

MA Priority Income Fund

Reference Booklet

1 November 2024

ARSN 648 809 849

ISSUER AND RESPONSIBLE ENTITY

MAAM RE Ltd ACN 135 855 186,
AFSL 335783

MANAGER

MA Investment Management Pty Ltd
ACN 621 552 896, AFSRN 001 258 449



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About this Reference Booklet

This Reference Booklet (Booklet) has been issued by MAAM RE Ltd ACN 135 855 186; AFSL 335 783 (Responsible Entity, MAAM RE, us, our or we). The information in this Booklet forms part of the product disclosure statement of the MA Priority Income Fund ARSN 648 809 849 dated 1 November 2024 (PDS) and should be read together with the PDS.

The PDS can be obtained at no charge via the Fund's webpage at MAfinancial.com/invest/private-credit/ma-priority-income-fund.

The PDS contains references to additional important information contained in this Booklet. The information contained in this Booklet is not financial product advice and has been prepared without taking into account your investment objectives, financial circumstances or particular needs. Before deciding to invest in the Fund, you should read the PDS (including this Booklet) in its entirety.

You should take into account all risk factors referred to in the PDS (including those in Section 7 of the PDS) and this Booklet and consider whether acquiring Units represents an appropriate investment in view of your personal circumstances. You should carefully consider your particular investment objectives, financial circumstances and investment needs (including financial and taxation issues) and you should seek advice from your professional adviser before deciding whether to invest. You should consider the risk factors that could affect the financial performance of the Fund. Capitalised terms have the meaning given in the PDS unless otherwise defined in this document.

PDS updates

Information in the PDS and this Booklet may need to be updated from time to time. Any updated information in the PDS or this Booklet that is considered not materially adverse to holders of Units (Unitholders) (Updated Information) will be made available by the Responsible Entity by publishing such information on the Fund's webpage at MAfinancial.com/invest/private-credit/ma-priority-income-fund. A paper copy of any Updated Information will be provided free of charge on request. Any new or updated information that is materially adverse to Unitholders will be made available to Unitholders on the Fund's webpage and, if necessary, via a supplementary or new PDS accessible at MAfinancial.com/invest/private-credit/ma-priority-income-fund.

The PDS, this Booklet and the constitution of the Fund dated as 12 November 2018 as amended (Constitution) supersede and replace any earlier information provided by the Responsible Entity, MA Financial Group, their affiliates and their respective representatives and agents in respect of the Fund.

1. Overview of Australia's Credit Market

1.1 Private Credit Overview

Private credit is the supply of debt capital to consumers, small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) and large corporations through loans and credit instruments. The term 'private' refers to these loans not being traded or issued in public markets as well as these loans being issued by financial institutions other than banks.

A loan is an advance of money to a borrower with obligations to make interest payments on the amount borrowed (principal) over a set period of time. When that period ends, the borrower is obligated to repay the principal in full. An investor in private credit is essentially a lender, earning a return on their capital through interest and fee income received during the term of the loan. As returns generated in private credit are contractually agreed, private credit investments are considered to offer lower volatility of returns than equity investments.

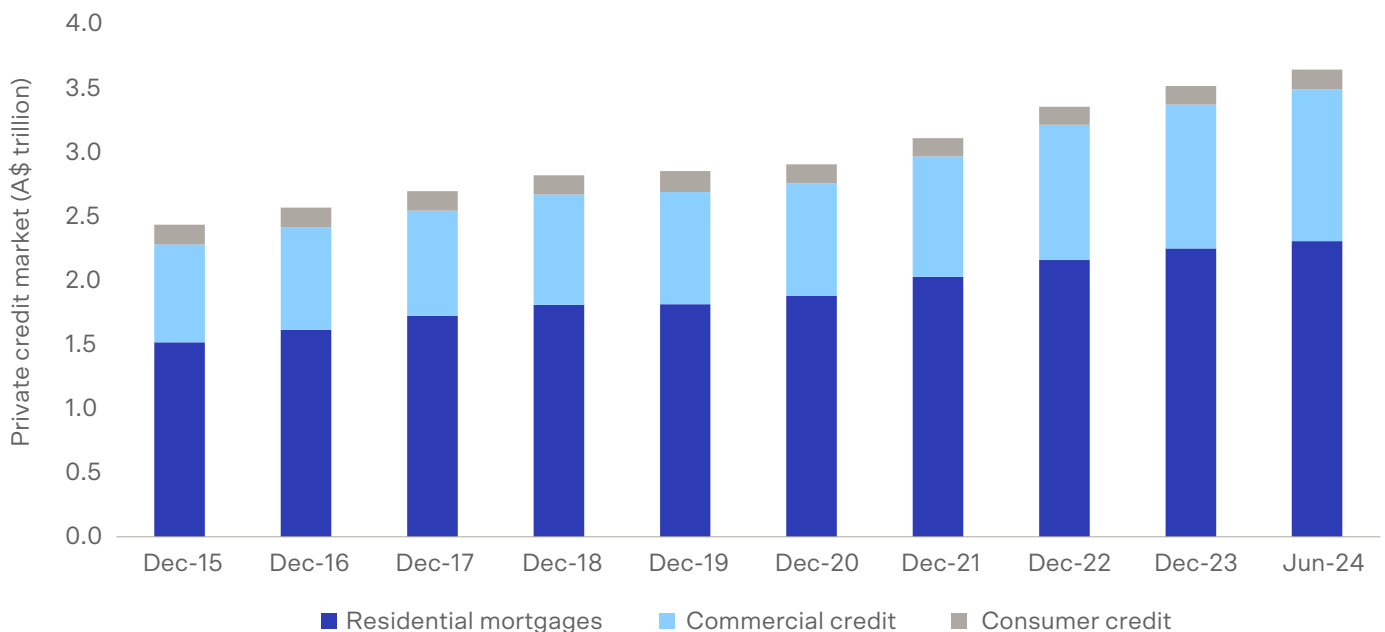
The priority in the ranking of the capital structure of a loan is a key determinant of the level of risk of the loan investment. Debtholders generally have preferential treatment over equity holders for income distributions and capital returns in the event of insolvency.

Furthermore, some debtholders may have priority over other debtholders.

Higher ranking debt, such as senior secured debt will be the first debt to be repaid in the event of default, before lower ranking debt such as subordinated or unsecured debt, which ranks after senior debt. Secured credit refers to the loan being secured over a specific asset or business. This provides higher recoverability to investors should the borrower(s) default on their loan obligation(s).

Credit is an important source of capital for the Australian economy and includes loans issued to both businesses and consumers. As of the date of this PDS, total credit outstanding in Australia exceeded \$3.5 trillion, having grown at a compound annual growth rate of over 40% since 2016.¹ In Australia, banks are currently the largest providers of credit to consumers and businesses. Regulatory conditions, however, are causing banks to scale back certain lending, resulting in private credit providers becoming increasingly important sources of capital. Total private credit issued by financial institutions outside of banks is estimated by Ernst & Young to be \$188 billion (as at December 2023).

Figure 1 – Size of the Australian private credit market¹



1. Source: Reserve Bank of Australia, D2 Lending and Credit Aggregates – October 2023.

1. Overview of Australia's Credit Market (continued)

1.2 Introduction to Non-bank Financial Institutions

NBFIs are non-depositary financial institutions; meaning, unlike Authorised Deposit-taking Institutions, (ADIs), they do not hold deposits. NBFIs provide loans to consumers, SMEs and corporates, targeting market segments that are underserved by banks or where a bespoke approach is required. NBFIs are spread businesses – the income they earn is the difference between the cost they borrow money at and the cost they charge borrowers for loans. This difference is referred to as net interest margin.

NBFIs typically borrow money through the process of securitisation, whereby investors, such as the Master Trust, and banks provide financing secured against the discrete loan assets originated by NBFIs.

In recent years there has been an increase in NBFI lending, driven by (i) The Royal Commission into Banking, Superannuation and Financial Services Industries, which has curtailed some ADI lending in certain market segments, and (ii) the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority's (APRA's) requirement for banks to hold more capital against non- standard loan types meaning it is uneconomical for banks to provide these loans.

The growth in NBFI lending may provide opportunities for debt investors, as they are the key source of capital for NBFIs through securitisation investments. Without continued investment, it would be more difficult for NBFIs to continue lending money to the broader Australian economy.

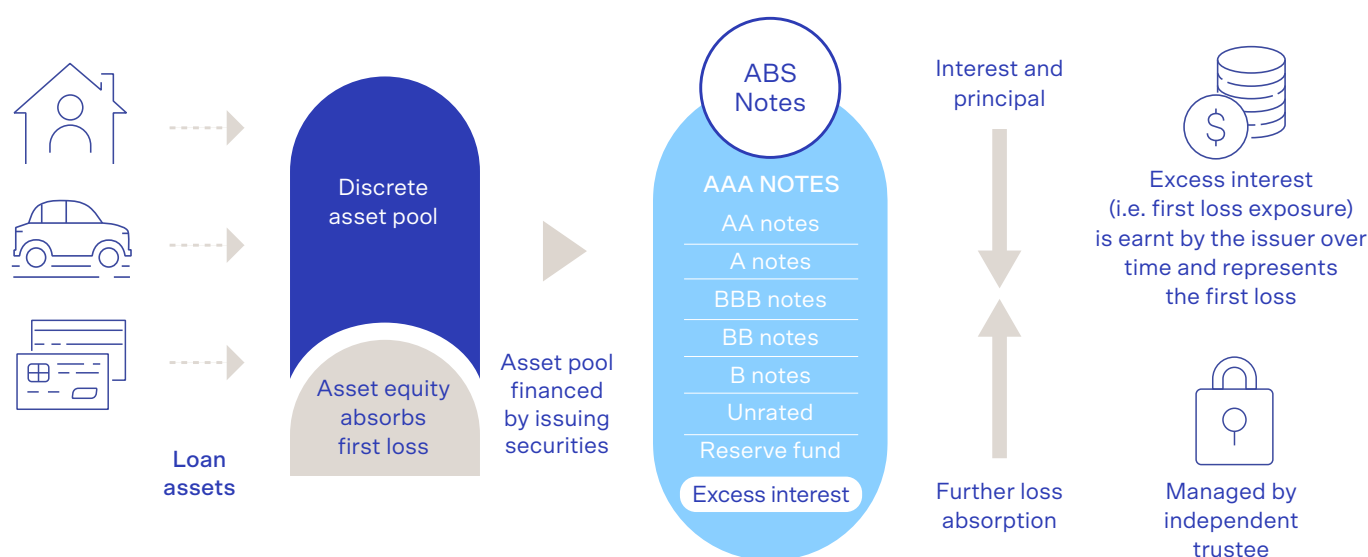
1.3 Introduction to Structured Credit and Securitisation

Securitisation is the process of converting typically illiquid portfolios of cashflow generating assets into securities. A bankruptcy remote vehicle purchases the pool of assets (such as loans, receivables and mortgages) and finances this purchase through the issuance of investable securities to investors. The underlying assets act as collateral for the security. Cash flows generated from the pool of assets, such as interest and principal, are used to pay interest and principal on the notes issued by the securitisation.

Notes issued to investors are typically distinguished by tranches of different levels of risk based on seniority. The seniority impacts the order of repayment of principal and interest, and therefore the relative risk. The originator of the underlying pool of assets, referred to as the Issuer typically takes the equity or lowest ranking note. As this note is the last note to be repaid and the first to incur losses, this creates an alignment of interest between the originator and investors. Figure 2 illustrates the typical securitisation process from pooling assets into a bankruptcy remote special purpose vehicle (SPV) to issuing financing to investors, in the form of notes, against the pool of assets.

Investment in notes in securitisations are typically only available to institutional investors. Investment in the mezzanine (being a subordinated tranche of debt to the senior tranche) notes of securitisations is a material part of the Master Trust's investment strategy.

Figure 2 – Securitisation process



Source: MA Financial Group

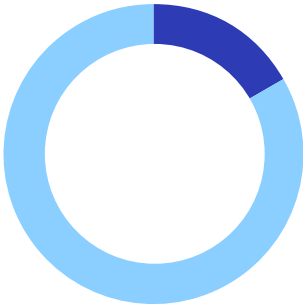
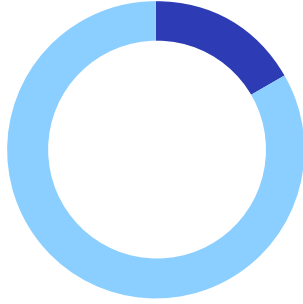
1. Overview of Australia’s Credit Market (continued)

1.4 Australian Structured Credit Market overview²

The Australian structured credit market includes both public and private Asset-Backed Securities (ABS) and Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities (RMBS) created through securitisation. ABS are a type of fixed income investment, where interest payments are linked and secured against the performance of an underlying pool of loan assets. RMBS is similar to ABS, however

the pool of assets are exclusively loans secured by residential property.

There is ~\$150.5bn of public ABS and RMBS outstanding in Australia as at October 2023.³ The majority (83.1%) of these are RMBS.

Types of Credit	Market Composition	Description and Features
ABS	 16.9%	<p>ABS includes financing to consumers and businesses for a variety of purposes. Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Auto and equipment loans• Personal loans• Fleet finance• Credit Cards and Buy Now Pay Later• Legal fee and disbursement financing• Medical bill financing• Accounts receivable and invoice financing• Strata loans• Insurance premium funding
RMBS	 83.1%	<p>RMBS includes financing to consumers and businesses with security against residential property. Typical forms of RMBS include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prime residential mortgages• Self-Managed Super Fund (SMSF) mortgages• Alternative documentation residential mortgages• Non-conforming residential mortgages• Residential construction loans• Non-resident mortgages.

2. The past performance of the Australian structured credit sector is not a reliable indicator of future returns of this sector.
3. Source: Reserve Bank of Australia, D4 Debt Securities Outstanding - October 2023.

1. Overview of Australia's Credit Market (continued)

1.5 Australian Structured Credit Performance

The Australian ABS and RMBS market have performed well over time, with low losses and impairments to assets. Credit enhancement provides multiple layers of protection to investors, mitigating losses to ABS and RMBS investors caused by losses on the underlying loans.

All investment strategies are subject to risk, and the past success of these strategies is not a reliable indicator of future returns.

Performance has been particularly strong in RMBS, across both prime and non-conforming RMBS. Mortgages in Australian RMBS are first mortgages with priority claim over the property in the event of a borrower default. Historically default rates have been low, but even in this event there is typically a level of property equity, lenders mortgage insurance or structural credit enhancements such as excess spread, loss reserves and additional credit subordination from the loan originator that have mitigated loss rates for RMBS investors. For prime RMBS, all losses as a result of foreclosure on properties secured by defaulted loans have been met by the lenders' mortgage insurance (LMI), the mortgage originator or excess available income, with no losses to RMBS rated noteholders.⁴ Highest losses in non-conforming RMBS to past credit impaired borrowers was cumulatively 1.39% during the GFC.⁵

The positive performance from securitisation is typically due to both the underlying asset performance and the idiosyncratic structural credit enhancements available

to ABS and RMBS investors that provide additional loss absorption thus often mitigating (but not eliminating) downside risk. Please refer to section 1.6 of this Booklet for more information.

Figures 3 and 4 outline the loss rates of Australian ABS and RMBS.

1.6 Structural credit enhancements

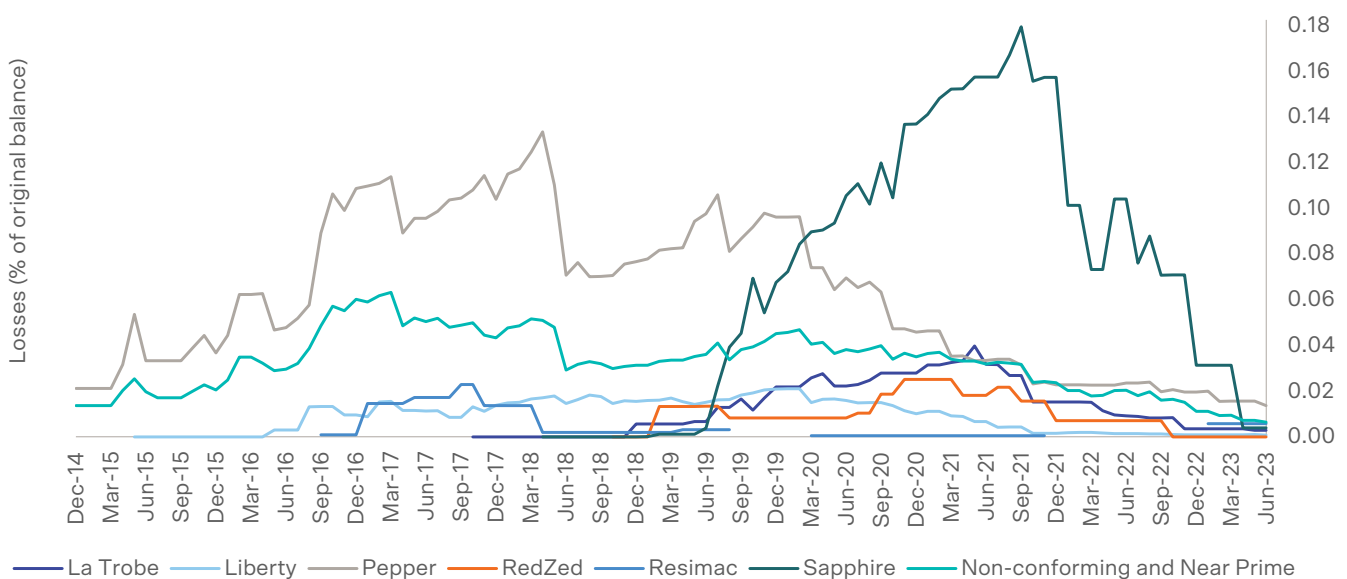
ABS and RMBS investments benefit from a number of credit enhancements that are built into the investment structure and provide loss mitigation to investors.

Structural protections include:

Security

In a securitisation, the special purpose vehicle (SPV) holds security over all loan assets. This means the investor benefits from the underlying collateral that the loan is secured against, such as the residential property, commercial property or vehicle. When a borrower defaults, the first protection provided to investors is the repossession of the secured collateral, which provides high recoverability to investors. The Manager views investments in asset classes like residential mortgages or automotive loans as preferable given their higher recoverability characteristics due to the deep secondary resale markets for these assets.

Figure 3 – Australian Non-confirming and Near Prime RMBS Cumulative Loss Performance⁶



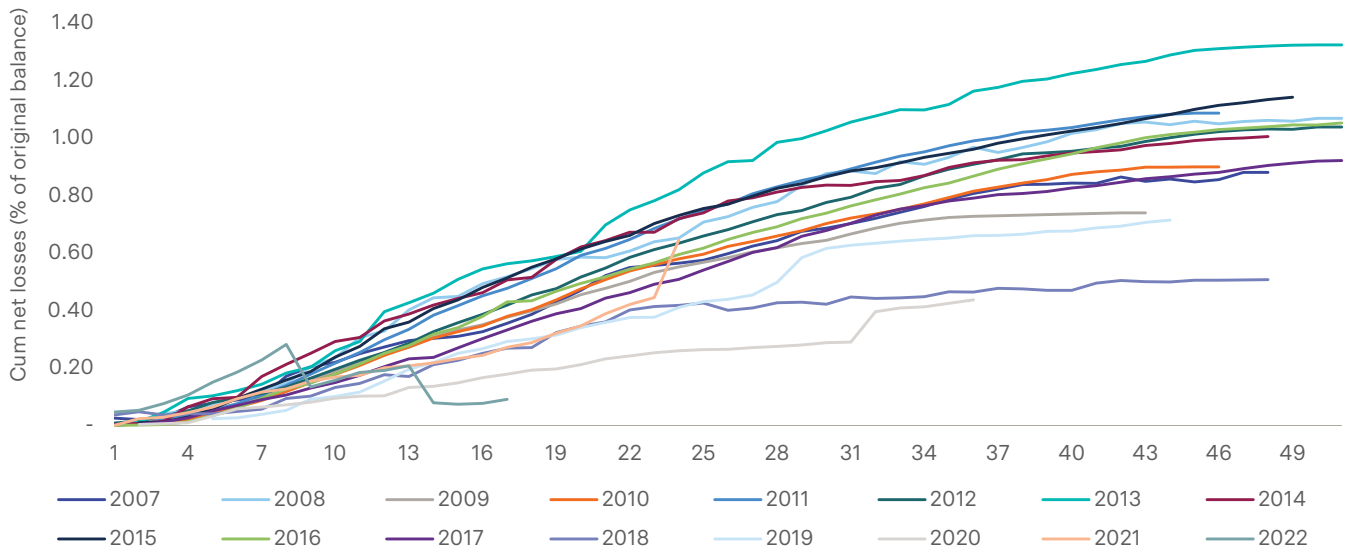
4. Source: S&P: An Overview of Australia's Housing Market and Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities 2020.

5. Source: Moody's Nonconforming Losses: Non-conforming RMBS – Australia cumulative losses (by Issuer – Bluestone Sapphire).

6. Source: Moody's RMBS – Australia Performance Update Q2 2023.

1. Overview of Australia's Credit Market (continued)

Figure 4 – Australia cumulative net losses – by vintage⁷



Seniority

In many RMBS and ABS the Issuer is required to hold the most junior tranche or equity in the capital structure. This provides an alignment of interest, whereby any losses in the underlying portfolio of loans are first absorbed by the issuer before any other debtholders. This creates incentive for the issuer to underwrite new loans in a prudent manner, as they will be the first to be adversely impacted in the event of a loss.

Excess Spread

Excess Spread refers to the surplus between the interest received by an underlying asset pool and the interest paid to the debtholders. It is typically one of the first defences against loss, as any losses incurred in the underlying portfolio will be first absorbed by the 'excess spread' before impacting first the junior (Issuer's) tranche then debtholders interest and principal.

Diversification

Structured credit investments typically benefit from a high degree of diversification, both in the underlying collateral pool and the type of assets. Investments in ABS and RMBS are often secured by thousands of loans, with thousands of individuals or businesses repaying those loans. In a conventional loan, investors are generally exposed to a single borrower or asset. Even in traditional

credit funds, concentration levels are typically much higher than the broad-based pools of underlying assets in ABS or RMBS transactions. The diversification provided to ABS and RMBS investors seeks to provide additional credit protection by limiting exposure to the risk of one or a small number of borrowers defaulting.

The idiosyncratic protections available to structured credit investors detailed above, have assisted in the performance of structured credit in Australia to date.

1.7 Market opportunity

RMBS and ABS markets play an important role in Australian capital markets and it is expected that continued growth in the NBFIs lending market in Australia will further support funding requirements. Given the historical performance of ABS and RMBS, the Manager views the asset class as an attractive alternative investment option that has traditionally not been available to retail investors seeking stable cash yield across all economic conditions.⁸ For further detail on the Master Trust's investment strategy refer to Section 3.

7. Source: Moody's ABS – Australia: Performance Update Q2 2023

8. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.

2. Investment Structure

2.1 Overview of the Master Trust

The Master Trust was established on 4 January 2019 and is an open-ended unregistered unit trust. MA Asset Management Ltd acts as trustee of the Master Trust (Trustee). The Trustee has appointed MAIM as the Manager of the Master Trust, which also acts as Manager of the Fund. The Master Trust is a multi-class trust. As at the date of this PDS, the Master Trust has three classes of units on issue, Class A Units, Class B Units and Class C Units.

The Master Trust issues Class A units (Class A Units) to the Fund and Class B units (Class B Units) to one or more MA Financial Group Entities.

The Master Trust uses proceeds received from the issuance of units to construct and actively manage the portfolio of assets of the Master Trust in accordance with the investment strategy and investment guidelines (see Section 6 of the PDS and Section 3 for further information).

The NAV of the Master Trust⁹ was \$1,589 million as at 31 August 2024, with \$1,444 million attributed to Class A Units and \$145 million attributed to Class B Units.

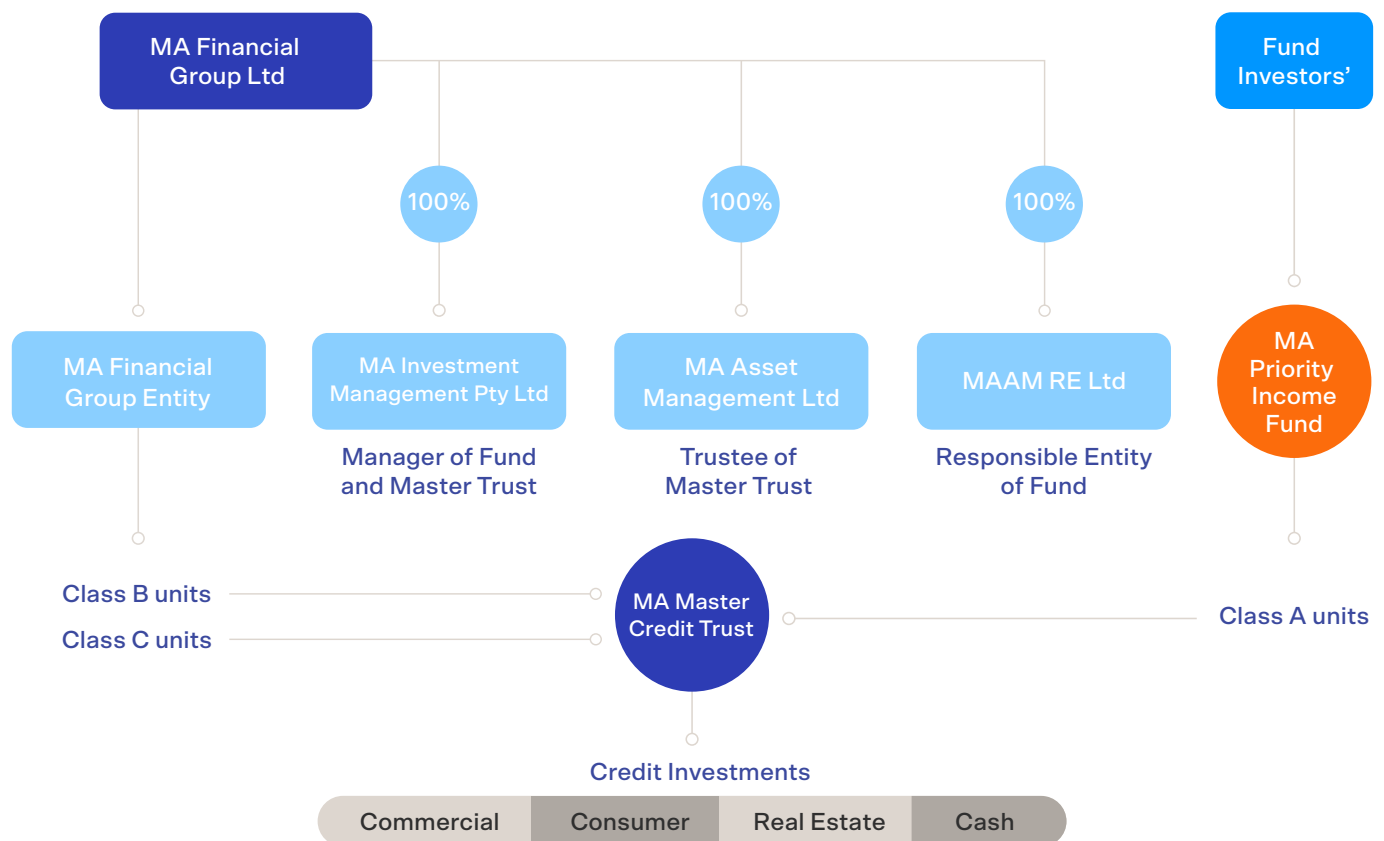
2.2 The Fund's investment structure

The Fund invests into Class A Units of the Master Trust through which Unitholders will achieve an underlying exposure to the Portfolio and benefit from Priority Return features associated with the Class B Co-Investment.

The Fund invests its capital after fees and costs in Class A Units, which, together with small cash balances from time to time, are the sole investment of the Fund. The Fund receives income distributions on its investment in Class A Units up to the Class A Unit Target Return, which is set equal to the Target Return of the Fund. The Fund then distributes this income to Unitholders.

Each MA Financial Group Entity, as a Class B Unitholder, makes their subordinated first-loss Class B Co-Investment (subordinated to Class A units) by subscribing for Class B Units. Each time the Fund invests in Class A Units, MA Financial Group Entity will make an additional Class B Co-Investment equal to 10% of the amount invested in Class A Units. The rights attributed to Class A Units and Class B Units give effect to the Priority Return features outlined in Section 2.3.

Figure 5 – MA Priority Income Fund structure



9. The NAV of the Master Trust is calculated in accordance with the accounting policies of the Master Trust.

2. Investment Structure (continued)

2.3 Priority Return features

One or more MA Financial Group Entities invest in the Master Trust subscribing for Class B Units. In accordance with the terms of issue of the Class A Units and Class B Units. Class B Units' receipt of income and capital from the Master Trust is subordinated to those of Class

A Units (which are held by the Fund). The Class A Units' Priority Return features (to which the Fund is exposed) comprise:

- Income Priority
- Income Shortfall Top-Up
- Capital Buffer
- Capital Priority
- Capital Buffer Top-Up.

Each of which are described in turn below.

(a) Income Priority

The Master Trust makes income distributions in respect of Class A Units and Class B Units based on an underlying measure of net income attributable to Class A Units and Class B Units, defined in the accounting policies of the Master Trust Deed (Realised Profit) (see Section 2.5 below).

Class A Units have a priority entitlement to all Realised Profit up to the Class A Target Return (Income Priority).

Class B Units will have an entitlement to Realised Profit exceeding the Class A Target Return (if any), subject to amounts payable under the Income Shortfall Top-Up and Capital Buffer Top-Up mechanisms (see below).

(b) Income Shortfall Top-Up

If, in any period, Class A Units receive less than the Class A Target Return, the income shortfall will carry forward to future periods to be paid in priority to any income distribution to Class B Units (Income Shortfall Top-Up).

(c) Capital Buffer and Priority

Class A Units rank in priority of Class B Units on a capital basis, meaning:

- if the Master Trust incurs an impairment of capital attributed to Class A Units and Class B Units, it is Class B Units that are impacted first. Only once Class B Unit capital has been impaired to zero will Class A Units (and therefore Unitholders) incur any capital impairment (Capital Buffer); and
- in the event of a wind-up, Class A Units receive back their Invested Capital in priority to any return to Class B unitholders,

(collectively referred to as the Capital Buffer and Priority).

In this way, Class B Units act as a buffer, providing a degree of protection to Class A Units (and therefore Unitholders in the Fund) from capital losses attributable to Class A and Class B units. An underlying measure of the capital buffer provided by the subordinated, first-loss Class B Co-Investment in Class B Units will be calculated by the Trustee on an ongoing basis in accordance with the accounting policies of the Master Trust. The Capital Buffer may change due to various factors such as performance of the Portfolio and future equity raises. The formula for calculation of the Capital Buffer is set out in terms of issue of Class A and Class B units in the Master Trust Deed. In summary, the Capital Buffer will be reduced if the Class A Units and Class B Units of the Master Trust suffer a realised loss in any six-month period and will be replenished in subsequent periods by any Realised Profit retained under the Capital Buffer Top-Up mechanism (see below). The calculation of the Capital Buffer is reviewed semi-annually by the Auditor.

It is a requirement that the Capital Buffer is equal to 10% of Class A Unit Invested Capital before Class B can receive any income distributions or capital distributions (in the event of a wind-up or return of capital).

(d) Capital Buffer Top-Up

If the Capital Buffer is less than 10% of Class A Invested Capital, then

- Class B is not entitled to any distributions
- any distributable income that would otherwise be available to Class B is retained by the Master Trust until the Capital Buffer is replenished to equal 10% of Class A Invested Capital (Capital Buffer Top-Up).

2. Investment Structure (continued)

Figure 6 – Capital loss protection illustration

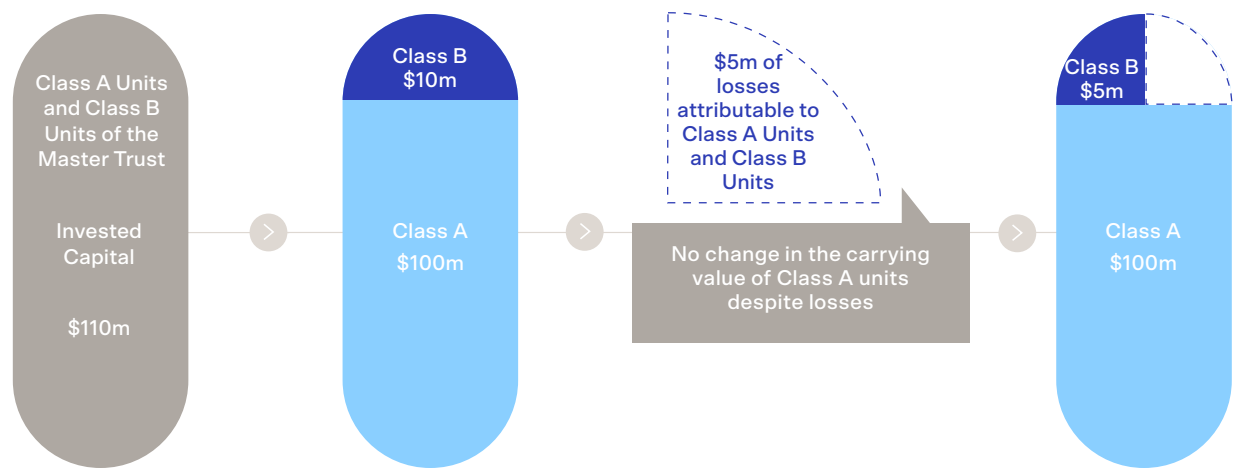
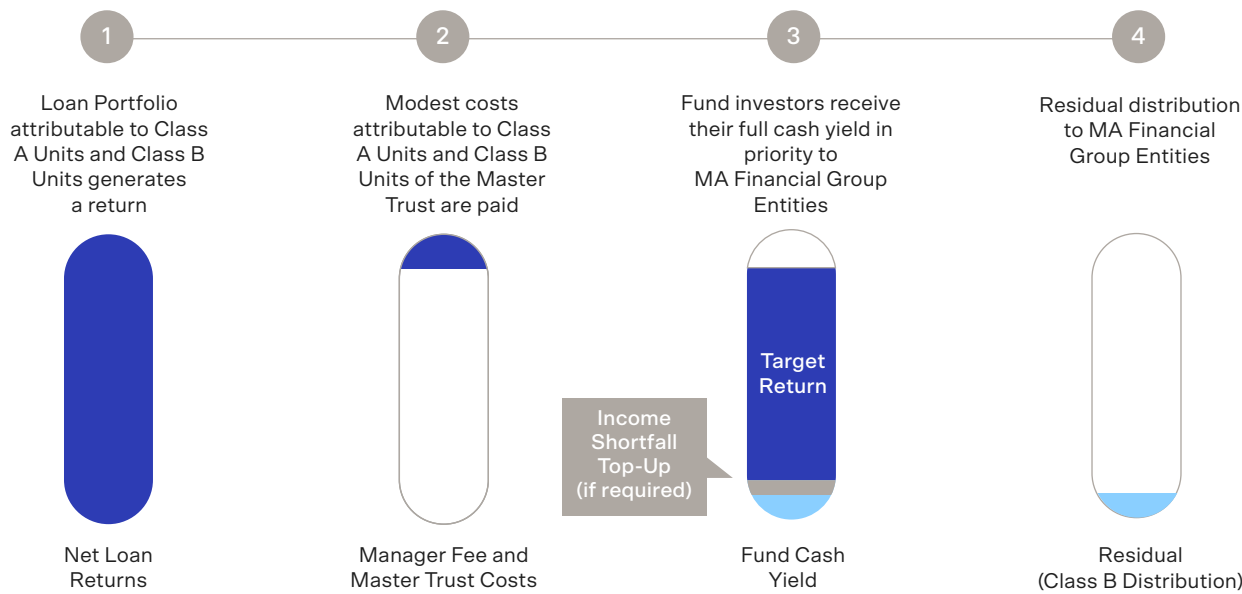


Figure 7 – Income priority illustration



2. Investment Structure (continued)

2.4 Priority Return illustrative numerical examples

The operation of the Priority Return features is demonstrated using the illustrative numerical examples below. The examples are based on the following assumptions:

- the NAV of the Fund is \$100 million and the Capital Buffer is \$10 million.

- the Target Return is \$6.00 million, being the RBA Cash rate + 4.00% multiplied by the Fund size of \$100 million.
- RBA Cash Rate of 2.00% used for this illustration.

Illustrative worked example: Income Priority and Income Shortfall Top-Up

A\$m unless otherwise stated	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Class A Target Return	6.0	6.0	6.0
Realised Profit/(Loss)	7.0	5.5	7.0
Class A Distribution (Income Shortfall Top-Up)	–	–	0.5
Class A Distribution (Target Return)	6.0	5.5	6.0
Total Class A Distribution	6.0	5.5	6.5
Class B Distribution	1.0	–	0.5
Income Shortfall Top-Up Balance	–	0.5	–

The Income Priority and Income Shortfall Top-Up mechanisms ensure that Unitholders, via the Fund's investment in Class A Units, receive their full Target Return (for the current and all prior periods) in priority to any residual distributions to Class B Units.

The Income Shortfall Top-Up mechanism is triggered if there is insufficient Realised Profit to pay the Class A

Target Return. In this case, all available Realised Profit is paid to Class A Units. Any shortfall to the Class A Target Return is carried forward on a cumulative basis to be paid in future periods where there is sufficient Realised Profit. Class B Units are only paid a distribution after Class A Units (and therefore Unitholders in the Fund) have received the Class A Target Return for all previous periods.

Illustrative worked example: Capital priority on wind-up

A\$m unless otherwise stated	Scenario 1	Scenario 2
Class A Invested Capital	100	100
Class B Invested Capital	10	10
Total Invested Capital	110	110
Net Asset Proceeds Realised	110	105
Class A Capital Return	100	100
Class B Capital Return	10	5

2. Investment Structure (continued)

In the event of a wind-up of the Master Trust, Class A Units (and therefore Unitholders in the Fund) receive their Invested Capital back in priority to Class B Units. If net asset proceeds attributable to Class A Units and

Class B Units realised on a wind-up are insufficient to cover all Invested Capital, Class B unitholders lose all of their capital, before Class A unitholders make any loss on their investment.

Illustrative worked example: Income Shortfall Top-Up and Capital Buffer Top-Up

A\$m unless otherwise stated	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Realised Profit/(Loss)	8.2	(2.0)	8.0	10.0	9.1
Class A distribution (Income Shortfall Top-Up)	–	–	6.0	4.0	–
Class A distribution (Target Return)	6.0		2.0	6.0	6.0
Total Class A distribution	6.0	–	8.0	10.0	6.0
Capital Buffer Top-Up	–	–	–	–	2.0
Class B Distribution	2.2	–	–	–	1.1
Income Shortfall Top-Up Balance	–	6.0	4.0	–	–
Capital Buffer	10.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	10.0
Capital Buffer (%)	10.0%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%	10.0%

Under the Capital Buffer Top-Up mechanism, if the Capital Buffer is less than 10% of Class A Unit Invested Capital, then no distributions can be paid on Class B Units until the Capital Buffer is replenished in full.

As noted in Section 2.3 above, the Capital Buffer may be impaired if the Master Trust incurs a period of negative

Realised Profit (for example, if the Portfolio experiences a heightened level of losses on the Portfolio). In future periods, Realised Profit otherwise available for distribution to Class B Units will be retained to replenish the Capital Buffer. Once the Capital Buffer returns to 10% of Class A Invested Capital, any remaining residual Realised Profit may be distributed to Class B Units.

2. Investment Structure (continued)

2.5 Distribution Policy

(a) Fund Distribution Policy

While the Responsible Entity has full discretion with regard to the distribution policy of the Fund, its intention is to pay 100% of its income less fees and costs in regular monthly distributions to Unitholders.

Distribution payments are generally made within 15 Business Days after the end of the distribution period subject to receipt of distributions from the Master Trust.

(b) Master Trust Distribution Policy

The Master Trust distribution policy will be based on an underlying measure of net income defined in the accounting policies of the Master Trust Deed (referred to above as Realised Profit). The Realised Profit measure recognises loan losses on a realised basis which differs from the fair value and provisioning accounting principles under AASB9.

The Trustee will distribute 100% of the Master Trust's Realised Profit (subject to any amounts retained under the Capital Buffer Top-Up) on a monthly basis to the holders of Class A units and six-monthly to the holders of Class B units. Periodic distributions will be based on the Trustee's calculation of Realised Profit, with calculation to be reviewed by the auditor engaged by the MA Financial Group every six-month period (June and December) and any true-up distributions made accordingly.

In accordance with the Priority Return features, the Master Trust will apply its Realised Profit in the following order of priority:

1. payment of Income Shortfall Top-Up to Class A Units (if any);
2. payment of Class A Target Return to Class A Units;
3. retention by the Master Trust of any balance in the Capital Buffer Shortfall Top-Up; then
4. payment of residual distribution to Class B Units.

2.6 Asset valuation

The NAV of the Fund is expected to be calculated monthly by the Manager and made available on the Fund's webpage. The NAV of the Fund will be calculated by deducting from the total value of the assets of the Fund all liabilities, which includes declared but unpaid distributions, calculated in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (AASB).

The NAV of the Fund will include the value of its holding in Class A Units in the Master Trust. The value of the Class A Units will be calculated in accordance with AASB, taking into consideration the valuation of the Portfolio of the Master Trust and reflecting the priority ranking of Class A Units over Class B Units.

The NAV of the Master Trust will be calculated in accordance with its accounting policies.

The Trustee must calculate the Master Trust NAV by deducting the value of the Master Trust Liabilities (other than the liabilities representing rights attaching to units in the Master Trust) from the value of the Master Trust Property (determined on the basis of the most recent valuation of each item), each as at the Valuation Time.

The calculation of the Fund NAV and the Master Trust NAV will be reviewed annually by the Auditor.

3. Overview of the Investment Strategy

3.1 Investment Strategy

The investment strategy of the Master Trust, to which the Fund is exposed comprises investments in the commercial, consumer and real estate credit segments as well as maintaining a cash position. The details of each of these are described below.

(a) Commercial

The commercial lending strategy encompasses financing to SMEs, either directly or indirectly originated through MA Financial Group lending businesses or by third party platforms.

The commercial lending strategy is focused on asset-backed or specialised lending. Asset-backed lending is secured by collateral, which is a defensive characteristic to help minimise losses. Examples of asset-backed lending include, debtor and trade finance, legal disbursement funding, insurance premium funding, fleet and equipment finance, supply chain/inventory finance, commercial auto finance and other receivables-backed financing. The Master Trust typically invests in this segment through ABS, targeting established originators of loans that have demonstrated a track record in their chosen sub-sector.

Specialised lending opportunities are niche lending opportunities that may arise through the Manager's proprietary origination platforms and provide attractive risk-return characteristics.

(b) Consumer

The consumer lending strategy involves financing individual and household consumers. The Master Trust will achieve exposure to consumer lending by investing in assets originated by MA Financial Group lending businesses or by third party platforms. Consumer lending can either be secured or unsecured loans. Examples of consumer lending includes, personal loans, auto loans, bridge finance and strata finance.

(c) Real Estate

The real estate lending strategy involves financing backed by either residential or commercial real estate. Loans are typically secured by a first lien mortgage over the property. The Master Trust will achieve exposure to residential mortgages by investing in assets originated by third-party non-bank mortgage originators or by MA Financial Group related group mortgage lender MA Money Financial Services Pty Ltd (MA Money). Examples of real estate lending include RMBS, commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS) and construction loans.

(d) Cash

The Master Trust expects to maintain an allocation towards cash and other liquid assets such as RMBS bonds and ABS bonds. Cash will be held for liquidity and portfolio risk management purposes and to allow the Master Trust to take advantage of investment opportunities as and when they arise.

4. Taxation Considerations

4.1 Introduction

WARNING: Investing in a registered managed investment scheme is likely to have tax consequences and you are strongly advised to seek professional tax advice.

The following information summarises some of the Australian taxation issues you may wish to consider before making an investment in the Fund and assumes that you hold your Units on capital account and are not considered to be carrying on a business of investing, trading in investments, or investing for the purpose of profit making by sale. This information is based on our current interpretation of the relevant taxation laws and does not consider any potential Unitholder's specific circumstances. As such, potential or current Unitholders should not place reliance on this as a basis for making their decision as to whether to acquire, retain or dispose of Units. The information should be used as a guide only and does not constitute professional tax advice as individual circumstances may differ. It is recommended that you seek your own advice before investing in the Fund.

4.2 Income tax status of the Fund

The Fund should be treated as a 'flow-through' entity for Australian tax purposes, meaning that the Fund should not be subject to Australian income tax, with tax instead being borne by Unitholders.

The Fund is a Managed Investment Trust (MIT) and will be administered as an Attribution Managed Investment Trust (AMIT).

4.3 Taxation of distribution to Australian tax resident Unitholders

Australian resident Unitholders are generally subject to tax on the taxable income from the Fund in the year they are 'attributed' the income under the AMIT regime. Any attribution must be worked out by the Responsible Entity on a fair and reasonable basis in accordance with the Constitution of the Fund.

Where the Fund is in a tax loss position in a particular year, the loss is retained in the Fund and is not distributable to Unitholders. The loss can be carried forward by the Fund and used to offset taxable income in future years (subject to satisfaction of certain loss integrity tests).

If the cash distribution to a Unitholder exceeds a Unitholder's allocation of the Fund's net (taxable) income, the excess (known as a 'tax deferred' distribution) will generally not be assessable to the Unitholder. Similarly,

a return of capital by the Fund will not be assessable to the Unitholder.

Distributions of tax deferred or capital will generally reduce the Unitholder's capital gains tax (CGT) cost base of their Units in the Fund. Once the cost base of a Unitholder's Units has been reduced to nil any additional tax deferred or capital distributions will be assessable to a Unitholder as a capital gain.

Conversely, under the AMIT regime, if the cash distributed to a Unitholder is less than the Unitholder's allocation of the Fund's net (taxable) income, the Unitholder will be entitled to a cost base increase on their Units in the Fund. These cost base adjustments will impact upon the capital gains tax position upon the ultimate disposal of the Unitholder's Units in the Fund.

Unitholders should wait until receipt of a tax distribution statement or, an AMIT member annual statement (AMMA Statement) before completing their income tax return. The tax distribution statement or AMMA Statement will set out details of any attributed taxable income, non-assessable components and capital gains (if any) attributed to the Unitholder for the financial year.

4.4 Disposal of Units – Australian tax resident Unitholders

If an Australian resident Unitholder transfers or redeems their Units, this will result in a disposal for income tax purposes.

Where a Unitholder holds their Units on capital account, a disposal of those Units may trigger a capital gain or loss and each Unitholder should calculate their capital gain or loss according to their own particular facts and circumstances.

Unitholders would derive a taxable capital gain where the capital proceeds received as a result of the disposal of their Units exceed the cost base of the relevant Unit at the time of disposal. Unitholders would incur a capital loss where the reduced cost base of the Units disposed of is greater than the capital proceeds.

Generally, the capital proceeds received by Unitholders from the disposal of Units will equal the consideration received on disposal of those Units. The Units' cost base will generally be equal to the amount paid to acquire those Units plus brokerage (if any) and any other incidental costs. The Units' cost base will also need to include relevant cost base adjustments since acquisition (such as tax deferred components or cost base increases as outlined above).

In calculating the capital gain, a discount of 50% for individuals and trusts, or 33 1/3% for complying Australian superannuation funds may be allowed where the Units

4. Taxation Considerations (continued)

have been held for at least 12 months. No CGT discount is available to corporate Unitholders.

Any capital losses arising from the disposal of the investment may be used to offset other capital gains the Unitholder may have derived. Net capital losses may be carried forward for offset against capital gains of subsequent years but may not be offset against ordinary income.

4.5 Taxation of distributions to Foreign tax resident Unitholders

The Fund is expected to earn and distribute mostly interest income. The distribution of interest income by the Fund will be subject to 10% interest withholding tax when paid to a non-resident Unitholder.

The Fund may also distribute income that is not in the nature of interest, which may attract a higher rate of withholding tax. Non-resident Unitholders may also be subject to tax in the country they reside, and may be entitled to a credit for some or all of the tax paid in Australia.

4.6 Disposal of units – Foreign tax resident Unitholders

If a foreign resident Unitholder disposes of the Unitholder's investment in the Fund, the disposal would generally be a CGT event. However, the capital gain or loss that arises in relation to the CGT event can be disregarded if the Units do not meet the definition of taxable Australian property (TAP).

In the case of the Fund, the Units are not expected to meet the definition of TAP. Consequently, any capital gain/loss arising on a disposal by a foreign resident Unitholder should be disregarded.

4.7 Goods and Services Tax (GST)

The Fund is registered for GST. The acquisition and disposal of Units should not be subject to GST. The distributions paid by the Fund should not be subject to GST. GST is payable on certain ongoing expenses, but the Fund may be able to claim a reduced input tax credit, depending on the precise nature of the expenses incurred. All fees and expenses are quoted inclusive of GST net of RITCs.

4.8 Stamp Duty

The issue, redemption, transfer or any other arrangement involving a change in unitholding in the Fund may result in stamp duty consequences. Unitholders should seek professional taxation advice regarding any potential duty in connection with any dealing in their Units.

4.9 Tax File Number (TFN) and Australian Business Number (ABN)

The Fund is an investment body for income tax purposes and accordingly, in certain cases the Responsible Entity will be required to obtain a TFN or ABN from Unitholders.

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

4.10 Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) and Common Reporting Standard (CRS)

In compliance with the US income tax laws commonly referred to as FATCA and the Intergovernmental Agreement signed with the Australian Government in relation to

FATCA, the Responsible Entity will be required to provide information to the ATO in relation to:

- (a) Unitholders that are US citizens or residents;
- (b) entities controlled by US persons; and
- (c) financial institutions that do not comply with FATCA.

The Responsible Entity intends to conduct all appropriate FATCA related due diligence. Where Unitholders do not provide appropriate information, the Responsible Entity will also be required to report those accounts to the ATO.

The CRS is the single global standard for the collection, reporting and exchange of financial account information of non-residents. The CRS is similar to FATCA and accordingly the Responsible Entity will need to collect and report similar financial account information of all non-residents to the ATO. The ATO may exchange this information with the participating foreign tax authorities of those non-residents.

4.11 Annual Investment Income Report (AIIR)

The Responsible Entity is required to lodge annually an AIIR to the ATO containing Unitholder identity details and details of unit disposals and investment income paid or attributed to Unitholders for the relevant income year.

5. Additional Information

5.1 Additional information about the Master Trust

Master Trust Deed

The Master Trust Deed contains the rules governing the operation of the Master Trust and the rights, liabilities and responsibilities of the Trustee and unitholders in the Master Trust. The Master Trust Deed includes provisions dealing with:

- unit class rights;
- distributions to unitholders in the Master Trust;
- obligations, duties and powers of the Trustee;
- duration and termination of the Master Trust and distribution of net proceeds on winding-up;
- reimbursement and indemnification of the Trustee and others for expenses in connection with the Master Trust;
- procedures for convening and holding unitholder meetings;
- fees payable to the Trustee;
- issue, transfer and redemption of units in the Master Trust;
- retirement of the Trustee;
- valuation of Master Trust assets; and
- amendments to the Master Trust Deed.

The key provisions of the Master Trust Deed are summarised below.

Transfer of units in the Master Trust

A unitholder in the Master Trust may only transfer units in the Master Trust in the manner determined by the Trustee.

Powers of Trustee

Subject to the Master Trust Deed, the Trustee has all the powers in respect of the Master Trust that it is legally possible for a natural person, corporation or Trustee to have.

Redemption of units in the Master Trust

The Master Trust Deed contains provisions dealing with the redemption of units in the Master Trust. A unitholder in the Master Trust may make a request to redeem all or some of their units in the Master Trust. The Trustee has no obligation to satisfy any redemption request other than as set out in the Master Trust Deed.

Termination and winding up of the Fund

Under the Master Trust Deed, the Trustee may at any time terminate the Master Trust by written notice to holders of units in the Master Trust. When such notice is given there will be no redemption of units in the Master Trust.

5.2 Related party transactions and conflicts

General

Except as otherwise disclosed in this PDS, there are no existing agreements or arrangements and there are no currently proposed transactions in which the Responsible Entity was, or is to be, a participant, and in which any related party of the Responsible Entity had or will have a direct or indirect material interest.

Related party transactions in portfolio construction

As detailed in Section 6.4 of the PDS, when constructing the portfolio of the Master Trust, in addition to sourcing investments directly from third parties, the Manager will make use of the resources and lending infrastructure of the MA Financial Group by investment in or acquiring assets originated by, or warehoused by, other group entities. These arrangements comprise:

- Investing in loans originated by MA Financial Group lending businesses via participation in securitisation warehouses;
- Investing in or acquiring loans from MA Financial Group lending businesses or other funds managed by MA Financial Group
- Investing in securitisation warehouses where a MA Financial Group entity owns or controls the securitisation warehouse.
- The Master Trust has invested in securitisation warehouses that acquire residential mortgage loans originated by MA Money. A MA Financial Group entity, MA Money or a fund managed by MA Financial Group also invested in these warehouses. In the future, the Master Trust may (but is not obliged to) make further investments in securitisation warehouses alongside or senior to MA Money, an entity wholly or partially owned by MA Money, a MA Financial Group entity or a fund managed by MA Financial Group. These transactions will be on arms-length terms and benchmarked against the prevailing market conditions at the relevant time.
- The Master Trust has invested in a securitisation warehouse controlled by a MA Financial Group entity, of which another MA Financial Group wholly

5. Additional Information (continued)

owned subsidiary also invests into the securitisation warehouse. A MA Financial Group lending business originates legal disbursement funding loans into the securitisation warehouse. The Master Trust may (but is not obliged) to maintain or increase the facility limit commitment to fund future legal disbursement funding loans in the securitisation warehouse.

- The Master Trust invests in a separate securitisation warehouse controlled by a MA Financial Group entity where the commercial loans are originated by third party funder. Another MA Financial Group wholly owned subsidiary also invests in this warehouse.

Manager loans

Bridging loan from MA Financial Group or an entity owned and controlled by MA Financial Group to the Master Trust

A wholly owned subsidiary of MA Financial Group may provide bridging loans to the Trustee in its capacity as trustee of the Master Trust from time to time to support liquidity of the Master Trust and to facilitate swift allocation to investments. Such bridging loans will be on arms-length terms and benchmarked against the prevailing market conditions at the relevant time.

Fund or Master Trust investments

Class B Units

Class B Units are held by one or more MA Financial Group Entities and as such MA Financial Group, its related entities and funds managed by MA Financial Group have co-invested in the Master Trust.

Fund Units

A MA Financial Group related party or a MA Financial Group fund may invest in Units in the Fund.

Conflicts of interest and approval of related party transactions

The Trustee considers that all related party arrangements are arrangements that have been entered into on an arm's length basis and for reasonable remuneration.

The Manager, Trustee and MA Financial Group offer a variety of products and services to their clients and may find themselves in a position where the interests of one part of the business could be or is in conflict with the interests of another part of the business (including for example, where the Master Trust is lending to a borrower where MA Financial Group is providing financial advisory services to that borrower).

As detailed in Section 4.4 of the PDS, the investment committee has been established to assist with

governance and decision making of the Fund and the Master Trust in relation to transactions that do not involve a related party of the Trustee or the Manager.

As a matter of policy, all related party transactions (which will include all of the arrangements described in 'Related party transactions in portfolio construction' above) will require approval of both the Fund's investment committee and the Group Investment Committee. In addition, the approval of each independent member of the Fund's investment committee and the Group Investment Committee will be required. The Fund's investment committee and the Group Investment Committee periodically monitor compliance with this policy.

Member approval is not sought in relation to such transactions.

Interests and benefits of experts and advisers

Except as disclosed below or elsewhere in this PDS, no person named in this PDS and who has performed a function in a professional, advisory or other capacity in connection with the preparation or distribution of this PDS, promoter of the Fund or financial services licensee involved in the issue of the Units under this PDS holds at the time of lodgment of this PDS with ASIC, or has held in the two years before lodgment of this PDS with ASIC, any interest in:

- (a) the formation or promotion of the Fund; or
- (b) property acquired or proposed to be acquired by the Fund in connection with its formation or promotion or the invitation under this PDS

and no amount (whether in cash, Units or otherwise) has been paid or agreed to be paid, nor has any benefit been given or agreed to be given, to such persons for services in connection with the formation or promotion of the Fund or the issue of units under this PDS.

5.3 Service providers

The Responsible Entity has appointed a number of key services providers that are involved in the ongoing operation of the Fund and the Master Trust.

Where applicable, we have appointed the same service providers for the Fund as used by the Master Trust and have relied on the due diligence previously undertaken in respect of these service providers.

We have a policy which sets out the procedures for selecting, monitoring and reviewing the performance of third-party service providers (and in some instances for new service providers we have performed additional due diligence). The Responsible Entity conducts annual and other periodic reviews to ensure compliance with service level obligations.

5. Additional Information (continued)

The key service provider arrangements are summarised below:

Custodian and Administrator

The Responsible Entity has appointed an independent custodian to hold the assets of the Fund.

The Responsible Entity has appointed Certane CT Pty Limited as the custodian (Custodian) of the Fund's assets pursuant to the Custody Agreement.

The Custodian's role is to hold the assets in its name and act on the direction of the Responsible Entity to effect cash and investment transactions.

Certane CT Pty Limited has no supervisory role in relation to the operation of the Fund and has no liability or responsibility to a Unitholder pursuant to and in accordance with the Custody Agreement for any act done or omission made in accordance with the Custody Agreement.

Certane CT Pty Limited's role as Custodian is limited to holding the assets of the Fund pursuant to and in accordance with the Custody Agreement.

The Responsible Entity has appointed and Alter Domus Australia Pty Limited as the administrator (Administrator) for the Fund to provide certain administration services.

Subject to the relevant agreements between the Responsible Entity and the Manager, the Responsible Entity, in its discretion, may change the Custodian and Administrator from time to time and appoint additional service providers.

Certane CT Pty Limited also acts as the custodian for the Master Trust.

Unit Registry

The Responsible Entity has appointed Boardroom Pty Limited to act as the Unit Registry.

Auditor

The Responsible Entity has appointed KPMG Limited as the independent auditor of the Fund and compliance plan as required by the Corporations Act.

Legal Adviser

MinterEllison has acted as the Responsible Entity's Australian legal adviser and in that capacity has been involved in providing Australian legal advice to the Responsible Entity in relation to this PDS.

We will inform Unitholders of any changes to the key service providers to the Fund and the Master Trust during the year on an annual basis. We may provide this information more frequently where it is considered a

material change to the Fund. The updated information will also be available on our Fund webpage at MAfinancial.com/invest/private-credit/ma-priority-income-fund.

5.4 Material contracts

Fund IMA

Term

The Manager has been appointed by the Responsible Entity as the exclusive manager of the Fund pursuant to the Fund IMA. The Manager may also perform investment management services in respect of other funds and for other entities. The Responsible Entity may, under certain circumstances terminate the Fund IMA, thus terminating the Manager's appointment as investment manager of the Fund.

These circumstances include but are not limited to:

- the Manager's liquidation;
- where the Manager breaches the Fund IMA in a material manner and fails to correct such within 20 Business Days of receiving notice in writing from the Responsible Entity; and
- where required by law.

The Fund IMA may also be terminated by the Manager on 3 months' written notice and at any time in particular circumstances, such as the Responsible Entity's insolvency.

Indemnification

The Manager is entitled to be indemnified by the Responsible Entity against any amounts or direct losses or liabilities the Manager reasonably incurs arising out of or in connection with, and any costs, charges and expenses incurred in connection with, the Manager or any of its officers or agents acting under the Fund IMA or on account of any bona fide investment decision made by the Manager or its officers or agents, other than where such amounts arise out of the Manager or any of its officers', employees' or agents' gross negligence, fraud or dishonesty, or its officers, employees or agents.

The Manager must indemnify the Responsible Entity against any amounts or direct losses the Responsible Entity incurs in connection with any gross negligent, fraudulent or dishonest act or omission of the Manager, its officers, employees or agents, the Manager's breach of the Fund IMA and any act or omission of the Manager or any of its officers, employees or agents that causes the Responsible Entity to be liable to Unitholders for which the Responsible Entity has no right of indemnity from the Fund.

5. Additional Information (continued)

Amendment

The Fund IMA may be amended by the written agreement of the Manager and the Responsible Entity.

Master Trust Deed

The following provides a high level and non-exhaustive summary of the Master Trust Deed which governs the terms of investment of the Fund into the Master Trust.

Redemption

The Trustee may approve or reject redemption requests for units in the Master Trust in its absolute discretion. Any redemption request in respect of units in the Master Trust is irrevocable unless consented to by the Trustee. The Master Trustee may in certain circumstances suspend the redemption of units in the Master Trust for up to 180 days, for example where total redemption requests in the Master Trust exceeds 5% of the value of Master Trust's property or where redemption requests are at a level such that if met immediately the Trustee considers that remaining Unitholders would be disproportionately burdened.

The ability of the Fund to redeem from the Master Trust may affect the ability of Unitholders to redeem from the Fund.

The Trustee may determine to redeem units in the Master Trust compulsorily on 3 days' notice in certain circumstances, including where:

- the Trustee believes Units are held in circumstances which might result in a violation of an applicable law or regulation, or subject the Master Trust to taxation or otherwise adversely affect the Master Trust in any material respect;
- the holder of units in the Master Trust has made a misrepresentation in acquiring such units; or
- where the Trustee determines such is in the interests of Unitholders in the Master Trust.

Indemnity

The Trustee is indemnified out of the property of the Master Trust for any liability it, or its agents incur in relation to the proper performance by that person of their duties in relation to the Master Trust.

Master Trust Management Fee

The Manager is entitled to be paid a management fee out of the assets of the Master Trust equal to 0.50% of the Master Trust's NAV per annum.

Expenses

The Trustee is entitled to be reimbursed out of the assets of the Master Trust for all costs reasonably and properly incurred by the Trustee in the proper performance of its duties.

Retirement and Removal

The Trustee may, on notice to investors in the Master Trust, retire as trustee of the Master Trust effective on the appointment of a new trustee.

The Trustee must retire when required by law or directed to do so by a Special Resolution of investors in the Master Trust.

Master Trust IMA

The Trustee has appointed the Manager as the investment manager of the Master Trust under the Master Trust IMA.

Termination

The Manager may retire as manager of the Master Trust on no less than 3 months' written notice to the Trustee or as otherwise determined by the Manager and the Trustee.

The Master Trust IMA may also be terminated if the Manager ceases to be the Manager of the Fund in certain circumstances.

The Trustee may terminate the Manager as manager of the Master Trust in certain circumstances such as where required by relevant law or where the Manager as manager of the Master Trust breaches a provision of the Fund IMA and fails to correct such within 20 Business Days of the Trustee notifying the Manager of such in writing.

Custody agreement

The Responsible Entity has entered into a custody agreement with the Custodian under which the Custodian agrees to hold the assets of the Fund on custody for the Responsible Entity. The Custodian is not responsible for any investment decisions or the valuation of any of the Fund's assets.

5. Additional Information (continued)

5.5 Privacy

Privacy laws apply to the handling of personal information and the Responsible Entity or Manager will collect, use and disclose your personal information in accordance with its privacy policy which includes details about the following matters:

- (a) the kinds of personal information the Responsible Entity or Manager collects and holds;
- (b) how the Responsible Entity or Manager collects and holds personal information;
- (c) the purposes for which the Responsible Entity or Manager collects, holds, uses and discloses personal information;
- (d) how you may access personal information that the Responsible Entity or Manager holds about you and seek correction of such information (note that exceptions apply in some circumstances);
- (e) how you may complain about a breach of the Australian Privacy Principles (APP), or a registered APP code (if any) that binds the Responsible Entity or Manager, and how the Responsible Entity or Manager will deal with such a complaint; and
- (f) whether the Responsible Entity or Manager is likely to disclose personal information to overseas recipient and, if so, the countries in which such recipients are likely to be located if it is practicable for the Responsible Entity or Manager to specify those countries.

The Responsible Entity, Manager and the Unit Registry may disclose your personal information with their agents and service providers including those listed below or as otherwise authorised under the *Privacy Act 1988* (Cth):

- (g) the Unit Registry for ongoing administration of the unit register;
- (h) the printers and the mailing house for the purposes of preparation and distribution of holding statements and for handling of mail; and
- (i) others who provide services on the Fund's behalf, some of which are located outside of Australia.

Your information may also be used or disclosed from time to time to inform you about the Manager's products or services that the Manager thinks may be of interest to you. If you do not want your personal information to be used for this purpose, you should contact the Unit Registry.

Under the *Privacy Act 1988* (Cth), you may request access to your personal information held by (or on behalf of) the Fund or the Unit Registry. You can request access to your personal information by writing to the Fund or contacting the Unit Registry at: MAclientservices@boardroomlimited.com.au

You can obtain a copy of the Responsible Entity's and Manager's Privacy Policy free of charge online or by emailing clientservices@MAFinancial.com.

The Responsible Entity may use your personal information for direct marketing purposes. Please contact Client Services at clientservices@MAFinancial.com to request not to receive direct marketing communications from us.

If you are investing in the Fund via an IDPS, please be aware that the Responsible Entity does not collect or hold personal information in connection with an investment in the Fund.

5.6 Anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing

The AML Act is enforced by AUSTRAC. In order to comply with the AML Requirements, the Responsible Entity is required to, amongst other things:

- verify an investor's identity and the source of their application monies before providing services to them, and to re-identify them if they consider it necessary to do so; and
- where an investor supplies documentation relating to the verification of their identity, keep a record of this documentation for 7 years.

The Responsible Entity and Unit Registry as its agent (collectively, the Entities) reserve the right to request such information as is necessary to verify the identity of an investor and the source of the payment. In the event of delay or failure by the investor to produce this information, the Entities, may refuse to accept an application and the application monies relating to such application or may suspend the payment of withdrawal proceeds if necessary, to comply with AML Requirements applicable to them. Neither the Entities nor their delegates shall be liable to the investor for any loss suffered by the investor as a result of the rejection or delay of any subscription or payment of withdrawal proceeds.

5. Additional Information (continued)

The Entities have implemented a number of measures and controls to ensure they comply with their obligations under the AML Requirements, including carefully identifying and monitoring Unitholders. As a result of the implementation of these measures and controls:

- (a) transactions may be delayed, blocked, frozen or refused where an Entity has reasonable grounds to believe that the transaction breaches, or causes the Responsible Entity to commit or participate in an offence under, the law or sanctions of Australia or any other country, including the AML Requirements;
- (b) where transactions are delayed, blocked, frozen or refused the Entities are not liable for any loss Unitholders suffer (including consequential loss) caused by reason of any action taken or not taken by them as contemplated above, or as a result of their compliance with the AML Requirements as they apply to the Fund; and
- (c) the Responsible Entity or Unit Registry may from time to time require additional information from Unitholders to assist it in this process.
- (d) the Entities have certain reporting obligations under the AML Requirements and are prevented from informing you that any such reporting has taken place. Where required by law, an entity may disclose the information gathered to regulatory or law enforcement agencies, including AUSTRAC. The Entities are not liable for any loss an investor may suffer as a result of their compliance with the AML Requirements.

6. Corporate Directory

Responsible Entity	MAAM RE Ltd ACN 135 855 186 AFSL 335 783 (MAAM RE) Address: Level 27, Brookfield Place, 10 Carrington Street, Sydney NSW 2000
MAAM RE Client Services (Client Services)	Address: Level 27, Brookfield Place, 10 Carrington Street, Sydney NSW 2000 Phone: 02 8288 5594 (within Australia) +61 2 8288 5594 (outside Australia) Email: clientservices@MAFinancial.com
Unit Registry	Boardroom Pty Limited Address: Level 8, 210 George Street, Sydney NSW 2000 Phone: 1300 135 167 (within Australia) +61 2 8023 5415 (outside Australia) Fax: +61 2 9252 1987 (within Australia) +61 2 9252 1987 (outside Australia) Email: MAclientservices@boardroomlimited.com.au
Administrator	Alter Domus Australia Pty Limited Address: Suite 301, 75 Castlereagh Street, Sydney NSW 2000
Auditor	KPMG Address: Level 38, Tower 3/300 Barangaroo Avenue, Barangaroo NSW 2000
Custodian	Certane CT Pty Limited Address: Level 6, 80 Clarence Street, Sydney NSW 2000
Legal Advisor	MinterEllison Address: Level 40, Governor Macquarie Tower, 1 Farrer Place, Sydney NSW 2000
Manager	MA Investment Management Pty Ltd ACN 621 552 896 Address: Level 27, Brookfield Place, 10 Carrington Street, Sydney NSW 2000
Trustee	MA Asset Management Ltd ACN 142 008 535 Address: Level 27, Brookfield Place, 10 Carrington Street, Sydney NSW 2000
Tax Advisor	SW Accountants and Advisors Pty Ltd Address: Level 10/530 Collins Street, Melbourne VIC 3000

