Upstreet fund

ARSN 643 467 798

Financial statements for the reporting period ended 30 June 2021

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Financial statements for the reporting period ended 30 June 2021

Contents

These financial statements cover Upstreet fund as an individual entity.

The Responsible Entity of Upstreet fund is Melbourne Securities Corporation Limited (ABN 57 160 326 545). The Responsible Entity's registered office is Level 2, 395 Collins Street, Melbourne VIC 3000

Directors' report

The directors of Melbourne Securities Corporation, the Responsible Entity of Upstreet fund, present their report together with the financial statements of Upstreet fund ("the Scheme") for the reporting period 8 October 2020 to 30 June 2021 ("the reporting period").

The Scheme is a registered managed investment scheme domiciled in Australia.

Responsible Entity

The Responsible Entity of Upstreet fund is Melbourne Securities Corporation Limited (ABN 57 160 326 545). The Responsible Entity's registered office is Level 2, 395 Collins Street, Melbourne VIC 3000.

Principal activities

During the period, the Scheme continued to invest funds in accordance with the investment objective.

The Scheme did not have any employees during the reporting period.

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

Directors

The following persons held office as directors of Melbourne Securities Corporation Limited during the reporting period or since the end of the reporting period and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

Michael Fleming
Matthew Fletcher

Andrew Georgiou-resigned 14 May 2021
Shelley Brown-appointed 14 May 2021

Review and results of operations

There have been no significant changes to the operations of the Scheme during the reporting period. The Scheme continued to invest funds in accordance with the governing documents of the Scheme and in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme's Constitution.

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

	For the reporting period ended 30 June 2021
Profit before finance costs attributable to unitholders	**5,684**

No distributions were paid or declared since the start of the financial period.

No recommendation for payment of dividends has been made

Significant changes in state of affairs

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused significant volatility and uncertainty in global and domestic markets. Management continue to monitor the ongoing current situation on a regular basis. At the date of this report, there is no indication of significant changes to the carrying value of assets and liabilities of the Scheme. Apart from this, there has not arisen in the interval between 30 June 2021 and the date of this report any other item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the directors of the Scheme, to affect significantly the operations of the Scheme, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Scheme, in future financial years.

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

Directors' report (continued)

Likely developments and expected results of operations

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

The results of the Scheme's operations will be affected by a number of factors, including the performance of investment markets in which the Scheme invests. Investment performance is not guaranteed and future returns may differ from past returns. As investment conditions change over time, past returns should not be used to predict future returns.

Further information on likely developments in the operations of the Scheme and the expected results of those operations have not been included in this report because the Responsible Entity believes it would be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the Scheme.

Indemnification and insurance of officers and auditors

There is a Directors' and Officers' insurance policy which indemnifies the Directors and Officers of Melbourne Securities Corporation against liabilities to persons outside Melbourne Securities Corporation that arise out of the performance of their normal duties. The premiums have not been paid for out of the assets of the Scheme. The auditors of the Scheme are in no way indemnified out of the assets of the Scheme.

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

Fees paid to the Responsible Entity and its related parties out of the Scheme property during the reporting period are disclosed in note 9 of the financial statements.

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

The number of interests in the Scheme held by the Responsible Entity or its associates as at the end of the reporting period are disclosed in note 9 of the financial statements.

Interests in the Scheme

The movements in units on issue in the Scheme during the reporting period are disclosed in note 5 of the financial statements.

The value of the Scheme's assets and liabilities is disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position and derived using the basis set out in note 2 of the financial statements.

Environmental regulation

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

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks, including climate change, are identified, measured, monitored, reported and overseen in accordance with the Scheme’s Risk Management Framework.

Events occurring after the reporting period

The COVID-19 pandemic has created unprecedented uncertainty of the economic environment. Actual economic events and conditions in future may be materially different from those estimated by the Scheme at the reporting date. In the event the COVID-19 pandemic impacts are more severe or prolonged than anticipated, this may have adverse impacts to the Scheme. At the date of this report and estimate of the future effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Scheme cannot be made, as the impact will depend on the magnitude and duration of the economic downturn and how markets continue to react to this, with the full range of possible effects unknown.

Except for the above, no other matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or could significantly affect the operations of the Scheme, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Scheme in future financial years.

Directors' report (continued)

Auditor's independence declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration, as required under section 307C of the *Corporation Act 2001*, is set out on page 5 and forms part of the Directors' Report for the year ended 30 June 2021.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors of Melbourne Securities Corporation Limited.

Director
04 October 2021

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AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION
UNDER S 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001
TO THE DIRECTORS OF MELBOURNE SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED, THE RESPONSIBLE ENTITY

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the period ended 30 June 2021, there have been:

i. no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

ii. no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Moore Australia

MOORE AUSTRALIA AUDIT (VIC)
ABN 16 847 721 257

ANDREW JOHNSON
Partner
Audit and Assurance

Melbourne, Victoria

5 October 2021

Statement of comprehensive income

	Notes	For the reporting period ended 30 June 2021 $
Investment income		
Dividend/Distribution income		1,111
Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	3	4,877
Other income		196
Total investment income		6,184
Expenses		
Responsible Entity fees	9	-
Transaction costs		(500)
Total expenses		(500)
Profit/(loss) before finance costs attributable to unitholders		5,684
Finance costs attributable to unitholders		
Distributions to unitholders	6	-
(Increase) in net assets attributable to unitholders	5	(5,684)
Profit/(loss) for the reporting period attributable to unitholders		-
Other comprehensive income for the reporting period attributable to unitholders		-
Total comprehensive income for the reporting period attributable to unitholders		-

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

Statement of financial position

	Notes	As at 30 June 2021 $
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	10	9,006
Receivables		1,291
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7	61,581
Total assets		71,878
Liabilities		
Payables		767
Total liabilities		767
Net assets attributable to unitholders	5	71,111

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of changes in equity

	For the reporting period ended 30 June 2021 $'000	
Total equity at the beginning of the reporting period	**-**	-
Profit/(loss) for the reporting period attributable to unitholders	**-**	-
Other comprehensive income for the reporting period attributable to unitholders	**-**	-
Total comprehensive income for the reporting period attributable to unitholders	**-**	-
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners	**-**	-
Total equity at the end of the reporting period	**-**	-

In accordance with AASB 132 *Financial Instruments: Presentation,* net assets attributable to unitholders are classified as a liability rather than equity. As a result, there was no equity at the beginning and the end of the reporting period and no items of changes in equity have been presented for the current or comparative year.

Changes in net assets attributable to unitholders are disclosed in note 5.

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

Statement of cash flows

	Notes	For the reporting 30 June 2021
Cash flows from operating activities		
Purchase of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		(55,957)
Transaction costs on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		(500)
Dividend/Distribution received		422
Other income received		216
Net cash (outflow) from operating activities	10(a)	(55,819)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from applications by unitholders		65,265
Payments of redemptions to unitholders		(440)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from financing activities		64,825
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		9,006
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		0
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	10(b)	9,006

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

1 General information

These financial statements cover Upstreet fund (“the Scheme”) as an individual entity. The Scheme was constituted on 12th August 2020. The Scheme will terminate in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme's Constitution or by Law. The Scheme invests in derivatives, money market securities and debt securities in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme's Constitution.

The Responsible Entity of the Scheme is Melbourne Securities Corporation Limited ("the Responsible Entity"). The Responsible Entity’s registered office is Level 2, 395 Collins Street, Melbourne VIC 3000. The Responsible Entity's ABN is 57 160 326 545.

The Scheme is an Australian registered scheme.

The Responsible Entity is incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The financial statements are presented in the Australian currency.

The financial statements are for the period 8 October 2020 to 30 June 2021 ("the reporting period").

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on 04 October 2021. The directors of the Responsible Entity have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all reporting periods presented, unless otherwise stated in the following text.

(a) Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the *Corporations Act 2001* in Australia.

The financial statements are prepared on the basis of fair value measurement of assets and liabilities except where otherwise stated.

The Statement of Financial Position is presented on a liquidity basis. Assets and liabilities are presented in decreasing order of liquidity and are not distinguished between current and non-current. All balances are generally expected to be recovered or settled within twelve months, except for investments in financial assets and net assets attributable to unitholders. The amount expected to be recovered or settled within twelve months after the end of the reporting period cannot be reliably determined.

Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards

The financial statements of the Scheme comply with Australian Accounting Standards as issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

New/Amended standards and Interpretations adopted by the Scheme

(i) AASB 2019-3 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Interest Rate Benchmark Reform* (Amendments to AASB 7 and AASB 9)

The scheme has adopted AASB 2019-3 released by the AASB in October 2019 and applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. AASB 2019-3 amends AASB 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* and AASB 9 *Financial Instruments,* modifying some specific requirements around measurement of financial assets and liabilities and hedge accounting requirements to provide relief from the potential effects of the uncertainty caused by interest rate benchmark reform (IBOR reform).

Modification of financial assets and financial liabilities:

The IASB has introduced a practical expedient for modifications required as a direct consequence of the IBOR reform. These modifications are accounted for by updating the effective interest rate to reflect the change in an interest rate benchmark from IBOR to an alternative benchmark rate. Therefore, the interest rate is simply changed with no profit or loss impact when the change occurs. All other modifications are accounted for using the current IFRS requirements.

There are no other standards, interpretations or amendments to existing standards that are effective for the first time for the period that have a material impact on the amounts recognised in the prior periods or will affect the current or future periods.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Financial instruments

(i) Classification

Financial Assets

The Scheme’s portfolio of financial assets is managed on a fair value basis in accordance with the Sceme’s documented investment strategy. The Sceme’s policy is for the Responsible Entity to evaluate the information about these financial assets on a fair value basis together with other related financial information.

For equity securities, the contractual cash flows of these instruments do not represent solely payments of principal and interest. Consequently, these investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

For cash and receivables, these assets are held in order to collect the contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of these assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

(ii) Impairment

AASB 9 requires the Scheme to record an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all financial assets not held at fair value through profit or loss.

The ECL approach is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Scheme expects to receive. The shortfall is then discounted at an approximation to the asset’s original effective interest rate.

(iii) Recognition/derecognition

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

Investments are derecognised when the right to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Scheme has transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership.

(iv) Measurement

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured initially at fair value excluding any transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability. Transaction costs on financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are expensed immediately. Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss category are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within ‘net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss’ in the period in which they arise.

Fair value in an active market

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

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

The Scheme's financial instruments that are valued based on active markets generally include listed instruments, ranging from listed equity and/or debt securities to listed derivatives, where applicable.

Fair value in an inactive or unquoted market

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm’s length market transactions, discounted cash flow techniques, option pricing models or any other valuation technique that provides a reliable estimate of prices obtained in actual market transactions.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Financial instruments (continued)

Where discounted cash flow techniques are used, estimated future cash flows are based on management's best estimates and the discount rate used in a market rate at the end of the reporting period applicable for an instrument with similar terms and conditions.

For other pricing models, inputs are based on market data at the end of the reporting period.

There may be a difference between the fair value at initial recognition and amounts determined using a valuation technique. If such a difference exists, the Scheme recognises the difference in the Statement of Comprehensive Income to reflect a change in factors, including time, which market participants would consider in setting a price.

The fair value of derivatives that are not exchange-traded is estimated at the amount that the Scheme would receive or pay to terminate the contract at the end of the reporting period taking into account current market conditions (volatility and appropriate yield curve) and the current creditworthiness of the counterparties. The fair value of a forward contract is determined as a net present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at appropriate market rates as at the valuation date. The fair value of an option contract is determined by applying the most appropriate option valuation model.

The Scheme's financial instruments that are valued based on inactive or unquoted markets generally include unlisted instruments from investments in unlisted unit trusts, unlisted equity and/or debt securities where applicable.

(v) Offsetting financial instruments

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

(c) Net assets attributable to unitholders

Units are redeemable at the unitholders' option, however, applications and redemptions may be suspended by the Responsible Entity if it is in the best interests of the unitholders. The units can be put back to the Scheme at any time for cash based on the redemption price, which is equal to a proportionate share of the Scheme's net asset value attributable to the unitholders. The units are carried at the redemption amount that is payable at balance sheet date if the holder exercises the right to put the units back to the Scheme. This amount represents the expected cash flows on redemption of these units.

Units are classified as equity when they satisfy the following criteria under AASB 132 *Financial instruments*: *Presentation*:

- the puttable financial instrument entitles the holder to a pro-rata share of net assets in the event of the Scheme's liquidation;
- the puttable financial instrument is in the class of instruments that is subordinate to all other classes of instruments and class features are identical;
- the puttable financial instrument does not include any contractual obligations to deliver cash or another financial asset, or to exchange financial instruments with another entity under potentially unfavourable conditions to the Scheme, and it is not a contract settled in the Scheme's own equity instruments; and
- the total expected cash flows attributable to the puttable financial instrument over the life are based substantially on the profit or loss.

As at 30 June 2021, net asset attributable to unitholders were classified as a financial liability as the Scheme has not met all of the above criteria.

(d) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts, if any, are shown within borrowings in the Statement of Financial Position.

Payments and receipts relating to the purchase and sale of investment securities are classified as cash flows from operating activities, as movements in the fair value of these securities represent the Scheme's main income generating activity.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Investment income

Interest income and interest expenses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for all financial instruments on an accruals basis. Other changes in fair value for such instruments are recorded in accordance with the policies described in note 2(b).

Dividend income is recognised on the ex-dividend date.

Trust distributions are recognised on an entitlements basis.

Net gains/(losses) on financial assets and financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss arising on a change in fair value are calculated as the difference between the fair value at the end of the reporting period and the fair value at the previous valuation point. Net gains/(losses) do not include interest or dividend/distribution income. Realised and unrealised gains/(losses) are shown in the notes to the financial statements.

(f) Expenses

All expenses, including Responsible Entity's fees are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on an accruals basis.

(g) Income tax

Under current legislation, the Scheme is not subject to income tax as unitholders are presently entitled to the income of the Scheme.

Financial instruments at fair value may include unrealised capital gains. Should such a gain be realised, that portion of the gain that is subject to capital gains tax will be distributed so that the Scheme is not subject to capital gains tax.

The benefit of imputation credits and foreign tax paid are passed on to unitholders.

(h) Distributions

In accordance with the Scheme's Constitution, the Scheme distributes income adjusted for amounts determined by the Responsible Entity, to unitholders by cash or reinvestment. The distributions are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as finance costs attributable to unitholders.

(i) Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to unitholders

Income not distributed is included in net assets attributable to unitholders. Movements in net assets attributable to unitholders are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as finance costs.

(j) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the Scheme's financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates ("the functional currency"). This is the Australian dollar, which reflects the currency of the economy in which the Scheme competes for funds and is regulated. The Australian dollar is also the Scheme's presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translations at reporting period end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

The Scheme does not isolate that portion of unrealised gains or losses on securities and derivative financial instruments that are measured at fair value through profit or loss and which is due to changes in foreign exchange rates from that which is due to changes in the market price of securities. Such fluctuations are included with the net gains or losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(k) Receivables

Receivables may include amounts for dividends, trust distributions, interest and securities sold where settlement has not yet occurred. Dividends and trust distributions are accrued when the right to receive payment is established. Interest is accrued at the end of each reporting period from the time of last payment in accordance with the policy set out in note 2(e) above. Amounts are generally received within 30 days of being recorded as receivables.

Receivables include such items as Reduced Input Tax Credits (RITC) and application monies receivable from unitholders.

These amounts are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost. At each reporting date, the Scheme shall measure the loss allowance on receivables at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. If, at the reporting date, the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Scheme shall measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. Significant financial difficulties of the counterparty, probability that the counterparty will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default in payments are all considered indicators that a loss allowance may be required. If the credit risk increases to the point that it is considered to be credit impaired, interest income will be calculated based on the gross carrying amount adjusted for the loss allowance. A significant increase in credit risk is defined by management as any contractual payment which is more than 30 days past due. Any contractual payment which is more than 90 days past due is considered credit impaired.

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

(l) Payables

Payables include liabilities and accrued expenses owing by the Scheme which are unpaid as at the end of the reporting period.

Trades are recorded on trade date, and normally settled within two business days. Purchases of financial instruments that are unsettled at the end of each reporting period are included in payables.

The distribution amount payable to unitholders as at the end of each reporting period is recognised separately in the Statement of Financial Position.

(m) Applications and redemptions

Applications received for units in the Scheme are recorded net of any entry fees payable prior to the issue of units in the Scheme. Redemptions from the Scheme are recorded gross of any exit fees payable after the cancellation of units redeemed.

Unit redemption prices are determined by reference to the net assets of the Scheme divided by the number of units on issue.

(n) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Expenses of various services provided to the Scheme by third parties such as custodial services and investment management fees etc. are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In this case, it is recognised as part of the related expense or cost item.

Accounts payable and receivable are stated inclusive of the GST receivable and payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included in receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

Cash flows relating to GST are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis.

(o) Use of judgments and estimates

The preparation of the Scheme's financial statements requires it to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future. However, estimates are continually evaluated and based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Scheme's financial instruments are valued primarily based on the prices provided by independent pricing services.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(o) Use of judgments and estimates (continued)

When the fair values of the reported financial instruments cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using prices obtained from inactive or unquoted markets and/or other valuation techniques. The inputs to these valuation techniques (if applicable) are taken from observable markets to the extent practicable. Where observable inputs are not available, the inputs may be estimated based on a degree of judgements and assumptions in establishing fair values.

Where appropriate, the outcomes of the valuation techniques that are used in establishing fair values are validated using prices from observable current market transactions for similar instruments (without modification or repackaging) or based on relevant available observable market data.

The determination of what constitutes 'observable' requires significant judgement by the Scheme. The Scheme considers observable data to be market data that is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary, and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market.

In addition, areas such as credit risk (both own and counterparty), volatilities and correlations require management to make estimates and judgments. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

For certain other financial instruments, including amounts due from/to brokers, accounts payable and accounts receivable, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the immediate or short-term nature of these financial instruments.

(p) New accounting standards, interpretations and other authoritative pronouncements

There are no new accounting standards and other authoritative pronouncements that are expected to have a material impact on the Scheme.

(q) Other legislative/government developments

Climate related and other emerging risk disclosure

Australian financial regulators have been focusing on the impacts and risks of climate change to the economy and on entities' future financial prospects. As such, the Task Force for Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) developed a set of framework and voluntary climate-related financial risk disclosures to help organisations evaluate and disclose, as part of their financial statement preparation and reporting processes, the climate-related risks and opportunities that are most pertinent to their business activities.

Financial regulators have agreed that climate-related risks are a potential source of systemic financial risk that need to be addressed to ensure the future stability and resilience of the financial system. This is leading to changes in supervisory expectations of financial services entities and to regulatory change.

(r) Comparatives

Where relevant, prior year comparatives have been restated to conform with current year presentation.

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

Net gains/(losses) recognised in relation to financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:

	For the reporting period ended 30 June 2021
Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	4,876
Total net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	**4,876**

4 Auditor's remuneration

During the reporting period the costs associated with auditing the Scheme were paid by the Scheme Manager. Costs associated with auditing the Scheme’s compliance plan were also paid by the Scheme Manager during the reporting period.

5 Net assets attributable to unitholders

As stipulated within the Scheme's Constitution, each unit represents a right to an individual share in the Scheme and does not extend to a right to the underlying assets of the Scheme. There are 18 separate classes of units and each unit has the same rights, obligations and restrictions attached to it as all other units of the Scheme except in relation to underlying assets each class invests into.

Units are redeemed on demand at the unitholder's option. However, holders of these instruments typically retain them for the medium to long term. As such, the amount expected to be settled within twelve months after the end of the reporting period cannot be reliably determined.

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

	For the reporting period ended 30 June 2021 $
Upstreet Marley Spoon	
Opening Balance	0
Applications	18,982
Redemptions	221
Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to unitholders	2,447
Closing Balance	21,208
Upstreet Adairs	
Opening Balance	0
Applications	2,384
Redemptions	0
Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to unitholders	201
Closing Balance	2,585
Upstreet Catch.com.au	
Opening Balance	0
Applications	2,759
Redemptions	0
Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to unitholders	523
Closing Balance	3,282
Upstreet Shaver Shop	
Opening Balance	0
Applications	2,389
Redemptions	0
Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to unitholders	-162
Closing Balance	2,227
Upstreet The Athlete's Foot	
Opening Balance	0
Applications	2,034
Redemptions	0
Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to unitholders	1,031
Closing Balance	3,065
Upstreet The Good Guys	
Opening Balance	0
Applications	2,787
Redemptions	0
Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to	72

unitholders	
Closing Balance	2,859
Upstreet Australian Sustainability	
Opening Balance	0
Applications	2,877
Redemptions	0
Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to unitholders	276
Closing Balance	3,153
Upstreet Cash	
Opening Balance	0
Applications	2,017
Redemptions	0
Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to unitholders	14
Closing Balance	2,031
Upstreet Woolworths	
Opening Balance	0
Applications	2,275
Redemptions	0
Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to unitholders	387
Closing Balance	2,662
Upstreet Kogan	
Opening Balance	0
Applications	2,220
Redemptions	0
Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to unitholders	-552
Closing Balance	1,668
Upstreet FANG+	
Opening Balance	0
Applications	5,774
Redemptions	217
Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to unitholders	699
Closing Balance	6,257
Upstreet Mighty Craft	
Opening Balance	0
Applications	2,216
Redemptions	2
Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to unitholders	-361
Closing Balance	1,853
Upstreet Australian Equities	
Opening Balance	0
Applications	2,987
Redemptions	0
Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to unitholders	205
Closing Balance	3,193
Upstreet Baby Bunting	
Opening Balance	0
Applications	2,477

Redemptions	0
Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to unitholders	-23
Closing Balance	2,454
Upstreet Coles	
Opening Balance	0
Applications	3,206
Redemptions	0
Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to unitholders	87
Closing Balance	3,293
Upstreet Booktopia	
Opening Balance	0
Applications	2,308
Redemptions	0
Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to unitholders	14
Closing Balance	2,322
Upstreet Kelly Partners	
Opening Balance	0
Applications	6,175
Redemptions	0
Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to unitholders	826
Closing Balance	7,001

Capital Risk management
The Scheme considers its net assets attributable to unitholders as capital, notwithstanding net assets attributable to unitholders are classified as a financial liability. The amount of net assets attributable to unitholders can change significantly on a daily basis as the Scheme is subject to daily applications and redemptions at the discretion of unitholders.

Daily applications and redemptions are reviewed relative to the liquidity of the Scheme's underlying assets on a daily basis by the Responsible Entity. Under the terms of the Scheme's Constitution, the Responsible Entity has the discretion to reject an application for units and to defer or adjust a redemption of units if the exercise of such discretion is in the best interests of unitholders as a whole.

6 Distributions attributed to unitholders

No distributions were paid or declared since the start of the financial period.
No recommendation for payment of dividends has been made.

7 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	As at 30 June 2021 $
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	
Listed unit trusts	**61,581**
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**61,581**

An overview of the risk exposures relating to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is included in note 8.

8 Financial Risk Management

(a) Objectives, strategies, policies and processes

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

The Scheme's overall risk management program focuses on ensuring compliance with the Scheme's Product Disclosure Statement and seeks to maximise the returns derived for the level of risk to which the Scheme is exposed. Financial risk management is carried out by an Investment Manager ("the Investment Manager") under policies approved by the Board of Directors of the Responsible Entity ("the Board").

The Scheme uses different methods to measure different types of risk to which it is exposed. These methods include sensitivity analysis in the case of interest rate, foreign exchange and other price risks, and ratings analysis for credit risk.

As part of its risk management strategy, the Scheme may use derivatives and other investments, including share price and bond futures, interest rate swaps and forward currency contracts, to manage exposures resulting from changes in interest rates, foreign currencies, equity price risks, and exposures arising from forecast transactions.

(b) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: price risk, foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk. Market risk is managed and monitored using sensitivity analysis, and minimised through ensuring that all investment activities are undertaken in accordance with established mandates and investment strategies.

The market risk disclosures are prepared on the basis of the Scheme's direct investments and not on a look-through basis for investments held in the Scheme.

The sensitivity of the Scheme's net assets attributable to unitholders (and profit/(loss)) to price risk, foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk is measured by the reasonably possible movements approach. This approach is determined based on management's best estimate, having regard to a number of factors, including historical levels of changes in interest rates and foreign exchange rates, historical correlation of the Scheme's investments with the relevant benchmarks and market volatility. However, actual movements in the risk variables may be greater or less than anticipated due to a number of factors, including unusually large market shocks resulting from changes in the performance of the economies, markets and securities in which the Scheme invests. As a result, historic variations in the risk variables are not a definitive indicator of future variations in the risk variables.

At 30 June 2021, the overall market exposure was as follows:

	As at 30 June 2021 $
Securities at fair value through profit or loss	61,581

(i) Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of equities will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or by factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

Price risk exposure arises from the Scheme's investment portfolio. The investments are classified on the Statement of Financial Position as at fair value through profit or loss. All securities investments present a risk of loss of capital. The maximum risk resulting from financial instruments is determined by the fair value of the financial instruments.

The Investment Manager mitigates this price risk through diversification and a careful selection of securities and other financial instruments within specified limits set by the Board.

The Scheme's overall market positions are monitored on a regular basis by the Scheme's Investment Manager. This information and the compliance with the Scheme's Product Disclosure Statement are reported to the relevant parties on a regular basis as deemed appropriate such as the compliance manager, other key management personnel, compliance committees and ultimately the Board.

At 30 June 2021 if the equity prices had increased/(decreased) by the percentage indicated below, with all other variables held constant, the net assets attributable to unitholders (and profit/(loss)) would have changed by the following amounts, approximately and respectively:

	As at 30 June 2021	
	Increased by 10% $	Decreased by 10% $
Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to unitholders (and profit/(loss))	6,158	**(6,158)**

(ii) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Scheme had no direct foreign exposure at balance date.

(iii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

8 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

With respect to credit risk arising from the financial assets of the Scheme, the Scheme's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty, with the current exposure equal to the fair value of these investments as disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position. This does not represent the maximum risk exposure that could arise in the future as a result of changes in values, but best represents the current maximum exposure at the end of the reporting period.

All transactions in listed securities are settled/paid for upon delivery using approved brokers. The risk of default is considered low, as delivery of securities sold is only made once the broker has received payment. Payment is made once purchase of the securities has been received by the broker. The trade will fail if either party fails to meet its obligations.

The Scheme holds no collateral as security or any other credit enhancements. There are no financial assets that are past due or impaired, or would otherwise be past due or impaired.

Counterparty credit limits and the list of authorised brokers are reviewed by the relevant parties within the Responsible Entity on a regular basis as deemed appropriate.

In accordance with the Scheme's policy, the Investment Manager monitors the Scheme's credit position on a regular basis. This information and the compliance with the Scheme's policy are reported to the relevant parties on a regular basis as deemed appropriate such as the compliance manager, other key management personnel, the compliance committee.

(c) Concentrations of risk

Concentrations of risk arise when a number of financial instruments are entered into with the same counterparty, or where a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have similar economic conditions. These similarities would cause the counterparties' liabilities to meet the contractual obligations to be similarly affected by certain changes in the risk variables.

The concentrations of risk are monitored by the Investment Manager to ensure they are within acceptable limits by reducing the exposures or by other means as deemed appropriate.

No financial instruments are entered into with any counterparty as at the 30th June 2021.

(d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. This risk is controlled through the Scheme's investment in financial instruments, which under normal market conditions are readily convertible to cash. In addition, the Scheme maintains sufficient cash and cash equivalents to meet normal operating requirements.

The Scheme may be exposed to daily cash redemptions of redeemable units and daily margin calls on derivatives. It therefore primarily holds investments that are traded in active markets and can be readily disposed of.

The Scheme's investments may include listed securities that are considered readily realisable, as they are listed on recognised stock exchanges.

The Scheme's policy is to hold a significant proportion of its investments in liquid assets.

Under the terms of its constitution, the Scheme has the ability to manage liquidity risk by delaying redemptions to unitholders, if necessary, until the funds are available to pay them.

Units are redeemed on demand at the unitholders option. However, the Board of Directors does not envisage that the contractual maturity disclosed in the table below will be representative of the actual cash outflows, as holders of these instruments typically retain them for the medium to long term.

In accordance with the Scheme's policy, the Investment Manager monitors the Scheme's liquidity position on a regular basis. This information and the compliance with the Scheme's policy are reported to the relevant parties on a regular basis as deemed appropriate such as compliance manager, other key management personnel, compliance committees and ultimately the Board.

8 Financial risk management (continued)

(e) Liquidity risk (continued)

(i) Maturity of non-derivative financial liabilities

The table below analyses the Scheme's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the end of the reporting period to the contractual maturity date. The amounts in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Less than 1 month $'000	1-3 months $'000	3-12 months $'000	More than 12 months $'000
At 30 June 2021				
Payables	767	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	**767**	**-**	**-**	**-**

As disclosed above, the Scheme predominantly invests in liquid assets that it expects to be able to liquidate within 7 days or less. Liquid assets include cash and cash equivalents, listed equities, listed unit trusts and derivatives. As at 30 June 2021, these assets amounted to $70,587.

(f) Estimation of fair values of financial assets and liabilities

The carrying amounts of all the Scheme's financial assets and financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period approximated their fair values.

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

The Scheme's accounting policy on fair value measurement is set out in note 2(b). The methods and assumptions used in the determination of the fair value of each class of financial instruments are also set out in note 2(b).

Note 2(o) outlines further the nature of management’s judgments, estimates and assumptions that might have been used in the determination of the fair values of these financial instruments.

(g) Fair value hierarchy

The Scheme is required to classify fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the subjectivity of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices); quoted prices for similar securities in active and/or inactive markets; market-corroborated inputs; inputs that are developed based on available market data and reflect assumptions that markets would use when pricing similar securities.
- Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs).

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment based on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a level 3 measurement. Assessing the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgement, considering factors specific to the asset or liability.

8 Financial risk management (continued)

(g) Fair value hierarchy (continued)

The determination of what constitutes "observable" requires significant judgement by the Scheme. The Scheme considers observable data to be that market data that is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary, and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market.

The table below sets out the Scheme's financial assets and liabilities (by class) measured at fair value according to the fair value hierarchy at the reporting date.

All fair value measurements disclosed are recurring fair value measurements.

At 30 June 2021	Level 1 $'000	Level 2 $'000	Level 3 $'000	Total $'000
Financial assets				
Listed equities and Listed unit trusts	**61,581**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**61,581**	**-**	**-**	**-**

(g) Fair value hierarchy (continued)

The pricing for the majority of the Scheme's investments is generally sourced from independent pricing sources, the relevant Investment Managers or reliable brokers' quotes.

Investments whose values are based on quoted market prices in active markets, e.g. recognised stock exchanges, and therefore classified within level 1, include active listed equities and exchange traded derivatives.

Financial instruments that trade in markets that are not considered to be active but are valued based on quoted market prices, dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources supported by observable inputs are classified within level 2. The observable inputs include prices and/or those derived from prices. The level 2 instruments include investment-grade corporate bonds, and over-the-counter derivatives. As level 2 investments include positions that are not traded in active markets and/or are subject to transfer restrictions, valuations may be adjusted to reflect illiquidity and/or non-transferability, which are generally based on available market information.

Level 2 investments could include those that are not traded in active markets and/or are subject to transfer restrictions (e.g. redemption restrictions). Valuations for these investments may be adjusted to reflect illiquidity and/or non-transferability, which are generally based on available market information. Typically, prices of units in unlisted managed investment trusts that are either published on the investment manager's website and/or circulated among market participants as executable quotes are categorised as level 2.

Level 3 instruments could include distressed debt instruments, certain private equity and real estate investments that are not based on market inputs or securities that are in an inactive/illiquid market and are valued using models and internal data. Level 3 investments may be adjusted to reflect illiquidity and/or restrictions; however, the adjustments are not based on available market information. Level 3 instruments also include those that have stale price that is, where the pricing for a particular security has remained static for an extended period of time.

Level 3 valuations are reviewed quarterly by the relevant management. The management considers the appropriateness of the valuation inputs, methods and techniques used in the valuations. The valuation inputs are generally sourced from independent third-party pricing sources without adjustment such as stock exchanges, pricing agencies and/or fund managers. Where the inputs are considered stale, unobservable, proprietary or from an inactive market, they are categorised as level 3.

Investments classified within level 3 have significant unobservable inputs, as they are infrequently traded. Level 3 instruments include certain unlisted unit trusts and corporate debt securities. As observable prices are not available for these securities, valuation techniques are used to derive fair value.

There were no transfers between any levels for the period ended 30 June 2021.

9. Related party transactions

(a) Responsible Entity

The Responsible Entity of Upstreet fund is Melbourne Securities Corporation Limited.

(b) Directors

Key management personnel includes persons who were directors of Melbourne Securities Corporation at any time during the reporting period.

(c) Other key management personnel

There were no other persons with responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Scheme, directly or indirectly during the reporting period.

(d) Key management personnel unitholdings

As at 30 June 2021 key management personnel had no investments in the Scheme.

(e) Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel are remunerated by Melbourne Securities Corporation Limited. No payments were made from the Scheme to Melbourne Securities Corporation Limited

(f) Key management personnel loan disclosures

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

(g) Other transactions within the Scheme

From time to time directors of Upstreet fund, or their director related entities, may invest in or withdraw from the Scheme. These investments or withdrawals are on the same terms and conditions as those entered into by other Scheme investors and are trivial in nature.

(h) Responsible Entity's/Investment Manager's fees and other transactions

Under the terms of the Scheme's Constitution, the Responsible Entity is entitled to receive a maximum management fee of 5% per annum. The management fee charged by the Responsible Entity for the reporting period was 0.00% per annum.

The transactions during the reporting period and amounts payable at reporting period end between the Scheme and the Responsible Entity were as follows:

	30 June 2021 $
Management fees for the reporting period paid by the Scheme to the Responsible Entity (exclusive GST)	-
Management fees payable to the Responsible Entity at the end of the reporting period (exclusive GST)	-

(i) Related party unitholdings

As at 30 June 2021, there were no related parties or other schemes managed by Melbourne Securities Corporation Limited that held units in the Scheme.

(j) Investments

The Scheme did not hold any investments in Melbourne Securities Corporation Limited or its related parties during the reporting period.

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

	For the reporting period ended 30 June 2021 $
(a) Reconciliation of profit/(loss) to net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	
(Decrease) in net assets attributable to unitholders	**5,684**
Purchase of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	**(57,243)**
Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss	**(4,338)**
Net change in receivables and other assets	**(689)**
Net change in payables and other liabilities	767
Net cash (outflow) from operating activities	**(55,819)**
(b) Components of cash and cash equivalents	
Cash as at the end of the year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to the statement of financial position as follows:	
Cash and cash equivalents	**9,006**
	9,006

11. Events occurring after the reporting period

The COVID-19 pandemic has created unprecedented uncertainty of the economic environment. Actual economic events and conditions in future may be materially different from those estimated by the Scheme at the reporting date. In the event the COVID-19 pandemic impacts are more severe or prolonged than anticipated, this may have adverse impacts to the Scheme. At the date of this report and estimate of the future effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Scheme cannot be made, as the impact will depend on the magnitude and duration of the economic downturn and how markets continue to react to this, with the full range of possible effects unknown.

Except for the above, no other matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or could significantly affect the operations of the Scheme, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Scheme in future financial years.

12. Contingent assets and liabilities and commitments

There are no outstanding contingent assets and liabilities or commitments as at 30 June 2021

Directors' declaration

In the opinion of the directors of the Responsible Entity:

(a) the financial statements and notes set out on pages 10 to 28 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

(i) complying with Australian Accounting Standards, the *Corporations Regulations 2001* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and

(ii) giving a true and fair view of the Scheme's financial position as at 30 June 2021 and of its performance, as represented by the results of its operations and cash flows, for the reporting period ended on that date.

(b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Scheme will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

(c) the financial statements are in accordance with the Scheme's Constitution.

(d) note 2(a) confirms that the financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

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

Director

Melbourne Securities Corporation Limited
04 October 2021

MOORE

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE UNITHOLDERS OF UPSTREET FUND

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Upstreet Fund (**the Scheme**), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in scheme funds and statement of cash flows for the period then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion:

a) the accompanying financial report of Upstreet Fund is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

   i. giving a true and fair view of the Scheme's financial position as at 30 June 2021 and of its financial performance for the period then ended; and

   ii. complying with *Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001*; and

b) the financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 1.

Basis for Opinion

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

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the Corporations Act 2001, which has been given to the directors of Melbourne Securities Corporation Limited, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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

Information Other than the Financial Report and Auditor's Report Thereon

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Scheme's annual report for the period ended 30 June 2021, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

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Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

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

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

Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located on the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor’s report.

Moore Australia

MOORE AUSTRALIA AUDIT (VIC)
ABN 16 847 721 257

ANDREW JOHNSON
Partner
Audit and Assurance

Melbourne, Victoria

5 October 2021