

ASIC Regulatory Guide 46 Disclosure

The Australian Securities & Investments Commission (ASIC) Regulatory Guide 46: *Unlisted property schemes: Improving disclosure for retail investors* (**RG 46**) requires responsible entities of unlisted property schemes to address six benchmarks and eight disclosure principles that can help retail investors understand the risks, assess the rewards being offered and decide whether these investments are suitable for them.

This document should be read in conjunction with the Fund's latest Product Disclosure Statement (PDS) dated 2 November 2021 and Redcape's financial statements as at 30 June 2021 which can be found on the Fund's Website (https://mafinancial.com/asset-management/retail-funds/redcape-hotel-group/). The information in this document about the ASIC RG 46 benchmarks and disclosures will be

updated semi-annually and in addition to quarterly investor updates. Where this updated information is not materially adverse to Unitholders it will be available on the Fund's Website and a paper copy will be given to you, without charge, upon request by contacting Client Services. If there is a materially adverse change to the information in this section, we will issue a supplementary or new PDS.

While the Fund has a substantial share of its non-cash assets invested in real property, it operates hotels on these properties and does not generally derive rental income from these operations. The Fund is therefore not the type of fund to which the RG 46 Benchmarks and Disclosures are typically applied and as such there are some departures from RG 46 Benchmarks and Disclosures.

1. Benchmarks

In ASIC Regulatory Guide 46: Unlisted property schemes: Improving disclosure for retail investors (RG 46), ASIC has developed a range of benchmarks for unlisted property schemes (ASIC RG 46 Benchmarks). ASIC expects issuers of products of such funds to disclose in a Product Disclosure Statement whether the responsible entity meets the benchmarks on an 'if not, why not' basis.

ASIC RG 46 BENCHMARK	DOES THE MANAGER COMPLY?	EXPLANATION
Benchmark 1: Gearing The responsible entity maintains and complies with a written policy that governs the level of gearing at an individual credit facility level.	Yes	The Responsible Entity has a written capital management policy in place which governs the level of gearing for the Fund.
Benchmark 2: Interest cover policy The responsible entity maintains and complies with a written policy that governs the level of interest cover at an individual credit facility level.	Yes	The Responsible Entity has a written capital management policy in place which governs the level of interest cover for the Fund.
Benchmark 3: Interest capitalisation The interest expense of the scheme is not capitalised.	No	The interest expense of the scheme is not capitalised as at 2 November 2021. Interest capitalisation occurs when accrued or accumulated interest is added to the loan principal instead of being paid on a regular basis. The Fund intends to primarily expense interest costs as they are incurred on a regular basis. However, the Fund may capitalise interest expenses as they relate to future alternative use and development projects where capitalising interest expenses would be in the best interests of Unitholders due to the potential lack of income generated by the asset during development. There are risks associated with capitalising interest. This practice may result in increased leverage as interest is capitalised resulting in an increased gearing ratio and gearing related risks. In addition, if there isn't sufficient headroom in the debt facility to finance capitalised interest then the Fund may not be able to continue to meet its debt facility covenants. The Fund intends to operate within its capital management policy in order to manage these risks. For further information or to obtain a copy of the capital management policy please contact the Responsible Entity.

DOES THE MANAGER ASIC RG 46 BENCHMARK COMPLY?

EXPLANATION

Benchmark 4: Valuation policy

The responsible entity maintains and complies with a written valuation policy that requires:

- (a) a valuer to:
 - be registered or licensed in the relevant state, territory or overseas jurisdiction in which the property is located (where a registration or licensing regime exists), or otherwise be a member of an appropriate professional body in that jurisdiction; and
 - (ii) be independent;
- (b) procedures to be followed for dealing with any conflicts of interest;
- (c) rotation and diversity of valuers;
- (d) valuations to be obtained in accordance with a set timetable; and
- (e) for each property, an independent valuation to be obtained:
 - (i) before the property is purchased:
 - (A) for a development property, on an 'as is' and 'as if complete' basis; and
 - (B) for all other property, on an 'as is' basis; and
 - (ii) within two months after the directors form a view that there is a likelihood that there has been a material change in the value of the property.

No

The Responsible Entity maintains and complies with a written valuation policy, however a modified approach is adopted in respect of the source of valuations.

Due to the operational nature of the assets in the Fund's portfolio and potential variability of earnings of each asset, it would be cost prohibitive for the fund to use independent valuers to update valuations for an asset which on its own would not have a material impact on a portfolio level considering size and scale of the Fund's portfolio. As such, the Responsible Entity considers that it would be appropriate to adopt Director's Valuations in order to more accurately reflect movements in individual asset values between independent valuations. Note that under the valuation policy, assets will be independently valued at least every 24 months.

The Responsible Entity will require an updated independent valuation where the Director's Valuation for an asset produces a variance of greater than 10% to the asset's independent valuation.

There are risks associated with the use of Director's Valuations instead of independent valuations. While the Responsible Entity will determine an updated valuation based on its best assessment of the value of the assets in the Portfolio, the Responsible Entity is not considered a qualified expert that is registered or licensed in the relevant jurisdictions. As such Director's Valuations may vary from independent valuations.

Benchmark 5: Related party transactions

The Responsible Entity maintains and complies with a written policy on related party transactions, including the assessment and approval processes for such transactions and arrangements to manage conflicts of interest.

Yes

The Responsible Entity maintains and complies with a written policy on related party transactions, including the assessment and approval process for such transactions and arrangements to manage conflicts of interest.

Benchmark 6: Distribution practices

The scheme will only pay distributions from its cash from operations (excluding borrowings) available for distribution.

No

The Fund intends to pay distributions primarily from cash from operations. However, the Fund may pay distributions from other sources if it would be in the best interests of Unitholders and where payment from that source is expected to be sustainable in the relevant circumstances. Other sources include excess cash and cash equivalents or borrowings. Examples of where distributions may be paid from other sources include but are not limited to:

- If Underlying Earnings are reduced due to short term trading volatility:
- If Underlying Earnings are reduced in the period between asset sales and the re-investment of sale proceeds into new acquisitions; and
- Payment of a special distribution if the Fund were to realise a capital gain on sale of an asset.

There are risks associated with paying distributions from sources other than cash from operations. This practice may not be commercially sustainable over the longer term, particularly where asset values are not increasing.

Where part of the distribution is paid from borrowings, this reduces Unitholders' equity and the Directors' NAV per unit. It will also increase the Fund's gearing ratio and gearing related risks. Where the Fund is close to its loan to valuation ratio covenant, the risk of breaching these covenants is increased.

3

2. Disclosure Principles

In RG 46, ASIC has developed eight disclosure principles for unlisted property schemes (ASIC RG 46 Principles) and expects issuers of products of such funds to disclose in a Product Disclosure Statement information about the disclosure principles.

2.1 Gearing Ratio

ASIC RG 46 REQUIREMENT	RELEVANT DISCLOSURE
RG 46.62 – The Responsible Entity should disclose a gearing ratio for the scheme calculated using the following formula: Total interest-bearing liabilities Gearing ratio = Total assets	The Fund's gearing ratio calculated in accordance with this RG46 disclosure is as follows: As at 30 June 2021 Total interest bearing liabilities Gearing ratio = Total assets Under the capital management policy, the Responsible Entity intends to operate the Fund within a Directors Gearing ratio range between 40.0 – 50.0%. At times the level of gearing may move out of the target range. This will primarily occur at times prior to the acquisition or after the sale of direct hotel assets. It is important to note that the Directors Gearing formula differs from the methodology outlined above. The Responsible Entity intends to report Directors Gearing in quarterly investor updates. Note that the covenant gearing definition prescribed by the Fund's financiers differs to the above definition.
RG 46.63 – The liabilities and assets used to calculate the gearing ratio should be based on the scheme's latest financial statements.	The gearing ratio calculated above is based on the 30 June 2021 financial statements which are the most recent financial statements of the Fund. The gearing ratio has also been calculated as at 31 October 2021 based on the Fund's management accounts due to the recent changes in the Fund's capital structure as a result of the delisting transaction.
RG 46.65 – Responsible entities should also explain to investors what these ratios mean in practical terms and how investors can use the ratios to determine the scheme's level of risk.	Gearing is the level of debt finance that is used to purchase assets or manage the capital expenditure within a fund. The gearing ratio represents the percentage of debt compared to the gross asset value of the Fund. As a result, it indicates the extent to which the Fund's assets are funded by interest-bearing liabilities. There is no recourse to investors on any of the Fund's borrowings. Gearing increases the exposure of Unitholders to movements in the value of the underlying assets in which a fund invests. It can magnify capital gains, however, it can also magnify capital losses. A highly geared fund will have a lower asset buffer to rely on in times of financial stress.

2.2

RELEVANT DISCLOSURE

RG 46.78 - If a scheme has borrowed funds (whether on or off balance sheet), the responsible entity should clearly and prominently disclose:

- (a) for each borrowing that will mature in five years or less-the aggregate amount owing and the maturity profile in increments of not more than 12 months;
- (b) for borrowings that will mature in more than five years-the aggregate amount owing;
- (c) the amount (expressed as a percentage) by which either the operating cash flow or the value of the asset(s) used as security for the facility must fall before the scheme will breach any covenants in any credit facility;
- (d) for each credit facility:
 - (i) the aggregate undrawn amount:
 - (ii) the assets to which the facility relates;
 - (iii) the loan-to-valuation and interest cover covenants under the terms of the facility;
 - (iv) the interest rate of the facility;
 - (v) whether the facility is hedged;
- (e) details of any terms within the facility that may be invoked as a result of scheme members exercising their rights under the constitution of the scheme; and
- (f) the fact that amounts owing to lenders and other creditors of the scheme rank before an investor's interests in the scheme.

The following table provides an analysis of when direct loans are due to mature at the date of this report.

Debt facility maturities	Direct loans (A\$)
Maturity within 1 year	-
Maturity between 1 and 2 years	75.0
Maturity between 2 and 3 years	250.0
Maturity between 3 and 4 years	-
Maturity between 4 and 5 years	375.0
Maturity 5 years +	-
Total debt facilities	700.0

Fund Facility

The table below provides a summary of the aggregate undrawn amount, loan to value ratio and hedging details under the debt facility as at 31 October 2021. The facility interest rate and ICR are based on 30 June 2021 financial statements.

	Undrawn debt (A\$m)	Facility interest rate	Loan to value ratio	Facility ICR	Interest rate hedging
Actual	63.0	1.78%	51.2%	7.43x	25.7%
Covenant			60.0%	2.50x	30.0%
Headroom to covenant (% fall in assets values / Operating EBITDA)			14.7%	66.4%	

Whilst the Fund's hedging ratio is currently below its 30.0% covenant, as the Fund has only recently secured and drawn additional debt it has approximately 3 months to meet its covenant through entering into new hedging arrangements and intends to do so.

As part of the debt funding arrangements debt providers typically receive a first-ranking mortgage over the hotel assets relating to the loan as well as a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the borrowing entity.

This security gives the debt provider the right to take possession and sell a hotel asset in the event of borrower default under a loan agreement. In the event that this was to occur, investors would receive the balance of the sales proceeds after repayment of debt and related costs. Any security provided is non-recourse beyond the hotel asset and borrowing entity, meaning that creditors cannot pursue investors or the Responsible Entity for any loss incurred.

RG 46.79 - If borrowings and credit facilities will mature within 12 months, the responsible entity should make appropriate disclosure about the prospects of refinancing or possible alternative actions (e.g. sales of assets or further fundraising).

As at 31 October 2021, none of the fund's borrowing are due to mature within the next 12 months.

ASIC RG 46 REQUIREMENT	RELEVANT DISCLOSURE
RG 46.80 – The responsible entity should explain any risks associated with their borrowing maturity profile, including whether borrowings have been hedged and, if so, to what extent.	The Responsible Entity at its discretion may enter into interest rate hedging contracts in order to provide more certainty over the Fund's future interest expense. As at 31 October 2021, 25.7% of the Fund's drawn down debt has been hedged.
RG 46.81 – The responsible entity should also disclose any information about scheme borrowing and breaches of loan covenants that is reasonably required by investors. Responsible entities should update investors about the status of scheme borrowings and any breaches of covenants through ongoing disclosure.	There are no loan covenant breaches to disclose.

RG 46.87 – A responsible entity should disclose the current composition of the property scheme's direct property investment portfolio, including:

- (a) properties by geographic location by number and value;
- (b) non-development properties by sector (e.g. industrial, commercial, retail, residential) and development projects by number and value;
- (c) for each significant property, the most recent valuation, the date of the valuation, whether the valuation was performed by an independent valuer and, where applicable, the capitalisation rate adopted in the valuation;
- (d) the current value of the development and/or construction assets of the scheme as a percentage of the current value of the total assets of the scheme.

RELEVANT DISCLOSURE

As at 30 June 2021, the Fund's portfolio value included 36 hotels across New South Wales and Queensland consisting of 34 freehold and 2 leasehold hotels worth approximately \$1.3 billion. Top 10 assets by value represent 47.4% of the total hotel portfolio.

Hotel assets by geographic location, number and value are summarised below:

State	Number of properties	Valuation (A\$m)	% of total Portfolio
NSW	28	1,124.6	89.6%
QLD	8	130.3	10.4%
Total	36	1,254.9	100.0%

Hotel assets owned by the Fund include:

Asset	Property	Independently valued?	Date of last valuation
Aspley Hotel	1247 Gympie Road, Aspley, QLD, 4034	Yes	30 June 2021
Andergrove Tavern	64 Andergrove Road, Mackay, QLD, 4740	Yes	30 June 2021
Australian Hotel and Brewery	350 Annangrove Road, Rouse Hill, NSW, 2155	Yes	30 June 2021
Cabramatta Hotel	170 Cabramatta Road, Cabramatta West, NSW, 2166	Yes	30 June 2021
Campbelltown Hotel	32 Blaxland Road, Campbelltown, NSW, 2560	Yes	30 June 2021
Cedars Tavern	139–173 Popondetta Road, Emerton, NSW, 2770	Yes	30 June 2021
Central Hotel Shellharbour	3 Memorial Drive, Shellharbour, NSW, 2529	Yes	30 June 2021
Crescent Hotel	81 The Crescent, Fairfield, NSW, 2165	Yes	30 June 2021
Eastern Creek Tavern	64 Huntingwood Drive, Huntingwood, NSW, 2766	Yes	30 June 2021
Eastwood Hotel	89–115 Rowe Street, Eastwood, NSW, 2122	Yes	30 June 2021
Eden Brewhouse	381 Redbank Plains Rd, Redbank Plains, QLD, 4301	Yes	30 June 2021
El Cortez Hotel	337 Canley Vale Road, Canley Heights, NSW, 2166	Yes	30 June 2021
Figtree Hotel	47 Princes Highway, Figtree, NSW, 2525	Yes	30 June 2021
Gladstone Hotel	572 Marrickville Road, Dulwich Hill, NSW, 2203	Yes	30 June 2021

RELEVANT DISCLOSURE

Keighery Hotel Kings Head Tavern	100 Charters Towers Road, Hermit Park, Townsville, QLD, 4812 47–51 Rawson Street, Auburn, NSW, 2144	Yes	30 June 2021
Kings Head Tavern	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
•		Yes	30 June 2021
;	801a King Georges Road, South Hurstville, NSW, 2221	Yes	30 June 2021
	4 Government Road, Oak Flats, NSW, 2529	Yes	30 June 2021
	20 West Parade, Eastwood, NSW, 2122	Yes	30 June 2021
	80 O'Sullivan Road, Leumeah, NSW, 2560	Yes	30 June 2021
	287 Military Road, Cremorne, NSW, 2090	Yes	30 June 2021
	12 Main Street, Mt Annan, NSW, 2567	Yes	30 June 2021
	99 Great Western Highway, Emu Plains, NSW, 2750	Yes	30 June 2021
•	3 Great Western Highway, Prospect, NSW, 2148	Yes	30 June 2021
	280 South Terrace, Bankstown, NSW, 2200	Yes	30 June 2021
	178 The River Road, Revesby, NSW, 2212	Yes	30 June 2021
	3 Lytton Road, East Brisbane, QLD, 4169	Yes	30 June 2021
	163 – 175 Nebo Road, Mackay West, QLD, 4740	Yes	30 June 2021
	33 Queen Street, St Mary's, NSW, 2760	Yes	30 June 2021
	4 The River Road, Revesby, NSW, 2212	Yes	30 June 2021
1	6 Ross River Road, Mundingburra, QLD, Townsville, 4812	Yes	30 June 2021
(1 Brygon Creek Drive, Upper Coomera, Gold Coast, QLD, 4209	Yes	30 June 2021
	27 Central Rd, Unanderra, NSW, 2526	Yes	30 June 2021

ASIC RG 46 REQUIREMENT	RELEVANT DIS	CLOSURE		
	Asset	Property	Independently valued?	Date of last valuation
	Vauxhall Inn	284/286 Parramatta Rd, Granville, NSW, 2142	Yes	30 June 2021
	Wattle Grove Hotel	Cnr Australis Avenue & Village Way, Wattle Grove, NSW, 2173	Yes	30 June 2021
	Willoughby Hotel	315 Penshurst Street, Willoughby, NSW, 2068	Yes	30 June 2021
RG 46.88 – Disclosure should cover the responsible entity's investment strategy on these matters, including its strategy on investing in other unlisted property schemes, whether the scheme's current assets conform to the investment strategy and an explanation of any significant variance from this strategy. A responsible entity should also provide a clear description of any significant non-direct property assets of the scheme, including the value of such assets.	 Deportunities for active the MAHI new acquisitions. Actively manage the or acquiring new as 	y community hotels underpinned corretive capital expenditure. If platform to drive enhanced of the Portfolio over time including the sets to maximise risk adjusted the estimates and the sets regarding these investments.	chrough the sale of returns for investo	ting assets and existing assets rs.
RG 46.89 – The Responsible Entity of unlisted property schemes involved in property development should also disclose: (a) the development timetable with key milestones; (b) a description of the status of the development against the key milestones identified; (c) a description of the nature of the funding arrangements for the development (including the sources of funding and repayment strategies if borrowing is used to fund the development); (d) the total amounts of pre-sale and lease pre-commitments, where applicable; (e) whether the loan-to-valuation ratio for the asset under development exceeds 70% of the 'as is' valuation of the asset; and (f) the risks associated with the property development activities being undertaken.	The Fund is not currently undertaking any major development projects.			
RG 46.90 – The responsible entity for any scheme that has over 20% of its property assets in development based on an 'as if complete' basis should ensure that the scheme is clearly identified as a development and/or	The Fund is not curre	ntly undertaking any major dev	elopment projects.	

construction scheme.

RELEVANT DISCLOSURE

RG 46.98 – The responsible entity that enter into transactions with related parties should describe related party arrangements relevant to the investment decision. The description should address:

- (a) the value of the financial benefit;
- (b) the nature of the relationship (i.e. the identity of the related party and the nature of the arrangements between the parties, in addition to how the parties are related for the purposes of the Corporations Act or ASX Listing Rules – for group structures, the nature of these relationships should be disclosed for all group entities);
- (c) whether the arrangement is on 'arm's length' terms, is reasonable remuneration, some other exception applies, or we have granted relief;
- (d) whether scheme member approval for the transaction has been sought and, if so, when (e.g. if member approval was obtained before the issue of interests in the scheme);
- (e) the risks associated with the related party arrangement; and
- (f) whether the responsible entity is in compliance with its policies and procedures for entering into related party transactions for the particular related party arrangement, and how this is monitored.

There are a number of related party transactions described in the PDS in relation to the Fund, including the fees payable by the Responsible Entity to other entities within MA Financial Group under the Investment Management Agreement and the Hotel Operating Agreement.

The Responsible Entity may also seek professional services for the Fund from qualified service providers, including from related parties of the Responsible Entity. The fees for these services will be charged at normal commercial rates to the Fund. All parties and the fees chargeable for these services are subject to the approval of the Responsible Entity's board.

The Responsible Entity maintains and complies with a written policy on related party transactions, including the assessment and approval process for such transactions and arrangements to manage conflicts of interest. All transactions in which the Responsible Entity may have, or may be perceived to have, a conflict of interest, including all transactions with members of the MA Financial Group, will be conducted in accordance with the Responsible Entity's conflicts of interest and related party transactions policy.

Under this policy, potential conflict situations will be monitored, assessed and evaluated by the Responsible Entity and, if considered necessary, the matter will be referred to the Responsible Entity's Board and/or Audit, Risk and compliance committee and steps taken to ensure that the conflict is managed in an appropriate manner.

For further details on the Fund's related party transactions and conflict of interest policy please refer to the PDS. Details of related party transactions are reported yearly as part of the Fund's annual accounts. The latest annual accounts for the Fund are date 30 June 2021. These accounts can be found on the Fund's Website.

RELEVANT DISCLOSURE

RG 46.102 – If a scheme is making or forecasts making distributions to members, the responsible entity should disclose:

- (a) the source of the current distribution (e.g. from cash from operations available for distribution, capital, unrealised revaluation gains);
- (b) the source of any forecast distribution;
- (c) whether the current or forecast distributions are sustainable over the next 12 months:
- (d) if the current or forecast distribution is not solely sourced from cash from operations (excluding borrowings) available for distribution, the sources of funding and the reasons for making the distribution from these other sources;
- (e) if the current or forecast distribution is sourced other than from cash from operations (excluding borrowings) available for distribution, whether this is sustainable over the next 12 months; and
- (f) the impact of, and any risks associated with, the payment of distributions from the scheme from sources other than cash from operations (excluding borrowings) available for distribution.

The Fund intends to pay distributions primarily from cash from operations. However, the Fund may pay distributions from other sources if it would be in the best interests of Unitholders and where payment from that source is expected to be sustainable in the relevant circumstances. Other sources include excess cash and cash equivalents or borrowings. Examples of where distributions may be paid from other sources include but are not limited to:

- · If Underlying Earnings are reduced due to short term trading volatility;
- If Underlying Earnings are reduced in the period between asset sales and the re-investment of sale proceeds into new acquisitions; and
- Payment of a special distribution if the Fund were to realise a capital gain on sale of an asset.

There are risks associated with paying distributions from sources other than cash from operations. This practice may not be commercially sustainable over the longer term, particularly where asset values are not increasing.

Where part of the distribution is paid from borrowings, this reduces Unitholders' equity and the Directors' NAV per unit. It will also increase the Fund's gearing ratio and gearing related risks. Where the Fund is close to its loan to valuation ratio covenant, the risk of breaching these covenants is increased.

The Fund has quarterly distribution periods that end on the last day of September, December, March and June. Distributions are aligned to the Fund's ongoing earnings capacity from assets held. The distribution per unit will be determined by dividing the total amount available for distribution for any given period by the number of units on the last day of the distribution period. The Responsible Entity has full discretion with regards to the distribution but intend to pay-out at least 80.0% of Underlying Earnings.

The Fund last paid a distribution in respect of the quarter ending 30 June 2021. Information on historic quarterly distribution amounts can be found on the Fund's Website.

2.7

2.8

ASIC RG 46 REQUIREMENT	RELEVANT DISCLOSURE
RG 46.108 – The responsible entity of a closed-end scheme should clearly disclose the value of the net tangible assets (NTA) of the scheme on a per unit basis in pre-tax dollars. RG 46.109 We consider that responsible entities should calculate the NTA of the scheme using the following formula: (Net assets – intangible assets +/- any other adjustments) NTA = Number of units in the scheme on issue	The Fund's NTA calculated in accordance with this RG46 disclosure is as follows: (Net assets-intangible assets+/-any other adjustments) NTA unit = = \$0.06 per unit (Number of units in the scheme on issue) The NTA calculated above is based on the 30 June 2021 financial statements which are the latest financial statements of the Fund. It should also be noted that the scheme is an open-ended scheme.
RG 46.110 – The responsible entity should disclose the methodology for calculating the NTA and details of the adjustments used in the calculation, including the reasons for the adjustments.	Net tangible assets calculation excludes right-of-use assets, lease liabilities, goodwill and licences.
RG 46.111 – The Responsible Entity should also explain to investors what the NTA calculation means in practical terms and how investors can use the NTA calculation to determine the scheme's level of risk.	The NTA of the Fund is not a practical measure for investors to calculate the value of the Fund's assets and level of risk. Directors NAV, which takes into account the intangible value of the Fund's hotel assets, is a more practical measure to determine the market valuation of the Fund's assets and level of risk.

