of mid- to large- capitalization size) and debt securities (which may include all varieties of fixed and floating-rate income securities (traditional fixed income securities and green bonds) of any maturity or quality of sovereign issuers worldwide). Exposure to such securities may be achieved directly or through the use of financial derivative instruments on eligible financial indices, futures, forwards, options, swaps, foreign exchange, exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), bonds, stocks and other listed and over-the-counter ("OTC") instruments.

The risks listed below are the main risks of the Underlying Fund. Investors should be aware that other risks may also be relevant to this Fund from time to time. Please refer to the [Section 7.0](#) for a full description of these risks:

- Counterparty risk
- Credit-Linked Securities risk
- Commodities Related Exposure risk
- Credit risk
- Debt Securities risk
- Derivative Instruments risk
- Emerging Markets risk
- Foreign Currency risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk
- Model risk
- Substantial leverage risk
- Swap Agreements risk

Labour standards and environmental, social and ethical considerations are not taken into account in the selection, retention or realisation of investments in the Fund.

#### **6.4 What are the significant benefits?**

- Daily liquid core alternative solution that may complement exposure to 60/40 allocations, hedge fund portfolios and traditional asset classes.
- Low to negative realized correlation vs. traditional asset classes as a result of its multi style, multi asset approach.
- Defensively positioned to generate uncorrelated returns when traditional asset classes have negative returns.
- Designed to benefit from rising interest rates.

#### **6.5 Key assumptions and dependencies of the investment strategy**

A key dependency in the Underlying Fund meeting its investment strategy is the performance of capital markets, the efficacy of the quantitative models, and the investment decisions of K2 Advisors investment team. (Please see [Section 7](#) for further detail).

#### **6.6 What are the investment guidelines of the Fund?**

The Fund's investment guidelines reflect those of the Underlying Fund. The Fund predominantly invests in the AUD Class of the Underlying Fund but can hold up to 5% cash.

The Underlying Fund will trade a broad universe of global futures, stock indexes, bonds and total return swaps by combining the Investment Manager's models including Carry, Value, Momentum and other factors.

The Underlying Fund's returns are expected to be further enhanced by manager's portfolio construction process, which is intended to improve the overall diversification and risk profile of the portfolio.

## 6.7 Liquidity

As at the date of this PDS, Franklin Templeton Australia reasonably expects to be able to realise at least 80% of the assets of the Fund within 10 days under normal market conditions.

At least 95% of the Underlying Fund's net assets shall be invested in "liquid securities" that is, investments which could reasonably be expected to be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business within 7 Calendar Days of being valued by the Underlying Fund on its books.

### Change to the Underlying Fund's investment strategy and guidelines

Any change in investment objectives and any material change in investment policies of the Underlying Fund will be subject to prior written notification to all shareholders of the Underlying Fund, or approval by the majority of votes of shareholders of the Underlying Fund passed at a general meeting. Unit holders do not hold shares in the Underlying Fund directly. Franklin Templeton Australia as Responsible Entity of the Fund holds those shares and will participate in any vote or general meeting on behalf of Unit holders. The Underlying Fund must give its shareholders twenty-one days' notice (excluding the day of posting and the day of the meeting) of such general meeting. The notice shall specify, amongst other things, the proposed effective date of any changes to the investment objectives and policies.

Franklin Templeton Australia may change the investment strategy and guidelines of the Fund at any time. If Franklin Templeton Australia changes the investment strategy or guidelines it will advise Unit holders of the change.

### Leverage & Global Exposure

The Underlying Fund is often exposed to economic leverage via the use of derivatives and increased notional exposure through techniques such as short-selling.

To measure the potential risk of the portfolio as a whole, the Value-at-Risk approach (absolute VaR) is used to calculate the Global Exposure of the Underlying Fund.

When calculated on an unadjusted notional basis, in line with current regulations, expected leverage would primarily be derived from exposure to interest rate derivatives. The expected level of leverage may range from 200% to 1,100%. In consideration for the use of derivatives, this unadjusted notional value accounts for the total value of the positions of the portfolio, as opposed to the market value of the derivatives themselves.

The Expected Level of Leverage is an estimate only and may be subject to higher leverage levels. It includes the notional exposure associated with financial derivative instruments but does not include the underlying investments of the Fund which make up 100% of total net assets.

The level of leverage may be higher when entering into a strategy requiring higher leverage due to the nature of targeted assets (i.e. short term instruments). Higher leverage may not entail higher risk exposure.

### Example of leverage on investment returns and losses

Leverage trading is often 'relative value' in nature which involves taking long and short positions in asset markets. Relative value trading involves holding a long position in a particular stock or bond, or derivative, and hedging this position by holding a short position in another stock or bond, or derivative. Investment gains can be made where the long position rises in value more than the short position. Gains can also be made where both assets decline in value so long as the long position declines less than the short position. That is, so long as the relative return of the long position is greater than that of the short position. However, the use of leverage resulting from taking long/short positions can also generate losses.

In the simplified example provided (which excludes transaction costs, and assumes no change in the AUD/USD exchange rate), we show how the use of leverage can magnify both gains and losses using the following scenarios:

- Australian bond futures appreciate 1% relative to US bond futures; or
- Australian bond futures depreciate 1% relative to US bond futures.

First, we review the gain/loss of a \$1,000 starting investment position without leverage trading, and compare the gain/losses if each bond futures position is leveraged 10 times (1,000%) for gross leverage of 20 times (2,000%).

<b>No leverage</b>		
<b>Bond futures position BEFORE appreciation/depreciation</b>	<b>Starting position</b>	
Australian bond futures purchased and held long e.g. a long position in Australian 10 year government bond futures	\$1,000	
US bond futures sold short e.g. a short position in US 10 year government bond futures	-\$1,000	
<b>Bond futures position AFTER appreciation/depreciation</b>	<b>If Australian bond futures appreciates 1% relative to US bond future</b>	<b>If Australian bond futures depreciates 1% relative to US bond future</b>
Australian bond futures (long)	\$1,010	\$990
US bond futures (short)	-\$1,000	-\$1,000
<b>Gain/Loss</b>	<b>\$10 (gain)</b>	<b>-\$10 (loss)</b>

<b>Each bond futures position leveraged 10 times for gross leverage of 20 times</b>		
<b>Bond futures position BEFORE appreciation/depreciation</b>	<b>Starting position</b>	
Australian bond futures purchased and held long e.g. a long position in Australian 10 year government bond futures	\$10,000	
US bond futures is sold short e.g. a short position in US 10 year government bond futures	-\$10,000	
<b>Bond futures position AFTER appreciation/depreciation</b>	<b>If Australian bond futures appreciates 1% relative to US bond future</b>	<b>If Australian bond futures depreciates 1% relative to US bond future</b>
Australian bond futures (long)	\$10,100	\$9,900
US bond futures (short)	-\$10,000	-\$10,000
<b>Gain/Loss</b>	<b>\$100 (gain)</b>	<b>-\$100 (loss)</b>

This example shows that the gain/loss without the use of leverage is  $\pm\$10$ , compared to a magnified gain/loss of  $\pm\$100$  with the use of leverage.

## 7 Risks you should consider

It is important that you understand and accept the risks before you invest. We recommend you talk to an adviser about the risks involved in investing in the Fund and how it might impact on your individual financial circumstances.

### General Risks

Investment in any fund carries risks, including volatility of returns. Volatility refers to the degree to which returns may fluctuate around their long-term average. Each asset class, whether it is cash, fixed interest, property, Australian or international shares, has associated investment risks and the return achieved by each will vary accordingly. You should be aware that an investment in the Fund contains risk and neither the performance of the Fund nor the security of your investment is guaranteed by Franklin Templeton or the Investment Manager.

Investments in the Fund and the Underlying Fund are generally subject to risks, including possible delays in the payment of withdrawal proceeds, and loss of income and capital. The following discussion of certain risk factors does not purport to be an exhaustive list or a complete explanation of all the risks involved in an investment in the Fund or the Underlying Fund.

The Responsible Entity considers the risk level of the Fund to be medium to high.

### 7.1 What are the risks of investing in the Fund?

You should note:

- all investments carry risk;
- assets with the highest long-term returns may also carry the highest level of short-term risk;
- the value of investments will vary;
- the level of returns will vary and future returns may differ from past returns; and
- returns are not guaranteed and you may lose some of your money.

The level of risk for you will vary depending on a range of factors, including age, investment timeframes, where other parts of your wealth are invested and your risk tolerance. You should consult with your financial adviser before investing and from time to time, to ensure your investment is, and remains, appropriate to your needs.

The significant risks of the Fund and the Underlying Fund include below. This section does not purport to cover or explain all the risks of investing in the Fund.

#### Investment Risk

There can be no assurance that the Fund or Underlying Fund's investment objective will be attained. Neither the Investment Manager nor Franklin Templeton Australia guarantees the performance of the Fund or the Underlying Fund.

The value of shares in the Underlying Fund may rise or fall, as the capital value of the securities in which the Fund invests may fluctuate. The investment income of the Fund is based on the income earned on the securities it holds, less expenses incurred. Therefore, the Fund's investment income may be expected to fluctuate in response to changes in such expenses or income. Due to their investment policies, the Underlying Fund and the Fund may have highly volatile performance.

#### Investment Strategy Risk

This is the risk that the investment strategy of the Fund or the Underlying Fund will sustain losses due to the poor performance of capital markets or poor decisions by K2 Advisors within the confines of the investment strategy. For example, the Underlying Fund may take significant, long-term positions that K2 Advisors believes are undervalued by the market. Companies in which the Underlying Fund invests may remain out of favour with the market for extended periods of time. The Underlying Fund may continue to hold, and in some cases add to, a declining position so long as K2 Advisors continues to view the market as incorrectly valuing the security. As a result, the Underlying Fund and so the Fund faces the risk of miss-estimation in K2 Advisors analysis regarding the companies or markets in which the Underlying Fund invests. The performance of the Fund may not closely correlate to specific market indices over time and may include extended periods of underperformance as compared to the broader market.

#### Counterparty/Service Provider Risk

The Fund, to a certain extent, is reliant on external service providers in connection with the operation of the Fund and investment activities. There is a risk with these arrangements that the service providers may default in the performance of their obligations or seek to terminate the services with the result that the Fund may be required to seek an alternative supplier and, in the interim, investment activities and other functions of the Fund may be affected. In addition, there is a risk that the other party



to a contract (such as a derivatives contract, physical security or foreign exchange contract trade) may fail to perform its contractual obligations either in whole or part (refer to 'Derivatives Risk' for more information). In such circumstances, any collateral lodged with counterparties related to these derivatives may also be at risk. This may result in the investment activities of the Fund being adversely affected.

### **Commodities Related Exposure Risk**

A Fund's exposure to investments in commodities related instruments presents unique risks. Investing in commodities related instruments, including trading in commodities indices and financial derivative instruments related to commodities, is speculative and can be extremely volatile. Market prices of commodities may fluctuate rapidly based on numerous factors, including: changes in supply and demand relationships (whether actual, perceived, anticipated, unanticipated or unrealised); weather; agriculture; trade; domestic and foreign political and economic events and policies; diseases; pestilence; technological developments; and monetary and other governmental policies, action and inaction. The current or "spot" prices of physical commodities may also affect, in a volatile and inconsistent manner, the prices of futures contracts in respect of the relevant commodity. Certain commodities are used primarily in one industry, and fluctuations in levels of activity in (or the availability of alternative resources to) one industry may have a disproportionate effect on global demand for a particular commodity. Moreover, recent growth in industrial production and gross domestic product has made some developing countries oversized users of commodities and has increased the extent to which certain commodities prices are influenced by those markets.

### **Derivatives Risk**

Derivatives are financial contracts that offer access to the performance of an underlying asset and are used to implement investment strategies in the most risk efficient manner possible. The use of derivatives to hedge the risk of physical securities will involve 'basis risk', which refers to the possibility that derivatives may not move exactly in line with the physical security. Fluctuations in the price of derivatives will be reflective of movements in the underlying assets, reference rate or index to which the derivatives relate. Consequently, the derivatives should not be expected to fully hedge the risk of the physical security. Derivatives are also used as substitutes for physical securities. In doing so there is the risk that a derivative may not be a perfect substitute for the underlying security it aims to replace and may not mirror its movements completely. Other risks associated with derivatives may include:

- Loss of value because of a sudden price move or because of the passage of time;
- Potential illiquidity of the derivative;
- The Underlying Fund being unable to meet payment obligations as they arise;
- Significant volatility in prices of the underlying asset;
- Some derivatives are "leveraged" and therefore may magnify or otherwise increase investment losses to the Fund and Underlying Fund;
- Legal risk which may result in loss due to the unexpected application of a law or regulation or because contracts are not legally enforceable or documented correctly; and
- Note that neither Franklin Templeton Australia nor K2 Advisors guarantee that the Underlying Fund's derivatives strategy will be successful.

### **Investment in options, futures and swap contracts**

For the purpose of hedging, efficient portfolio management, leverage and risk management the Underlying Fund may seek to protect or enhance the returns from their underlying assets by using options, futures and swap contracts.

The ability to use these techniques and instruments may be limited by market conditions and regulatory limits and there can be no assurance that the objective sought to be attained from the use of these techniques and instruments will be achieved. Participation in the options or futures markets, in swap contracts and in foreign exchange transactions involves investment risks and transaction costs to which the Underlying Fund would not be subject if they did not use these techniques and instruments. If the Investment Manager's predictions of movement in the directions of the securities, foreign currency and interest rate markets are inaccurate, the adverse consequences to the Underlying Fund may leave the Underlying Fund and consequently the Fund in a less favourable position than if such techniques and instruments were not used.

### **Fund risk**

As with all managed funds, there are risks particular to the Fund, including that it or the Underlying Fund could terminate, the fees and expenses could change, Franklin Templeton Australia is replaced as the Responsible Entity or K2 Advisors is replaced as the Investment Manager. There is also a risk that investing in the Fund may give different results than investing in directly in securities because of income or capital gain accrued in the Fund and the consequence of withdrawal or investment by other investors.

### Investment model/selection risk

The Investment Manager uses an investment selection process to identify investment opportunities which it believes are most likely to outperform over the medium to long term. There is a risk that these investments will not perform in line with the Investment Manager's expectations however this risk is mitigated to some extent by the knowledge, experience and processes of the Investment Manager.

### Market and interest rate risk

The market prices of the Underlying Fund's securities may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to market conditions, such as real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions, inflation, changes in interest rates, lack of liquidity in the bond markets or adverse investor sentiment. When market prices fall, the value of your investment will go down.

The value of fixed income securities held by the Underlying Fund will generally vary inversely with changes in interest rates and such variation may affect the value of the Underlying Fund accordingly. A rise in rates tends to have a greater impact on the prices of longer term or duration securities. While changes in interest rates may affect the value of the Underlying Fund's interest income, such changes may also positively or negatively affect the Net Asset Value of the Fund and the Underlying Fund on a daily basis.

### Currency risk

Investors should note that the hedging strategy between the currency of the Fund and the base currency of the Underlying Fund is designed to reduce, but not eliminate, exchange-rate risk. There is no guarantee that the exposure of the currency in which the Fund is denominated can be fully hedged against the base currency of the Underlying Fund. The successful implementation of the hedging strategy may reduce the benefit of decreases in the value of currency of investment in relation to the base currency of the Underlying Fund.

### Leverage

The Underlying Fund may be exposed to a form of economic leverage via the use of derivatives. The exposure of a leveraged portfolio to movements in the instruments and markets in which it invests can be greater than the value of the assets within a portfolio. Therefore, if a leveraged portfolio generates a positive return, the returns will be greater than the returns generated by an equivalent unleveraged portfolio. Similarly, if the investments generate a negative return, the losses will be greater than losses generated by an equivalent unleveraged portfolio.

### Short Selling

In taking short positions, the Underlying Fund bears the risk of an increase in the price of an investment over which the short position is taken. Such an increase could lead to a substantial loss.

### Investment in fixed income or other debt securities

All fixed income or other debt securities have the fundamental risk that the issuer may be unable to make interest payments or repay the capital. Generally, government securities offer the lowest credit risk, which is reflected in their lower yield. Corporate debt offers a higher yield due to its higher risk. However changes in economic and political outlook affect the value of such securities.

### Investment in high yielding debt securities

Due to the volatile nature of sub-investment grade assets and the corresponding risk of default, there may be significant capital losses and the possibility of fluctuations in the income return level of the Underlying Fund.

When economic conditions appear to be deteriorating, medium or low-rated securities may decline in value due to heightened concern over credit quality, regardless of the prevailing interest rates. Adverse economic developments can disrupt the market for low-rated securities, and severely affect the ability of issuers, to service their debt obligations or to repay their obligations upon maturity, which may lead to a higher incidence of default on such securities.

Low-rated securities also present risks based on payment expectations. If the Underlying Fund experiences unexpected net redemptions, it may be forced to sell its higher-rated securities, resulting in a decline in the overall credit quality of the Underlying Fund's investment portfolio and increasing the exposure of the Underlying Fund to the risks of low-rated securities.

Investors should carefully consider the relative risks of investing in high yield securities and understand that such securities are not generally meant for short-term investing.

### Investment in emerging markets

Investments in "Emerging Markets" carry risks additional to those inherent in other investment, some of which are set out below.

**Economic & political factors:** Investments in securities of issuers located in "Emerging Market Countries" involve special considerations and risks, including the risks associated with high rates of inflation and interest with respect to the various

economies, the limited liquidity and relatively small market capitalisation of the securities markets in Emerging Market Countries, relatively higher price volatility, large amounts of external debt and political, economic and social uncertainties, including the possible imposition of exchange controls or other foreign governmental laws or restrictions which may affect investment opportunities. In addition, with respect to certain Emerging Market Countries, there is the possibility of expropriation of assets, confiscatory taxation, political or social instability or diplomatic developments that could affect investments in those countries. Moreover, individual emerging market economies may differ favorably or unfavorably from the economies of developed nations in such respects as growth of gross national product, rates of inflation, capital investment, resources, self-sufficiency and the balance of payments position. Certain emerging market investments may also be subject to foreign withholding taxes.

**Market liquidity and volatility:** The securities markets in Emerging Market Countries are substantially smaller, less liquid and more volatile than the major securities markets in the United States, Europe and Australia. A limited number of issuers in most, if not all, securities markets in Emerging Market Countries may represent a disproportionately large percentage of market capitalisation and trading volume. The combination of price volatility and the less liquid nature of securities markets in Emerging Market Countries may, in certain cases, affect the Fund's ability to acquire or dispose of securities at the price and time it wishes to do so, and consequently may have an adverse impact on the investment performance of the Fund.

**Information standards:** In addition to their smaller size, lesser liquidity and greater volatility, securities markets in Emerging Market Countries are less developed than the securities markets in the US and Europe with respect to disclosure, reporting and regulatory standards. There is less publicly available information about the issuers of securities in these markets than is regularly published by issuers in the United States, Europe and in Australia. Further, corporate laws regarding fiduciary responsibility and protection of stockholders may be considerably less developed than those in the United States, Europe and Australia. Emerging market issuers may not be subject to the same accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards as United States, European and Australian companies. Inflation accounting rules in some Emerging Market Countries require, for companies that keep accounting records in the local currency for both tax and accounting purposes, that certain assets and liabilities be restated on the company's balance sheet in order to reflect the high rates of inflation to which those companies are subject. Inflation accounting may indirectly generate losses or profits for certain companies in Emerging Market Countries. Thus, statements and reported earnings may differ from those of companies in other countries.

**Custodial risks:** As the Underlying Fund may invest in markets where custodial and/or settlement systems are not fully developed, the assets of the Underlying Fund which are traded in such markets and which have been entrusted to sub-custodians may be exposed to greater risk compared to countries with developed custodial and/or settlement systems.

### Liquidity risk

Securities may become less liquid or illiquid after purchase, particularly during periods of market turmoil. When a fund holds illiquid investments, the fund's portfolio may become harder to value, and if the fund is forced to sell these investments to meet redemption requests or for other cash needs, the fund may suffer a loss. The Responsible Entity and the Investment Manager do not guarantee the liquidity of the Fund's or Underlying Fund's investments.

### Rated and unrated securities

Ratings of securities represent the opinions of Nationally Recognised Statistical Rating Organisations ("NRSRO") which are relative and subjective, and are not absolute standards of quality. Unrated debt securities are not necessarily of lower quality than rated securities, but they may not be attractive to as many buyers. The NRSROs may change, without prior notice, their ratings on particular debt securities held by a fund, and downgrades in ratings are likely to adversely affect the price of the relevant debt securities.

Investment Grade securities may be subject to the risk of being downgraded to below Investment Grade. Lower credit quality rated securities would generally be considered to have a higher credit risk and a greater possibility of default than more highly rated securities. If the issuer defaults, or such securities cannot be realised, or perform badly, the Underlying Fund and its shareholders may suffer substantial losses. In addition, the market for securities which are rated below Investment Grade and/or have a lower credit rating generally is of lower liquidity and less active than that for higher rated securities and the Underlying Fund's ability to liquidate its holdings in response to changes in the economy or the financial markets may be further limited by factors such as adverse publicity and investor perception.

### Risk measurement

Value at Risk (VaR) is a tool used to measure the risk of investments. The Underlying Fund uses an "absolute" VaR model where the measurement of VaR is relative to the Net Asset Value of the Underlying Fund to assist in the selection of investments. A VaR model has certain inherent limitations and it cannot be relied upon to predict or guarantee that the size or frequency of losses incurred by a Fund will be limited to any extent. As the VaR model relies on historical market data as one of its key inputs, if current market conditions differ from those during the historical observation period, the effectiveness of the VaR model in predicting the VaR of a fund may be materially impaired. Investors may suffer serious financial consequences under abnormal market conditions. The effectiveness of the VaR model could be impaired in a similar fashion if other assumptions or components comprised in the VaR model prove to be inadequate or incorrect.

### **Operational risk**

Operational risk addresses the risks of day-to-day operations of the Fund that may be adversely affected by circumstances beyond our reasonable control, such as failure of technology or infrastructure or natural disasters. A breakdown of administrative procedures and risk control measures implemented by us or by any of our service providers may also adversely affect the operation and performance of the Fund.

### **Legal risk**

This is an international investment and it is subject to the risk that laws may change in any jurisdiction where the Fund or Underlying Fund is invested or operates. There is also a risk that taxation or other applicable laws may change in Australia that may affect the operation of the Fund or in Luxembourg which may affect the operation of the Underlying Fund.

### **Cyber security risks**

With the increased use of technologies such as the internet and other electronic media and technology to conduct business, the Responsible Entity, the Fund and Underlying Fund, as well as the Responsible Entity's service providers and their respective operations can be susceptible to operational, information security and related risks including cyber security attacks or incidents.

In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events, and include unauthorised access to digital systems, networks or devices (e.g., through "hacking" or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption. Cyber-attacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorised access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites (i.e., efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). In addition to intentional cyber-events, unintentional cyber-events can occur, such as, for example, the inadvertent release of confidential information.

Cyber security breaches may cause disruptions and impact a business, potentially resulting in financial loss. This may impact the Fund's ability to calculate its Net Asset Value, trading and the ability of Unit holders to transact business. Cyber-attacks may violate privacy and other laws, resulting in regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs, and the loss of proprietary information. Among other potentially harmful effects, cyber-events may also result in theft, unauthorised monitoring and failures in the physical infrastructure or operating systems that support the Responsible Entity and the Responsible Entity's service providers.

The above may affect issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, counterparties, governmental and other regulatory authorities, exchange and other financial market operators, banks, brokers, dealers, insurance companies and other financial institutions (including financial intermediaries and service providers for Fund holders) and other parties. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred in order to try to prevent any cyber incidents in the future.

## **7.2 How are the risks managed?**

Franklin Templeton Australia maintains disciplined management controls with robust and independent risk management processes and compliance systems and practices.

The Investment Manager manages the risks of the Fund and the Underlying Fund.

K2 Advisors has a dedicated Risk Management Department with independent reporting lines and responsibilities. While risk management is also part of the daily investment function, this independent department provides impartial data analysis, pricing, analytics and risk oversight to support the investment team.

## 8 Fees and costs

### DID YOU KNOW?

Small differences in both investment performance and fees and costs can have a substantial impact on your long-term returns.

For example, total annual fees and costs of 2% of your account balance rather than 1% could reduce your final return by up to 20% over a 30-year period (for example, reduce it from \$100,000 to \$80,000).

You should consider whether features such as superior investment performance or the provision of better member services justify higher fees and costs.

You may be able to negotiate to pay lower fees. Ask the fund or your financial adviser.

### TO FIND OUT MORE

If you would like to find out more, or see the impact of fees based on your own circumstances, the **Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC)** website ([www.moneysmart.gov.au](http://www.moneysmart.gov.au)) has a managed funds fee calculator to help you check out different fee options.

### 8.1 Fees and other costs table

The information in the following Fees and Costs Summary can be used to compare costs between different managed investment schemes. Fees and costs can be paid directly from an investor's account or deducted from investment returns. For information on tax please see [Section 11](#) of this PDS.

#### Fees and Costs Summary

Franklin K2 Athena Fund		
Type of fee or cost	Amount	How and when paid
<b>Ongoing annual fees and costs</b>		
<b>Management Fees and costs</b> <sup>1,2</sup> The fees and costs for managing your investment	0.80% of the net asset value (NAV) of the Fund, comprised of: 1. Management fee of 0.65% p.a. 2. Indirect costs of 0.15% p.a. charged by the Underlying Fund. 3. Expense recoveries of Nil.	The management fees are calculated in relation to the NAV of the Fund on a daily basis.  The management fees are deducted from the Fund's assets and are generally paid to us monthly in arrears.  Otherwise, the fees and costs are variable and reflected in the unit price of the Fund as they are incurred.
<b>Performance fees</b> Amounts deducted from your investment in relation to the performance of the product	Nil	Not applicable.
<b>Transaction costs</b> <sup>3</sup> The costs incurred by the scheme when buying or selling assets	0.08% p.a. of the NAV of the Fund	Transaction costs incurred by the Fund and the Underlying Fund are variable and deducted from the Fund and the Underlying Fund as they are incurred and reflected in the valuation. They are disclosed net of amounts recovered by any buy-sell spreads.
<b>Member activity related fees and costs (fees for services or when your money moves in or out of the scheme)</b>		

<b>Establishment fee</b> The fee to open your investment	Not applicable	Not applicable
<b>Contribution fee</b> The fee on each amount contributed to your investment.	Not applicable	Not applicable
<b>Buy/sell spread</b> An amount deducted from your investment representing costs incurred in transactions by the scheme	0.00% upon entry and 0.00% upon exit.  The buy/sell spread may change due to market liquidity. The spreads shown above are accurate as at the date of this PDS.	These costs are an additional cost to the investor but are incorporated into the application and redemption unit price and arise when investing application monies and funding withdrawals from the Fund and are not separately charged to the investor. The Buy Spread is paid into the Fund as part of an application and the Sell Spread is left in the Fund as part of a redemption.
<b>Withdrawal fee</b> The fee on each amount you take out of your investment	Not applicable	Not applicable
<b>Exit fee</b> The fee to close your investment	Not applicable	Not applicable
<b>Switching fee</b> The fee for changing investment options	Not applicable	Not applicable
<sup>1</sup> This fee is inclusive of GST and net of RITCs. <sup>2</sup> The amount of this fee may be negotiated. See <a href="#">Section 8.5</a> "Right to negotiate fees" for more information. <sup>3</sup> As the Fund does not have 12 months of history, this is calculated based on relevant costs charged to the Underlying Fund.		

## 8.2 Additional explanation of fees and costs

All fees and costs are inclusive of the Goods and Services Tax ("GST") and take into account any expected RITCs.

Where fees and costs have been quoted to two decimal places, the actual fee amount may have been rounded.

Franklin Templeton Australia may make product access payments and fund manager payments to Master Trust and Wrap operators subject to the requirements of the Corporations Act. Franklin Templeton Australia may also pay other alternative forms of remuneration. Alternative remuneration is at Franklin Templeton Australia's expense. Additional fees may be paid to a financial adviser if an investor consulted a financial adviser. Where an investor receives financial advice, investors should refer to their Statement of Advice or their adviser's Financial Services Guide for full details of these fees.

## 8.3 Management Fees and Costs

The Management Fees and Costs are composed of the management fees, expenses and indirect costs in relation to the Fund. These include the management fees and responsible entity fees totalling 0.65% p.a. payable to us, plus indirect costs of 0.15% p.a. charged by the Underlying Fund.

Under the Fund's Constitution, the Responsible Entity is entitled to recover from the Fund all expenses which are incurred in the proper performance and exercise of its powers and duties. We currently pay these recoverable expenses out of our management fee and do not separately recover expenses from the Fund. However, if we decide to deduct these expenses from the Fund in addition to the management fee in the future, we will give you 30 days' written notice. The Management Fees and Costs do not include certain transaction costs. Please refer to [Section 8.6](#) of this PDS.

## 8.4 Estimated administration and other costs

Estimated administration and other costs include the costs and/or expenses of the Fund (including those of the Responsible Entity, the Custodian and the Administrator). Administration and Other Fund costs may also include financial institution fees,

costs of Unit holders' meetings, any indirect costs, costs of amending the Constitution of each Fund, costs of engaging auditors and/or other advisers, costs of promoting the Fund, costs of compliance and administrative costs generally. As at the date of this PDS, we will pay administration and other costs out of our management fee and will not separately recover expenses from the Fund. However, if we decide to deduct these indirect costs from the Fund in addition to the management fee in the future, we will give you 30 days' written notice.

Indirect costs are variable amounts that directly or indirectly through underlying vehicles to reduce the returns on the units that is paid from, or the amount or value of, the income or assets of the Fund. Indirect costs are reflected in the unit price of the Fund and include costs arising from interposed vehicles in or through which a Fund invests and the costs of investing in over-the-counter derivatives to gain investment exposure to assets or implement a Fund's investment strategy (if any). As at the date of this PDS, the indirect costs component of the management fees and costs of the Fund is 0.15% p.a.

## 8.5 Right to negotiate fees

We may enter into individual fee arrangements with "**wholesale clients**" (as defined in the Corporations Act) in accordance with applicable ASIC class order relief.

## 8.6 Transaction costs

In addition to the Management Fee and Costs, the Underlying Fund may incur transaction costs. Such costs include such as brokerage, settlement and clearing costs and any OTC derivative transaction costs (excluding such costs disclosed as indirect costs), such as derivatives used for hedging purposes. Transaction costs are an additional cost to the investor where they are not recovered by the Buy/Sell Spread and are generally incurred when the assets of the Fund are changed in connection with day-to-day trading or when there are applications or withdrawals which cause net cash flow into or out of the Fund.

Transaction costs exclude certain implicit or market impact costs.

Transaction costs incurred as a result of Unit holders coming into and going out of the Fund may be accounted for in the buy/sell spread. Other transaction costs are additional costs to Unit holders that are deducted from the assets of the Fund. Such costs are recovered as they are incurred and reflected in the Unit price.

Total estimated transaction costs for the Fund and the Underlying Fund: 0.08% p.a.

The Transaction costs shown above are based on information available as at the date of issue of this PDS. Where the Responsible Entity considers any change to this estimate is not materially adverse the information may be updated on the Responsible Entity's website, [www.franklintempleton.com.au](http://www.franklintempleton.com.au).

**Warning:** Additional fees may be paid to a financial adviser if an investor consulted a financial adviser. Where an investor receives financial advice, investors should refer to their Statement of Advice or their adviser's Financial Services Guide for full details of these fees.

## 8.7 Buy/Sell spread estimate

The buy/sell spread is an estimate of the transaction costs that are incurred in buying and selling the underlying assets of the Fund as a result of applications and redemptions. The Application Price is adjusted up by a buy spread and the Redemption Price is adjusted down by a sell spread. The dollar value of these costs based on an application or a withdrawal of \$5,000 is \$0.00 for each individual transaction. We can change the buy/sell spread at any time without prior notice. Please refer to our website for the current buy/sell spreads at [www.franklintempleton.com.au](http://www.franklintempleton.com.au). The actual buy/sell spread is subject to change from time to time depending on changes to the composition of the Fund's underlying assets and exposure to various investment managers. Where transaction costs are lower or higher than the estimated buy-sell spreads listed in this PDS, the actual costs may apply.

Any buy/sell spread is retained in the Fund and no portion is paid to Franklin Templeton Australia.

## 8.8 Changes to the fees and expenses

We may vary the fees specified at any time at our absolute discretion, without Unit holder consent, subject to the maximum fee amounts specified in the Constitution. If the variation is an increase we will give you 30 days advance written notice.

At the date of the PDS we do not intend to charge a contribution fee, redemption fee or performance fee (which are otherwise permitted under the Fund's Constitution) nor do we intend to increase the management fee component of the total Management Fees and Costs that we charge you.



We are entitled to recover out of the assets of the Fund all expenses which are properly incurred for operating the Fund, provided that such reimbursement is not prohibited by the Corporations Act. Fund expenses include, amounts payable in connection with custody, compliance, legal and tax consulting fees, banking, accounting and audit.

## 8.9 Rebates and related payments

Franklin Templeton Australia may also pay other alternative forms of remuneration. Alternative remuneration is at Franklin Templeton Australia's expense. Information regarding alternative forms of remuneration is maintained on a register maintained by Franklin Templeton Australia that is available for inspection.

## 8.10 Taxation

Taxation information is discussed in [Section 11](#).

## 8.11 Example of annual fees and costs for this investment option

This table provides an example of how the ongoing annual fees and costs in this investment option can affect your investment over a 1-year period. You should use this table to compare this product with other products offered by managed investment schemes.

Example - Franklin K2 Athena Fund		
Balance of \$50,000 with a contribution of \$5,000 during year		
Contribution Fees	Nil	For every additional \$5,000 you put in, you will be charged \$0
<b>Plus</b> Management fees and costs	0.80%	<b>And</b> , for every \$50,000 you have in the Fund you will be charged or have deducted from your investment \$400 each year. <sup>1</sup>
<b>Plus</b> Performance fees	N/A	<b>And</b> , you will be charged or have deducted from your investment \$0 in performance fees each year
<b>Plus</b> Transaction costs	0.08%	<b>And</b> , you will be charged or have deducted from your investment \$40 in transaction costs
<b>Equals</b> Cost of Franklin K2 Athena Fund		If you had an investment of \$50,000 at the beginning of the year and you put in an additional \$5,000 during that year, you would be charged fees and costs of <b>\$440</b> <sup>*2</sup>  <b>What it costs you will depend on the investment option you choose and the fees you negotiate.</b>
<p>*Additional fees may apply.</p> <p><sup>1</sup>You should note that this example assumes a constant investment balance of \$50,000 in Units throughout the year. Management Fees and Costs will also be charged in relation to any additional contributions you make during the year and the amount you pay will depend on the proportion of the year during which the additional contributions are invested.</p> <p><sup>2</sup>Assumes the additional \$5,000 was invested at the end of the year. If it is assumed the additional \$5,000 was invested at the beginning of the year, the Management Fees and Costs would be \$440 (\$55,000 x 0.80%). Please note this is an example only as the actual investment balance of your holding will vary on a daily basis.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This is an example. In practice, the actual investment balance of an investor will vary daily and the actual fees and expenses we charge are based on the value of the Fund. The indirect costs and other expenses component of management fees and costs and transaction costs may also be based on estimates. As a result, the total fees and costs that you are charged may differ from the figures shown in the table.</p>		

**Warning:** If you have consulted a financial adviser, you may pay additional fees. You should refer to the Statement of Advice or Financial Services Guide provided by your financial adviser in which details of the fees are set out.

## 8.12 Calculator

The Australian Securities and Investments Commission provides a fees calculator at [www.moneysmart.gov.au](http://www.moneysmart.gov.au). This calculator can be used to calculate the effects of fees and costs on your account balances.

## 9 Other information

### 9.1 Valuation of assets and Unit pricing

Entry and Exit Prices are based on the Net Asset Value of the Fund, the number of Units on issue and the Buy/Sell Spread, where applicable. In normal circumstances, Entry and Exit Prices will be determined for each Business Day. Franklin Templeton Australia may declare Entry and/or Exit Prices more or less frequently or may delay calculation in certain circumstances.

For the Fund in certain (generally infrequent) circumstances where a valuation cannot be obtained from an independent administrator or an independent valuation service provider, Franklin Templeton Australia can value the asset on another basis in accordance with its valuation policy, which is available upon request.

The valuation of assets of the Underlying Fund into which the Fund invests, which is not managed by Franklin Templeton Australia (but which has appointed K2 as the Investment Manager), will depend on the valuation process of the Underlying Fund.

### 9.2 Application for and redemption of Units

An investor can acquire Units by making an application for Units. An application for Units is made by submitting an application form to the Responsible Entity.

Application requests received before 12:00 noon on a Business Day will generally receive the Entry Price for that Business Day. Application requests received after 12:00 noon on a Business Day will generally receive the Entry Price for the next Business Day. Franklin Templeton Australia reserves the right not to accept an application request.

A Unit holder can dispose of Units by making a redemption from the Fund. A redemption is made by lodging a redemption request with the Responsible Entity.

Redemption requests need to be received by the registrar, Link, before 12:00 noon on a Business Day and will generally receive the Exit Price for that Business Day. Redemption requests received after 12:00 noon on a Business Day will generally receive the Exit Price for the next Business Day.

Your Units may be compulsorily redeemed or a redemption request refused where you hold less, or a redemption would cause you to hold less, than the minimum holding amount (unless the redemption request relates to the balance of your holding). Franklin Templeton Australia may compulsorily redeem your Units if you cease to be, or cannot prove that you are, an Eligible Investor.

Investments in, and withdrawals from the Fund are subject to the following minimum investment and withdrawal amounts.

Application and Redemptions (Withdrawals) from the Fund	The Fund is generally available for transactions on each Business Day. The deadline for receipt of an application or redemption request is 12 noon (Australian Eastern Daylight Time) on each Business Day.
Minimum initial investment	\$25,000
Minimum additional investment	\$5,000
Minimum withdrawal	\$5,000

### 9.3 Payment of redemptions

Redemption proceeds are typically paid within 5 Business Days, although the Constitution of the Fund allows us up to 21 days or longer in certain circumstances. Franklin Templeton Australia may deduct money owed by you to Franklin Templeton Australia from a redemption. Proceeds from redemption will be paid in accordance with the Unit holder's instructions or as agreed with Franklin Templeton Australia.

Redemption requests of more than 5% of the Units on issue in the Fund may be treated as five separate requests, each for 1/5 of the original request received on five successive Business Days. Redemption requests of more than 10% of the number of Units on issue in the Fund over five consecutive Business Days may have the excess paid within 45 Business Days of the original request.

**In some circumstances, Unit holders may not be able to redeem their Units within the usual period upon request. If the Responsible Entity determines that the Fund is not liquid, for the purposes of the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth), then you may only redeem from the Fund in accordance with the terms of a redemption offer (if any) made by the Responsible Entity in accordance with the Corporations Act. The Responsible Entity will notify Unit holders if the Responsible Entity determines that redemption**

rights will be suspended. The Responsible Entity reasonably expects that it will be able to realise at least 80% of its investment in the Underlying Fund within 10 Business Days.

There is no obligation on the Responsible Entity to make a redemption offer. The Responsible Entity anticipates that the Fund will generally be liquid.

Franklin Templeton Australia may at any time suspend consideration of redemption requests in the Fund, or defer its obligation to pay the redemption price in respect of a redemption request it has accepted, if it is not possible or not in the best interests of the members of the Fund, for it to process redemption requests or make the payment (as applicable) due to one or more circumstances outside its control such as restricted or suspended trading or extreme price fluctuation or uncertainty in the market for an asset of the Fund.

The Underlying Fund may temporarily suspend the sale or redemption of shares in the Underlying Fund during:

- any period (other than ordinary holiday or customary weekend closings) when any market is closed which is the main market for a significant part of the Underlying Fund's investments, or when trading thereon is restricted or suspended;
- any period when any emergency exists as a result of which disposal by the Underlying Fund of investments which constitute a substantial portion of the assets of the Underlying Fund is not practically feasible;
- any period when for any reason the prices of any investments of the Underlying Fund cannot be reasonably, promptly or accurately ascertained by the Underlying Fund;
- any period when remittance of monies which will, or may be, involved in the realisation of, or in the payment for, investments of the Underlying Fund cannot, in the opinion of the Company, be carried out at normal rates of exchange; or
- any period when proceeds of the sale or redemption of the shares cannot be transmitted to or from Underlying Fund's account.

Any such suspension shall be published by the Company in such manner as it may deem appropriate if, in the opinion of the Company, such suspension is likely to continue for a period exceeding fourteen days. Where practicable, the Company shall take all reasonable steps to bring such suspension to an end as soon as possible.

## 9.4 Distributions

The Fund may distribute income at 31 December and can determine to make an additional distribution from time to time. At present, the Fund intends to distribute all undistributed income at 30 June each year, but the Constitution for the Fund does allow us to accumulate income where the Fund is an Attribution Managed Investment Trust ("AMIT") for the relevant year. A Unit holder's entitlement to distributions of income is determined based on the number of Units held at the end of the relevant distribution period. Distributions will be paid within 60 days of the end of the relevant distribution period. Unit holders who redeem Units during a distribution period will not receive a distribution of income in respect of those Units for that distribution period. The Constitution for the Fund does provide us with the power to, where Units are redeemed during a year for which the Fund is an AMIT, attribute tax components to a redeeming Unit holder in certain circumstances where the redemption constitutes a "Significant Redemption". Income attributable to each Class may be impacted by the total level of fees charged to the Fund. Reinvested distributions will be taken to be issued on the next day after the end of the relevant distribution period. The Application Price for Units issued on the reinvestment of distributions will be based on the NAV of the Fund used to calculate the last Application Price for the relevant distribution period adjusted for certain income amounts. You may use the "Application Form for New Investors" to make a distribution election. If you are an existing investor and would like to change your distribution preference, you can use the "Change of Details Form". Reinvested distributions will be taken to be issued on the next day after the distribution calculation date.

## 9.5 The Responsible Entity and the Constitution of the Fund

The Constitution of the Fund, the Corporations Act and general legal principles govern Franklin Templeton Australia's responsibilities and rights as the Responsible Entity and the rights and liability of Unit holders.

Franklin Templeton Australia's duties include:

- acting honestly and in the best interest of Unit holders;
- to exercise the degree of care, skill and diligence that a reasonable person would exercise if they were in Franklin Templeton Australia's position; and
- in relation to the Fund, to treat Unit holders of the same class equally and Unit holders of different classes fairly; and to exercise care and diligence.

The terms and conditions of the Constitution of the Fund are binding on Franklin Templeton Australia and on the Fund Unit holders respectively. Some of the key terms and conditions of the Constitution and the relevant law include:

- the nature and entitlements of Units in the Fund;
- amendments to the Constitution of the Fund and how meetings of Unit holders can be called and operated;
- termination of the Fund and the retirement and removal of Franklin Templeton Australia as Responsible Entity;
- remuneration of Franklin Templeton Australia as Responsible Entity;
- the powers of Franklin Templeton Australia to make investments on behalf of the Fund;
- the considerations and powers of Franklin Templeton Australia in accepting applications and paying redemptions;
- the processes and procedures when the Fund is not liquid;
- the indemnity which Franklin Templeton Australia is owed by the Fund; and
- details of the Compliance Committee and the Compliance Plan.

The Constitution contains provisions designed to limit the liability of Unit holders so that they are not, by reason only of being Unit holders, under any personal obligation to indemnify Franklin Templeton Australia, or any creditor of Franklin Templeton Australia in the event of there being any deficiency of assets of the Fund. The law, however, in relation to liability of Unit holders is complex and to date, limitations on the liability of Unit holders have not been tested by Australian courts. Therefore, it is not possible for Franklin Templeton Australia to give an absolute assurance that liability of Unit holders will be limited in all circumstances. Franklin Templeton Australia will provide investors with a free copy of the Constitution for the Fund upon request.

## **9.6 Investing via an IDPS or a Master Trust**

Investors accessing the Fund indirectly through an IDPS or a Master Trust do not acquire the rights of a Unit holder. Rather, the operator of the IDPS or Master Trust acquires the Units and the rights of a Unit holder, meaning the right to receive distributions, confirmations, reports, attend meetings and make complaints. The rights of IDPS or Master Trust investors, including the taxation implications of investing, should be set out in disclosure documents issued by the IDPS or Master Trust operator.

## **9.7 Related party dealings**

Franklin Templeton Australia may transact business with related parties on “arms’ length” terms, whether the related party acts as agent or principal. Franklin Templeton Australia may delegate its functions to related parties or other third parties. Franklin Templeton Australia may invest in other trusts for which we are the Responsible Entity.

Subject to the Corporations Act, we and our associates may hold Units in the Fund. We are also permitted by the Constitution (subject to the Corporations Act) to:

- to deal with ourself (as Responsible Entity of the Fund or in another capacity), an associate or any Unit holder;
- have an interest in any contract or transact with ourself (as Responsible Entity of the Fund or in another capacity), an associate or any Unit holder;
- retain for our own benefit any profits or benefits derived from such contract or transaction; and
- act in the same or similar capacity in relation to any other managed investment schemes.

Any such arrangement will be based on arms’ length terms.

As described in Section 3 the investment managers of the Fund and the Underlying Fund are associates of Franklin Templeton Australia and the Fund accesses its investment strategy through investment in the Underlying Fund.

Franklin Templeton Australia may also pay other alternative forms of remuneration. Alternative remuneration is at Franklin Templeton Australia’s expense. Information regarding alternative forms of remuneration is maintained on a register maintained by Franklin Templeton Australia that is available for inspection.

## **9.8 Anti-money laundering**

Anti-money laundering laws in Australia may require Franklin Templeton Australia to obtain additional information to verify the identity of an investor, any underlying beneficial owner of Units in the Fund and the source of any payment.

The processing of applications or redemptions may be delayed or suspended until the requested information is provided in a satisfactory form.

## **9.9 Consents to quote**

**ASIC Regulatory Guide 55 — Consent to quote**

<a href="#">Franklin Templeton Alternative Funds</a>	Franklin Templeton Alternative Funds has consented to statements about it in the form and context in which they appear (and has not withdrawn their consent before the date of this PDS).
<a href="#">K2/D&amp;S Management Co., L.L.C.</a>	K2 Advisors. has consented to statements about it in the form and context in which they appear (and has not withdrawn their consent before the date of this PDS).

## 9.10 Complaints

We have established procedures for dealing with complaints.

If you have invested via a Master Trust or Wrap Service and have a concern, you should first contact the Operator of the Master Trust or Wrap Service through which you invested in the Fund. The Operator will handle your complaint in accordance with its complaint handling procedures and may, in accordance with those procedures, refer the complaint to us.

If you have an inquiry or complaint, you can either phone us on 1800 673 776 during business hours or write to:

### Franklin Templeton Australia

GPO Box 24011  
Melbourne VIC 3001

Your written complaint will be acknowledged within five business days and we will make every effort to resolve your issues within 30 days of being notified.

If any complaint remains unresolved after 30 days or the issue has not been resolved to your satisfaction, you can lodge a complaint with the Australian Financial Complaints Authority, or AFCA. AFCA provides a fair and independent financial complaint resolution service that is free to consumers.

**Website:** [www.afca.org.au](http://www.afca.org.au)

**Email:** [info@afca.org.au](mailto:info@afca.org.au)

**Telephone:** 1800 931 678 (free call)

**In writing to:** Australian Financial Complaints Authority, GPO Box 3, Melbourne VIC 3001

## 10 Privacy

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### 10.1 Your privacy at Franklin Templeton Australia

Keeping customer information secure is a top priority for us at Franklin Templeton Australia. In Australia, Franklin Templeton Australia is subject to the Australian Privacy Principles under the Privacy Act 1988 (Cth). The Franklin Templeton Australia Privacy Policy outlines how we intend to deliver all the rights and protections customers are entitled to. Where there are differences between the Franklin Templeton Australia Privacy Policy and the Privacy Act, the stronger protection applies. This policy also describes:

- who we collect information from;
- the types of personal information collected and held by us;
- how this information is collected and held;
- the purposes for which your personal information is collected, held, used and disclosed;
- how you can gain access to your personal information and seek its correction;
- how you may complain or inquire about our collection, handling, use or disclosure of your personal information and how that complaint or inquiry will be handled; and
- whether we are likely to disclose your personal information to any overseas recipients.

### 10.2 Who do we collect personal information from?

In the course of providing our products and services Franklin Templeton Australia, including our related entities, may collect personal information from clients, or potential clients.

### 10.3 What types of personal information do we collect?

In the course of providing products and services, but may collect:

- Personal Information including names, addresses and other contact details; dates of birth; and financial information.
- Sensitive Information including government identifiers (such as your TFN), your nationality, country of birth, professional memberships, family court orders and criminal records.

### How do we collect and hold your personal information?

How we collect personal information will largely be dependent upon whose information we are collecting. If it is reasonable and practical to do so, we collect personal information directly from you. Where possible Franklin Templeton Australia has attempted to standardise the collection of personal information by using specifically designed forms (e.g. our Application Forms). However, given the nature of our operations we often also receive personal information by email, letters, notes, over the telephone, in face-to-face meetings and through financial transactions. We may also collect personal information from other people (e.g. a third-party administrator) or independent sources, however, we will only do so where it is not reasonable and practical to collect the information from you directly.

Sometimes we may be provided with your personal information without having sought it through our normal means of collection. We refer to this as “unsolicited information”. Where we collect unsolicited information we will only hold, use and or disclose that information if we could otherwise do so had we collected it by normal means. If that unsolicited information could not have been collected by normal means then we will destroy, permanently delete or de-identify the information as appropriate.

### 10.4 Use and disclosure of information

We will only collect, store and disclose personal information reasonably necessary for one or more of our functions or activities (the primary purpose) or for a related secondary purpose that would be reasonably expected by you, or to which you have consented. Such purposes may include:

- processing an application;
- processing receipts and payments; and servicing customer accounts;
- responding to customer inquiries about applications, accounts or services;
- understanding customer's needs and offering products to meet those needs;

- meeting the legislative requirements of laws such as the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Act 2006 (AML/CTF Act); and
- allowing our affiliates and selected third parties to promote their products and services to customers.

If you do not provide personal information requested, Franklin Templeton Australia may not be able to provide a particular service or may be required by law to take particular actions such as deducting taxation at the top marginal rate.

We may also need to collect personal information in order to comply with our legal obligations, such as the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Rules (AML/CTF Rules), under the AML/CTF Act.

It may be necessary for Franklin Templeton Australia to disclose your personal information to certain third parties in order to assist us with one or more of our functions or activities. This may include organisations providing fund administration or custodial services under an arrangement with us.

We only collect sensitive information reasonably necessary for one or more of these functions or activities if we have the consent of the individuals to whom the sensitive information relates, or if the collection is necessary to lessen or prevent a serious threat to life, health or safety or another permitted general situation.

The nature of information collected and maintained by Franklin Templeton Australia generally comprises name, address, telephone number, other identifying information and certain personal financial details ("personal information"). We consider this personal information and other account information which we collect from you on applications or other forms, to be confidential. We will take steps to safeguard it according to strict standards of security and confidentiality.

Franklin Templeton Australia is able to offer you a wide range of financial services and products which may be of value to you. We are committed to respecting the privacy of your personal information. If you do not wish us or other companies to communicate marketing offers to you, you may withdraw your consent by simply informing us:

#### **Mail**

Franklin Templeton Australia  
GPO Box 24011, Melbourne VIC 3001

#### **Freecall**

1800 673 776

#### **Email**

auclientadmin@franklintempleton.com

In common with many organisations, we are able to keep our costs down by obtaining some routine services from external service providers. Unless you have instructed us otherwise, your information may be provided to such external service providers for these purposes.

### **10.5 Quality of personal information**

It is our intention to ensure that the personal information in our client files is complete and accurate. To assist us with this, please notify us about changes to the information you have provided to us. Furthermore, if you believe that the information that we have about you is not accurate, complete or up to date, please contact the Privacy Officer at the above address and we will use all reasonable effort to correct the information. Once we have ceased using your personal information, we will either destroy or de-identify your personal information.

### **10.6 Access and further information**

We may store information about you in databases that may be maintained inside or outside Australia by other companies within the Franklin Templeton Resources group or by other third party storage providers.

We store personal information in a variety of formats including on databases, in hard copy files and on personal devices, including laptop computers.

The security of your personal information is of paramount importance to us and we take all reasonable steps to protect the personal information we hold about you from misuse, loss, unauthorised access, modification or disclosure.

These steps include:

- Restricting access to information on our databases on a need to know basis with different levels of security being allocated to staff based on their roles and responsibilities and security profile.
- Ensuring all staff are aware that they are not to reveal or share personal passwords.



- Ensuring where sensitive information is stored in hard copy files that these files are stored in lockable filing cabinets in lockable rooms. Access to these records is restricted to staff on a need to know basis.
- Implementing physical security measures at our premises to prevent break-ins.
- Implementing security systems, policies and procedures designed to protect personal information storage on our computer networks.
- Implementing human resources policies and procedures, such as email and internet usage, confidentiality and document security policies, designed to ensure that staff follow correct protocols when handling personal information.
- Undertaking due diligence with respect to third party service providers who may have access to personal information, including customer identification providers and cloud service providers, to ensure as far as practicable that they are compliant with the Australian Privacy Principles or a similar privacy regime.

Personal information we hold that is no longer needed, or required to be retained by any other laws, is destroyed in secure manner, deleted or de-identified as appropriate.

Our website may contain links to other websites. We do not share your personal information with those websites and we are not responsible for their privacy practices. Please check their privacy policies.

### **10.7 When we disclose your personal information**

We only use personal information for the purposes for which it was given to us, or for purposes which are directly related to one or more of our functions or activities. We may disclose your personal information to government agencies, and other recipients from time to time, only if one or more of the following apply:

- you have consented;
- you would reasonably expect us to use or disclose your personal information in this way;
- we are authorised or required to do so by law;
- disclosure will lessen or prevent a serious threat to the life, health or safety of an individual or to public safety;
- where another permitted general situation applies; and
- disclosure is reasonably necessary for a law enforcement related activity.

### **10.8 Disclosure of your personal information to overseas recipients**

We may disclose personal information about an individual to overseas organisations that help us provide our services, in certain circumstances. We will however take all reasonable steps not to disclose an individual's personal information to overseas recipients unless:

- we have the individual's consent (which may be implied);
- we have satisfied ourselves that the overseas recipient is compliant with the Australian Privacy Principles, or a similar privacy regime;
- we form the opinion that the disclosure will lessen or prevent a serious threat to the life, health or safety of an individual or to public safety; or
- we are taking appropriate action in relation to suspected unlawful activity or serious misconduct.

### **10.9 How we ensure the quality of your personal information**

We take all reasonable steps to ensure the personal information we hold, use and disclose is accurate, complete and up-to-date. These steps include ensuring that the personal information is accurate, complete and up-to-date at the time of collection and when using or disclosing the personal information.

On an ongoing basis we maintain and update personal information when we are advised by individuals or when we become aware through other means that their personal information has changed.

Please contact us if any of the details you have provided change. You should also contact us if you believe that the information we have about you is not accurate, complete or up-to-date.

### **10.10 How to gain access to your personal information we hold**

If you are a client of Franklin Templeton Australia, you may request access to your personal information that Franklin Templeton Australia or an outsourced service provider hold in relation to your investment by submitting your request in writing to the address noted above.

We will provide you with access to this information if we are able to. We retain the right to request adequate proof of identification before authorising any requests for access to personal information.

If we do not agree to provide you with access to or to amend your personal information as requested, you will be notified accordingly. Where appropriate we will provide you with the reason/s for our decision. If the rejection relates to a request to change your personal information you may make a statement about the requested change and we will attach this to your record.

### **10.11 Changes to the Privacy Policy**

Franklin Templeton Australia may make changes to the Franklin Templeton Australia Privacy Policy from time to time for any reason. We will publish those changes on our web site. This Privacy Policy was last amended in October 2022 and is accessible on our website at [www.franklintempleton.com.au](http://www.franklintempleton.com.au).

## 11 Tax

### 11.1 Tax Considerations generally applicable to the Fund

The information set out below is a broad overview of some of the tax consequences for Australian residents of investing in the Fund. It does not take into account the specific circumstances of each Unit holder that may invest in the Fund and should not be used as the basis upon which potential Unit holders make an investment decision.

This information has been prepared based on Australian tax law and administrative and judicial interpretations of such as at the date of this PDS.

This summary does not take into account the position of Unit holders who are assessed on their disposal of Units otherwise than under the Australian capital gains tax provisions, such as Unit holders who are in the business of trading or dealing in Units or securities.

Franklin Templeton Australia elected to opt into the new Attribution Managed Investment Trust (“AMIT”) tax regime, to apply from the year ended 30 June 2018. Set out below is a summary of how the AMIT regime will apply to the Fund. However, if the Fund ceases to satisfy the qualification requirements to be an AMIT, this material may not be relevant. We have also set out below some information that is relevant to the Funds irrespective of whether the AMIT regime applies or not.

The taxation implications of investing in the Fund are particular to each Unit holder’s circumstances. Franklin Templeton Australia recommends that you seek professional tax advice, particularly if (for Australian tax purposes) you are not a resident of Australia or you are a “temporary resident” of Australia. Nothing contained in this PDS should be construed as the giving of, or be relied upon, as tax advice.

No Australian income tax should be payable by the Fund on the income of the Fund provided Unit holders become presently entitled to all of the taxable income of the Fund each financial year. Franklin Templeton Australia intends to take all reasonable steps to ensure that these requirements are satisfied.

### 11.2 Taxation of the Fund - AMIT

On the basis that the Fund is an AMIT for tax purposes, Australian resident Unit holders of the Fund should be taxed on the tax components of the Funds that are attributed to them each year.

The tax components of the Fund that are attributed to an Australian resident Unit holder will be disclosed in a statement, known as the “AMIT member annual statement” or “AMMA statement”, following the Funds’ financial year end of 30 June. Aside from the tax components of the Fund which are attributed to a Unit holder in respect of the relevant financial year, the AMMA statement will also state an estimate of the expected cost base adjustment to the Unit holder’s units for the relevant year.

The tax components which are attributed by the Fund to Unit holders should include the tax components of the Fund that are reflected in any distributions made by the Fund to Unit holders for the relevant year. Unit holders may also be attributed tax components where they undertake a significant redemption of units in the Fund, or where Franklin Templeton Australia determines that part of the taxable income of the Fund should be accumulated and not distributed. Franklin Templeton Australia does not currently have an intention to accumulate taxable income of the Fund.

Unit holders should be subject to the regime for cost base adjustments provided for interests in AMITs. Under this regime, Unit holders may experience an upward cost base adjustment to the extent that the taxable components attributed to them for the year exceed the amounts distributed to them for the year, or a downward cost base adjustment to the extent that the distributions made to them exceed the taxable components attributed to them. As outlined above, the AMMA statement that Unit holders are provided should provide details of Franklin Templeton Australia’s estimate of these cost base adjustments.

### 11.3 Taxable components from the Fund

We have set out below some of the tax consequences associated with certain components of the taxable income of the Funds which Unit holders may be attributed.

### 11.4 Controlled foreign company provisions

The tax rules commonly referred to as the Controlled Foreign Company (“CFC”) provisions may result in unrealised gains relating to the Underlying Fund being included as assessable income of the Fund. The Fund’s investment strategy is expected to minimise the impact of the CFC provisions on the Fund.

## 11.5 Taxation of the Underlying Fund

The Underlying Fund, a Luxembourg collective asset management vehicle ("SICAV") is generally not subject to tax in Luxembourg on income or capital gains. Dividends, interest and capital gains on securities issued in countries other than Luxembourg may be subject to non-recoverable taxes, including withholding taxes, imposed by such countries.

## 11.6 Capital gains

The disposal of certain investments by the Fund may give rise to capital gains for the Fund. Accordingly, the tax components that a Unit holder is attributed or distributed from the Fund may include a component of taxable capital gains, which should be included in the Unit holder's taxable capital gains for the relevant year.

As previously discussed, the inclusion of non-assessable amounts in the distributions made by the Fund may have capital gains tax consequences for Unit holders, such as the potential for downward cost base adjustments (or even capital gains where there is insufficient cost base) for a Unit holders' units in the Fund.

The amounts attributed to Unit holders may also include amounts that are referable to the discount capital gains concession. Irrespective of whether a Unit holder is assessed on these amounts, to the extent that these amounts are distributed by the Fund to Unit holders, no downward cost base adjustment should arise for the Unit holder in respect of these amounts.

## 11.7 Foreign income and tax credits

The Fund may realise assessable foreign-sourced income from their investments. Assessable foreign-sourced income components may be attributed or distributed by the Fund to Unit holders.

The Fund may also attribute or otherwise pass through foreign income tax offsets to Unit holders in respect of certain foreign taxes withheld from foreign-sourced income realised by the Fund. These should be disclosed in the AMMA statement that are provided to Unit holders following the end of the financial year (see discussed above).

## 11.8 Other gains

The Fund may realise other types of assessable income, for example, gains arising on certain derivatives which may be entered into by the Fund.

As the Fund's investments may be denominated in a currency other than Australian dollars, the Fund may realise foreign currency gains in certain circumstances. The tax components of the Fund that are attributed or distributed to Unit holders may include amounts that are referable to these foreign currency gains.

## 11.9 Foreign taxes

Foreign taxes may be imposed where a Fund's investments or dealings have some connection with a foreign jurisdiction.

For example, the United States of America has enacted rules known as the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA), which commenced on 1 July 2014. FATCA withholding tax at 30% may apply to certain payments of US sourced income (and certain other amounts) unless the recipient is FATCA compliant.

As Responsible Entity of the Fund, we are a Reporting Australian Financial Institution (AFI) and comply with our obligations under the FATCA Intergovernmental Agreement with the US (FATCA IGA) and Australian domestic laws. Under the FATCA Agreement, we do not report information directly to the IRS. Instead, we report to the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) and the information is made available to the IRS, in compliance with Australian privacy laws, under existing rules and safeguards in the Australia-U.S. Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to taxes on income. We conduct appropriate due diligence procedures as set out in the FATCA IGA.

Provided we comply with registration, due diligence and reporting requirements in accordance with the FATCA IGA and associated Australian domestic law, and we comply with self-certification requests from other parties, the Funds will not be subject to FATCA withholding on payments made to them. We may request that you provide certain information about yourself and (where you are an entity) your controlling persons in order for the Funds to comply with their FATCA IGA obligations.

Subject to law, we may delay or refuse to accept an Application (and return any monies received with the Application without interest) where there is a delay or failure to produce the required information. Alternately we may be required to treat the Applicant, or Unit holder, as reportable to the ATO. By applying to invest in the Fund, you warrant that you, your agent, or your nominated representative will provide us with all additional information and assistance that may be requested in order to comply with our ongoing obligations under FATCA and the FATCA IGA.

In the event that we/the Fund incur any amount of withholding tax (including FATCA withholding tax) and/or penalties, neither we/the Fund will be required to compensate you for any such tax or penalties.

### **11.10 Disposal or redemption of Units by Unit holders**

Under the capital gains tax provisions, Unit holders who redeem or otherwise dispose of their Units in the Fund may realise a capital gain or loss on the redemption or disposal. The amount of the capital gain or loss should broadly equal the excess of the consideration they receive in respect of the redemption or disposal over the cost base of their Unit.

As previously discussed, the application of the AMIT regime to the Fund means that the cost base of Units in the Fund may be adjusted for the relevant year based on the distributions received on the Units and the tax components attributed to the Unit holder in respect of the Units for the relevant year. Any such cost base adjustments that arise in respect of the financial year in which Units that are redeemed or disposed of should be taken into account in calculating the capital gain or loss which arises for Unit holders in respect of the redemption or disposal.

Unit holders may be able to claim a capital gains tax discount to reduce any net capital gain arising on the disposal or redemption of their Units if they have held their Units for 12 months or more prior to the disposal or redemption and relevant conditions are satisfied.

### **11.11 Tax File Number or Australian Business Number**

Collection of tax file numbers (“TFN”) is authorised and the use and disclosure of TFNs are strictly regulated by the tax laws and the Privacy Act. Unit holders may, but are not required to, quote a TFN, a TFN exemption or, if your investment is made in the course or furtherance of an enterprise carried on by you, an ABN.

If a Unit holder does not provide a TFN or an ABN, withholding tax may be deducted from distributions made to the Unit holder.

### **11.12 GST**

Unit holders should not be subject to GST on applications to or redemptions from the Fund. The Fund may incur GST in respect of various supplies that it acquires. However, a RITC may be available to the Fund on certain supplies

### **11.13 Non-resident Investors**

For any investor in a Fund who is an Australian non-resident for Australian tax purposes, Franklin Templeton Australia may be required to withhold Australian tax from any distributions. The applicable withholding tax rate will vary depending on the type of distribution, the non-resident investor’s country of residence and whether Australia has a double tax treaty with that country.

Under the AMIT regime, if the taxable components attributed to a foreign resident investor exceed the distributions made, then the trustee of the relevant Fund will be required to pay tax on behalf of the foreign resident investor on that excess. In this case, Franklin Templeton Australia may deduct amounts on account of such taxes from amounts payable to the non-resident investor, and may, if required, compulsorily redeem Units to meet these tax liabilities.

### **11.14 Common Reporting Standard**

The OECD Common Reporting Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information (CRS) is a global standard for the collection, reporting and exchange of financial account information on foreign tax residents. The CRS tackles and deters cross-border tax evasion by establishing a common international standard for financial institutions to identify and report information about the financial accounts of foreign residents to their local tax authority and for tax authorities to exchange this information. Under Australian legislation implementing the CRS, banks and other financial institutions will collect and report to the ATO, financial account information of non-residents. The ATO will exchange this information with the participating foreign tax authorities of those non-residents.

The Australian CRS implementing legislation applies from 1 July 2017. The first exchange of information occurred 2018. This legislation requires certain Australian financial institutions to conduct due diligence and collect certain information from new and existing investors. We may request that you provide certain information about yourself and (where you are an entity) your controlling persons in order for us to comply with our CRS obligations.

Subject to law, we may delay or refuse to accept an Application (and return any monies received with the Application without interest) where there is a delay or failure to produce the required information. Alternately we may be required to treat the Applicant, or Unit holder, as reportable to the appropriate governmental agency(s). By applying to invest in the Fund, you warrant that you, your agent, or your nominated representative will provide us with all additional information and assistance that may be requested in order to comply with our ongoing obligations under any CRS laws.

## 12 How to transact

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### 12.1 How to make an application

To invest in the Fund complete an “Application Form for New Investors” or an “Application for Existing Investors” (Application Forms) available by contacting our Investor Services team (see [Section 12.11](#) Contact us).

### 12.2 Non-resident investors

The Fund is only available to persons receiving this PDS in Australia.

### 12.3 Application form

The Application Forms for both new and existing clients can be obtained by contacting Franklin Templeton Australia.

### 12.4 Reporting

Franklin Templeton Australia will confirm transactions to Unit holders in the Fund and provide monthly reporting that documents the Units issued and/or redeemed over the period and the balance of Units held. Monthly reporting that includes performance will be made available on our website. Audited accounts for the Fund will also be made available on our website at [www.franklintempleton.com.au](http://www.franklintempleton.com.au). Unit holders may also request to receive copies of the accounts by mail. Unit holders will receive other information as required under the Corporations Act for each financial year.

### 12.5 Applicant verification

Pursuant to the Australian AML/CTF Act, Franklin Templeton Australia must establish and enforce suitable risk control procedures and identification and verification procedures. These procedures require applicants to provide satisfactory proof of identity as detailed in Section 1 of the Application Form for New Investors. These documents must be verified by Franklin Templeton Australia before any application for Units can be processed. These procedures may require us from time to time to re-verify that information or request additional information. Franklin Templeton Australia accepts no liability for any loss an applicant may incur, of whatsoever nature that may arise in the application of these identification and verification procedures.

### 12.6 Investing via a Master Trust or Wrap Service

Investors accessing the Trusts indirectly through a Master Trust or Wrap Service do not acquire the rights of a Unit holder. Rather, the operator acquires the Units and the rights of a Unit holder, meaning that the right to receive distributions, confirmations, reports, attend meetings and make complaints. The rights of Master Trust or Wrap Service investors, including the taxation implications of investing, should be set out in disclosure documents issued by the Master Trust or Wrap Service operator.

### 12.7 Redemption Form

Complete the Redemption Form and send it to:

#### Mail

Link Market Services Ltd  
Locked Bag 5038  
Parramatta NSW 2124

The Redemption Form can be obtained by contacting Franklin Templeton Australia or online at [www.franklintempleton.com.au](http://www.franklintempleton.com.au).

In the case of joint redemptions, all Unit holders must sign. Redemptions lodged by companies must be signed in accordance with their constitution. Redemptions by trustees must be made in the name of, and signed by, the trustees. If a Unit holder wishes to specify individuals who have authority to act on their behalf in relation to their investment, they may do so by completing the “Additional Authorised Signatories” section.

### 12.8 Anti-money laundering

Anti-money laundering laws in Australia may require Franklin Templeton Australia to obtain additional information to verify the identity of an investor, any underlying beneficial owner of Units in the Fund and the source of any payment. The processing of applications or redemptions may be delayed or suspended until the requested information is provided in a satisfactory form.

## 12.9 Conflicts of interest and related party transactions

Subject to the Corporations Act, we and our associates may hold Units in the Fund. We are also permitted by the Constitution (subject to the Corporations Act), to deal with ourselves (as Responsible Entity / trustee of the Fund or in another capacity), an associate or any Unit holder; have an interest in any contract or transaction with ourselves (as Responsible Entity / trustee of the Fund or in another capacity), an associate or any Unit holder and retain for our own benefit any profits or benefits derived from such contract or transaction and act in the same or similar capacity in relation to any other managed investment schemes. Any such arrangement will be based on arms' length terms.

From time-to-time Franklin Templeton Australia may encounter conflicts in respect of its duties to Unit holders and to its own interests. Franklin Templeton Australia recognises it has an overriding duty to act in the best interests of Unit holders and will resolve any conflicts fair and reasonably in accordance with the law, ASIC and Franklin Templeton Australia's own policies.

## 12.10 Cooling-off rights

If you are a “**retail investor**” after you invest in the Fund you have a period of 14 days (the cooling-off period) during which you can cancel the investment and have your funds repaid to you. The entire value of your investment may not be repaid depending on the impact of market movements, taxes, management fees, transaction costs etc. during the time you are invested in the Fund. The right to cool off does not apply to you if you invest in a Master Trust or Wrap Service as you do not acquire the rights of a Unit holder in the Fund. If you have any questions about cooling off rights, please contact your financial planner or us on 1800 673 776.

## 12.11 Contact us

Please contact Franklin Templeton Australia:

### Freecall

1800 673 776

### Mail

Franklin Templeton Australia  
Level 47, 120 Collins Street  
Melbourne VIC 3000

### Email:

[auclientadmin@franklintempleton.com](mailto:auclientadmin@franklintempleton.com)

### Website

[www.franklintempleton.com.au](http://www.franklintempleton.com.au)

## 13 Glossary of important terms

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### **Business Day**

A day, other than a Saturday or a Sunday on which banks are open for general banking business in Melbourne.

### **Constitution**

The Constitution describes the rights, responsibilities and beneficial interests of both investors and the Responsible Entity in relation to the Fund.

### **Corporations Act**

The Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) (the principal legislation regulating companies in Australia at a federal and interstate level), as amended from time to time.

### **Correlation**

A statistic that measures the degree to which two securities move in relation to each other.

### **Derivative**

A financial contract that derives its value from an underlying security, liability or index. Derivatives come in many varieties, including futures, options and swaps.

### **Duration**

Duration is a measure of the sensitivity of the price of a fixed-income investment to a change in interest rates. Duration is expressed as a number of years. Bond prices are said to have an inverse relationship with interest rates. Therefore, rising interest rates indicate bond prices are likely to fall, while declining interest rates indicate bond prices are likely to rise.

### **Emerging Market Countries**

Emerging markets are developing economies, many of which are experiencing rapid growth and industrialization. These countries possess securities markets that are progressing toward, but have not yet reached, the standards of developed nations. Emerging markets typically have fewer and smaller publicly traded companies than developed markets. Securities markets there may have lower liquidity, less regulation, and weaker accounting standards than more mature markets such as the U.S., Japan, Australia and many countries in Europe.

### **Entry Price and Exit Price**

The exit price is determined in accordance with the Constitution. The entry price and the exit price on a business day are, in general terms, equal to the product of the Net Asset Value of the Fund divided by the number of Units on issue and:

- For the Entry Price, adjusted up for transaction costs (the buy spread); and
- For the Exit price, adjusted down for transaction costs (the sell spread).

### **Economic Leverage**

Economic Leverage is the use of various financial instruments to increase the potential return of an investment.

### **Financial Leverage**

Financial Leverage is the use of borrowed capital to increase the potential return of an investment.

### **IDPS**

Investor Directed Portfolio Services (IDPS) are custodial, transactional and consolidated reporting services, which are often referred to as master funds, master trusts or wrap services. An IDPS allows you to manage and retain control of your investment portfolio, plus have access to a range of different investments through one service provider, with the advantage of consolidated tax, transaction and performance reporting.

### **Net Asset Value**

Net Asset Value is often abbreviated to NAV. It is calculated by subtracting the total value of a company's balance sheet liabilities (amounts it owes) from its assets. The Net Asset Value per Unit is calculated by dividing the Net Asset Value by the total number of Units in issue.

### **Notional Value**

Notional Value is the total value of a leveraged position's assets. This term is commonly used in the options, futures and currency markets because of leverage, where in a small amount of invested money can represent a large position in the markets.



**Retail investor**

A retail investor is an investor that does not satisfy one of the requirements to be classified as a “**wholesale investor**”, as defined under Section 761G of the Corporations Act 2001, which can be found at <https://www.legislation.gov.au>.

**Reduced Input Tax Credit (RITC)**

RITC means Reduced Input Tax Credit as defined in A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999.

**Standard Risk Measure (SRM)**

A measure of investment risk, the SRM assigns a Risk Label from Very low to Very high, and a corresponding Risk Band from 1 to 7 for each option, based on the number of expected years of negative returns over any 20-year period.

**UCITS**

Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferrable Securities, commonly referred to as UCITS, are collective investment schemes established and authorised under a harmonized European Union (EU) legal framework under which a UCITS established and authorized in one EU Member State can be sold cross border into other EU Member States without a requirement for additional authorization. This so-called ‘European passport’ is central to the UCITS product and enables fund promoters to create a single product for the entire EU rather than having to establish an investment fund product on a jurisdiction-by-jurisdiction basis.

**Unconstrained**

An investment style that does not require a fund or portfolio manager to adhere to a specific benchmark. That means they can access a wider and more diverse set of opportunities. By carefully choosing which risks to take and which risks to avoid, K2 can focus on finding what they believe to be the best source of risk-adjusted return.

**Unit**

When you invest in a managed fund, you are allocated a number of units in the Fund. Each unit represents an equal portion of the Fund’s value. If the assets held by the fund go up, the unit price also rises. The value of each unit in the fund is determined by the Net Asset Value.

**Value at Risk (VaR)**

Value at Risk (VaR) is a measure of the risk of investments. It estimates how much a set of investments might lose, given normal market conditions, in a set time period such as a day.

For example, if a portfolio of stocks has a one-day 5% VaR of \$1 million, there is a 0.05 probability that the portfolio will fall in value by more than \$1 million over a one-day period if there is no trading. Informally, a loss of \$1 million or more on this example portfolio is expected on 1 day out of 20 days (because of 5% probability).

**Volatility**

Volatility is a statistical measure of the dispersion of returns for a given security or market index. Volatility can either be measured by using the standard deviation or variance between returns from that same security or market index. Commonly, the higher the volatility, the riskier the security. In other words, volatility refers to the amount of uncertainty or risk about the size of changes in a security’s value. A higher volatility means that a security’s value can potentially be spread out over a larger range of values. This means that the price of the security can change dramatically over a short time period in either direction. A lower volatility means that a security’s value does not fluctuate dramatically, but changes in value at a steady pace over a period of time.

**Wholesale investor**

Wholesale investors comprise sophisticated investors and professional investors that meet the requirements outlined in the Corporations Act 2001, Section 761G.

**Wrap Service**

A wrap service (or wrap account) is a means of consolidating and managing an investor’s investment portfolio and financial plans.