

Additional Information Booklet

4D Global Infrastructure Fund

ARSN 610 092 503

Issue date: 22 October 2018

Important Information

The information in this document forms part of the Product Disclosure Statement ('PDS') for the 4D Global Infrastructure Fund dated 22 October 2018. You should read this information together with the PDS before making a decision to invest into the Fund.

This additional information is general information only and does not take into account a person's personal financial situation or needs. Before investing, you should obtain financial advice tailored to your personal circumstances.

Responsible Entity: Bennelong Funds Management Ltd (ABN 39 111 214 085, AFSL 296806)

Contents

1.	About Bennelong Funds Management Ltd	2
2.	How the 4D Global Infrastructure Fund works	2
3.	Benefits of investing in the 4D Global Infrastructure Fund	3
4.	Risks of managed investment schemes	3
5.	How we invest your money	3
6.	Fees and costs	4
7.	How managed investment schemes are taxed	6
8.	How to apply	7

1. About Bennelong Funds Management Ltd

No additional information has been incorporated by reference.

2. How the 4D Global Infrastructure Fund works

Glossary

Administrator means RBC Investor Services Trust (ABN 75 116 809 824).

Asset Value means the aggregate gross value of all assets in the Fund.

Business Day means any day (except any weekend or public holiday) on which trading banks are open for usual business in Melbourne, Australia.

Corporations Act means the Corporations Act 2001 (Commonwealth) and its amendments.

IDPS means an Investor Directed Portfolio Service.

Net Asset Value at any time means the Asset Value less the liabilities at that time.

Unit means a Unit in the Fund.

Unitholder means the holder of Units in the Fund.

Valuation Time means any time the Net Asset Value is determined.

AML/CTF obligations

As part of anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing responsibilities required by legislation, the Responsible Entity, the Investment Manager and the Administrator may request that a potential investor or Unitholder provide any information it reasonably requires to verify the identity of the investor or Unitholder, the identity of any underlying beneficial owner of Units, or the source or destination of any payment to or from the Fund.

If an investor does not provide such information or delays in doing so, the Responsible Entity may not be able to accept an application for Units, refuse to accept an application for Units or may suspend payment of withdrawal proceeds payable to a Unitholder. If an application for Units is not accepted for this reason, the Responsible Entity may hold application monies in an applications bank account until we receive the required information. Application monies are held for a maximum period of one month commencing on the day the Responsible Entity receives the application monies and will be returned (without payment of interest) to the source of payment after this period.

By subscribing, an investor consents to the disclosure by the Fund and the Administrator of any information about them to regulators and other parties upon request, in connection with money laundering and similar matters, in any jurisdiction.

Withdrawal restrictions

The Responsible Entity may pro-rata withdrawal requests received on any Business Day to ensure that only 25% (or such percentage as the Responsible Entity may determine) of the value of Units in the Fund is withdrawn on any Business Day.

The Constitution of the Fund permits the Responsible Entity to suspend withdrawals (freeze withdrawals) for a reasonable period ('Suspension Period') in certain situations, including situations which impact on the effective and efficient operation of a market for an asset of the Fund. An investor's withdrawal request lodged during a Suspension Period is deemed to be received by the Responsible Entity immediately after the end of that Suspension Period.

If the Fund is illiquid (as defined in the Corporations Act), withdrawals from the Fund will only be possible if the Responsible Entity makes a withdrawal offer in accordance with the Corporations Act. Under the Corporations Act, a fund is illiquid if it has liquid assets (generally cash and marketable securities) that account for less than 80% of the value of the Fund. The Responsible Entity is not obliged to make withdrawal offers.

Income distributions reports

Details relating to any tax-free or tax-deferred components, imputation credits or capital gain components for all distribution payments made during the year will be forwarded to Unitholders shortly after the end of each financial year.

Income payments

Income distributions must be paid by either of the following methods:

- direct transfer to a nominated Australian bank account; or
- reinvestment to purchase additional Units.

Investors need to complete the appropriate section in the Application Form to elect their choice. If there is no notification of method of payment on the Application Form (or subsequent notification), income distributions will be reinvested.

There is no charge applied to income distributions which are reinvested. The issue price that will apply to Units from such reinvestment will be the unit price before application of the buy/sell spread after distribution. Reinvestment will be effected on the first Business Day after the close of each distribution period.

Investing through an IDPS

Investors investing in the Fund indirectly via an IDPS do not themselves become investors in the Fund, and accordingly have no rights as a Unitholder. If you are an indirect investor, generally the relevant IDPS operator acquires the rights of a Unitholder. Unitholder rights include the right to attend Unitholder meetings, to make withdrawal requests, receive and reinvest distributions and participate in termination proceeds. The offer document for your IDPS should have further details.

Your rights and liabilities will be governed by the terms and conditions of the relevant IDPS, which you should read carefully prior to directing the relevant operator to invest in the Fund. Investors investing in the Fund indirectly via an IDPS are entitled to rely upon the complaint resolution procedures set out in section 8 of the PDS. Indirect investors complete application forms for the IDPS, not the Fund, and receive reports from their operator, not the Responsible Entity. Enquiries should be directed to that operator.

Minimum investment and withdrawal requirements may not always be relevant to indirect investors because the IDPS operator may invest on behalf of a number of indirect investors. Indirect investors may also incur fees and expenses applicable to the IDPS, as well as the Fund's fees and expenses. The tax information in this PDS does not specifically cater for indirect investors.

Authorised agent

You may appoint an agent to act on your behalf in relation to your investment in the Fund. Your agent will have the authority to act in exactly the same manner as you, except that your agent cannot:

- request a change in records held relating to your name, address or other particulars; or
- create and/or alter any other interest in your Units (for example, make a withdrawal).

Your agent's authority starts on the day the notice of the authority is received. It continues until the day we receive written advice from you terminating that authority. If you appoint a company as your agent, any director of that company or employee authorised by the agent, can act under your agent's authority. Likewise, if you appoint a partnership as your agent, any of the partners can act under that authority. The Responsible Entity may vary the powers of your agent or cancel their authority at any time.

2. How the 4D Global Infrastructure Fund works (continued)

Related party arrangements

BFML is a wholly owned subsidiary of Bennelong Funds Management Group Pty Ltd ('BFMG').

BFMG is a minority shareholder in 4D. BFMG provides services such as distribution, marketing and administrative support to 4D under a services agreement. BFMG receives a fee from 4D for providing these services. All transactions between BFMG, BFML and 4D are on arm's length terms.

3. Benefits of investing in the 4D Global Infrastructure Fund

Benefits of investing in a managed investment scheme

Investing in a managed investment scheme can offer a number of benefits including:

- increased purchasing power – the size of a managed investment scheme means it can generally buy and sell assets at a lower cost than an individual investing directly;
- investment opportunities – managed investment schemes give you the opportunity to access a range of assets that you may not normally access as an individual investor; and
- professional investment management – your money is managed by a team of professionals who use their resources, experience and specialist skills to make the investment decisions on behalf of all investors in the Fund.

Additional benefits of investing in the 4D Global Infrastructure Fund

Regular reporting

Unitholders will be provided with the following reports:

- application and withdrawal confirmation statements;

- Unitholder statements, monthly;
- audited annual reports (and, if applicable, half-yearly financial reports and continuous disclosure notices) via our website;
- income distribution statements, quarterly; and
- tax statements, annually.

Your rights

Your rights as a Unitholder in the Fund are governed by the Constitution of the Fund and by legislation. They include the right to:

- receive distributions (where applicable);
- receive copies of accounts and other information for the Fund;
- attend and vote at Unitholder meetings;
- receive your share of distributions if the Fund is terminated;
- transfer Units to any other person, subject to the Responsible Entity's right to refuse such a transfer; and
- pass Units to any surviving joint holder by will or otherwise to your estate.

You do not have the right to participate in the management or operation of the Fund.

4. Risks of managed investment schemes

No additional information has been incorporated by reference.

5. How we invest your money

Investment guidelines and policy

In order to achieve the risk/return objectives of the Fund, 4D employs a four step investment process to give practical application to its investment objective resulting in a diverse portfolio of listed global infrastructure securities.

Portfolio positions will be both value and quality assessed, without any limitation imposed by infrastructure indices.

The main investment guidelines of the Fund are outlined below.

Authorised investments of this Fund are:

- securities;
- cash and cash equivalents (multi currency);
- exchange traded options to buy or sell authorised investments; and
- exchange traded derivative contracts.

Investment process

The Fund's Investment Process involves four steps designed to give practical effect and application to the 4D investment objective. The four steps are summarised below:

- defining the core investible universe;
- macro and strategic country risk assessment;
- detailed industry and fundamental company analysis, with stock valuation and quality assessed separately; and
- portfolio construction and monitoring adhering to 4D's regional, sector and stock guidelines.

Stock holdings

The Portfolio typically holds between 30 to 60 stocks.

Cash limits

The Fund will not typically exceed 10% cash holdings.

Exposure limits

The maximum absolute position in any one security is set at 7% of the Fund.

Country, sector and quality exposure guidelines are determined by 4D's process and stock universe constituents.

The Fund may also hold exchange traded derivatives provided the notional derivatives exposure of the Fund does not exceed 10% of its Net Asset Value (unless the exposure is attributable to circumstances that were not reasonably foreseeable by the Responsible Entity, such as unforeseen market movements or large redemption requests, and the exposure is for a period of no more than three consecutive Business Days).

Derivatives

The Fund may only invest in exchange traded derivatives.

Labour standards, environmental, social and ethical considerations

The Responsible Entity and the Investment Manager do not take into account labour standards or environmental, social and ethical considerations when selecting, retaining or realising the

5. How we invest your money (continued)

investments of the Fund. However, the Responsible Entity and the Investment Manager recognise that environmental, social and governance ('ESG') issues may affect the value of investments managed on behalf of investors.

The Responsible Entity and the Investment Manager assess and manage all foreseeable and potentially material risk factors and in this context, the Responsible Entity and the Investment Manager

consider ESG as a risk factor in the overall risk/reward assessment of an investment. However, the Responsible Entity and the Investment Manager have no predetermined view as to what constitutes ESG standards, which ESG considerations will be taken into account and the extent to which they will be taken into account when making decisions to acquire, hold and dispose of investments.

6. Fees and costs

Management costs

The management costs of the Fund as set out in the PDS are composed of the Management Fee, the Performance Fee, expenses and indirect costs in relation to the Fund.

The management costs in the fee example represent the indirect cost ratio of the Fund. This figure is an estimate as it includes an estimation of the Performance Fee and indirect costs.

Management Fee

The Responsible Entity is entitled to a Management Fee of 0.95% p.a. of the Net Asset Value of the Fund. The Management Fee is calculated and accrued daily and payable within 21 days of the end of the month from the Fund's assets. Under the investment management agreement under which the Investment Manager is appointed as investment manager, the Investment Manager is entitled to receive a fee. The Responsible Entity intends to pay the Investment Manager's fee out of the Management Fee to which the Responsible Entity is entitled.

Performance Fee

In addition to the Management Fee, a Performance Fee may be payable to the Responsible Entity in respect of the Fund. The fee is calculated and accrued at each Valuation Time (which will generally be at the close of each Business Day, but may be any other time the Responsible Entity determines) and is paid semi-annually, as at 30 June and 31 December each year (Performance Period). The Unit price is reflective of accrued Performance Fees.

The Performance Fee is only payable where the Fund's return (before accrual of all fees) outperforms the return generated by its benchmark – the OECD G7 inflation index + 5.5% per annum (Outperformance). The Performance Fee is 10.25% (including GST net of reduced input tax credits) of the Outperformance and is subject to a High Water Mark (being the highest Net Asset Value per Unit achieved as at the close of each Performance Period since inception of the Fund as adjusted for distributions).

The Responsible Entity is entitled to the sum of the amounts accrued at each Valuation Time during the Performance Period. However, if at the end of any Performance Period, the Fund's return from the date of inception is less than the benchmark, the Responsible Entity will not be entitled to be paid a Performance Fee until the Fund's overall return (before accrual of all fees), is greater than overall return of the benchmark over the same period and is also above the High Water Mark.

If a Performance Fee is not paid in a Performance Period (because the performance has not exceeded the High Water Mark or the benchmark) any accruals (whether positive or negative) will be carried forward to the subsequent Performance Period.

If at the time an investor subscribes for Units, the relevant Net Asset Value per Unit is below the High Water Mark, that investor will not pay a Performance Fee on the increase in the Net Asset Value per Unit up to the High Water Mark. If, at the time an investor subscribes for Units, the relevant Net Asset Value per Unit is greater than the High Water Mark, and the Net Asset Value per Unit subsequently decreases in value below the High Water Mark at the end of the Performance Period, that investor will have invested at a discount to the Net Asset Value.

The OECD G7 inflation index used is usually three months in arrears. This is because the OECD usually publishes the index early in each month, two months in arrears and the Fund starts using the index on the first day of the next month. The Responsible Entity intends to pass the full amount of the Performance Fee onto the Investment Manager.

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance and future performance cannot be guaranteed.

The Responsible Entity believes that an estimate of the performance fee based on past performance over the investment horizon of the Fund (five years) is reasonable for the purpose of estimating future performance fees.

However, as the Fund has been in operation for a shorter period of time, the Responsible Entity has prepared an estimate of the Performance Fee through a model. The Responsible Entity has a policy in place that contains information on how Performance Fees are estimated.

The Performance Fee is based on the performance of the Fund from time to time and as such the Performance Fee may vary from the estimate of the Performance Fee in the fee table. For example, it may be nil in one year or significantly more than the amount disclosed in the fee table.

Performance Fee Example

Assuming an investment of \$50,000, and that the Fund outperforms its benchmark and the High Water Mark at the end of the performance period by the percentages in the table below, the following Performance Fees would be payable for the outperformance:

Performance against benchmark of the Bennelong 4D Global Infrastructure Fund	\$ Performance Fee attributable to an investment of \$50,000
+1% p.a.	\$51.25
+2% p.a.	\$102.50
-1% p.a.	No Performance Fee payable

Note

The Management Fees and Performance Fees are based in part upon unrealised gains (as well as unrealised losses) and such unrealised gains and/or losses may never be realised.

Indirect costs

In general, indirect costs are any amounts that directly or indirectly reduce the returns on the units that is paid from, or the amount or value of, the income or assets of the Fund (including an underlying investment of the Fund). Indirect costs are reflected in the unit price of your investment in the Fund.

The indirect costs in the fee table are based on the indirect costs incurred for the 12 months to 30 June 2018, as a percentage of the average Net Asset Value of the Fund during that period. These costs were nil.

6. Fees and costs (continued)

The Responsible Entity has a policy in place that contains information on how indirect costs are estimated. If you require more information on this policy, please contact the Responsible Entity.

Differential fees

Subject to the Corporations Act and the Constitution of the Fund, the Responsible Entity may negotiate lower or different fees with, or pay rebates to, certain investors that are wholesale clients as defined in the Corporations Act.

Buy/sell spread

The buy/sell spread is an additional cost to you and is an adjustment to the Unit price. It represents a contribution to the estimated transactional and operational costs (such as brokerage) incurred when assets are bought and sold by the Fund. The current buy/sell spread is +/- 0.30% of the value of Units being bought and sold. This charge is levied to investors applying for Units or withdrawing Units and is retained in the Fund.

For example, an investment of \$50,000 would incur a buy spread of \$150 and a withdrawal of \$50,000 would incur a sell spread of \$150.

The application of a buy/sell spread means that transactional costs for investor-initiated transactions are allocated to the investor initiating the transaction, rather than being spread across the whole Fund.

The buy/sell spread is reviewed on an annual basis to ensure it reflects up-to date costs of acting on investor initiated transactions.

There is no buy/sell spread on distributions from the Fund that are re-invested.

We may vary the buy/sell spread from time to time and prior notice will not normally be provided to you. Updated information on the Unit prices will be posted on our website (bennelongfunds.com).

If buy and sell spreads are charged and represent only a portion of the Fund's transactional and operational costs incurred during a financial year, the balance of the Fund's transactional and operational costs will be borne by the Fund from the Fund's assets without any recovery from individual investors (subject to the expense cap discussed below). If buy and sell spreads charged exceed the Fund's transactional and operational costs during a financial year, the balance of the buy and sell spreads will be retained by the Fund.

Expenses

All expenses properly incurred by the Responsible Entity in connection with the Fund (including the establishment of the Fund) or in performing the Responsible Entity's obligations under the Constitution are payable or can be reimbursed out of the Fund. These expenses include administration, custodial, accounting, audit, legal, government charges, taxation, adviser, filing, postage, courier, faxing, photocopy, telephone and printing expenses.

There is no limit in the Fund's Constitution on the amount of expenses that may be reimbursed out of the Fund. However, the Responsible Entity currently chooses to cap the amount of expenses recoverable in each year (including transactional and operational costs but excluding brokerage) at 0.05% p.a. of the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Expenses are reimbursed out of the Fund as and when incurred.

The Responsible Entity reserves the right to recover expenses incurred in any income year in a later income year subject to the 0.05% p.a. of Net Asset Value expense recovery cap being met.

Transactional and operational costs

The Fund may incur transactional and operational costs such as brokerage, settlement and clearing costs.

Transactional and operational costs incurred as a result of Unitholders coming into and going out of the Fund may be recovered by way of the buy/sell spread charged to investors.

Other transactional and operational costs are additional costs to Unitholders that are deducted from the assets of the Fund. Such costs are recovered as they are incurred and reflected in the Unit price. However, all transactional and operational costs incurred in excess of the amount recovered by way of the buy/sell spread and excluding brokerage are only recovered to the extent that the Responsible Entity is able to do so within the expenses cap of 0.05% p.a. of the Net Asset Value of the Fund.

The transactional and operational costs incurred for the 12 months to 30 June 2018 (without taking into account the costs recovered by way of the buy/sell spread charged to investors) as a percentage of the Fund's average Net Asset Value for that period were 0.24% p.a.

Transactional and operational costs may vary as the turnover in the underlying assets may change substantially as investment and market conditions change, which may affect the level of transactional and operational costs not covered in the buy/sell spread. Further, there are highly variable drivers upon which such transactional and operational costs are dependent.

Goods and Services Tax ('GST')

All fees and expenses referred to in the PDS and this Section 6 are quoted on a GST inclusive basis less any reduced input tax credits available to the Fund (refer to Section 7 of this Booklet). The benefits of any tax deductions are not passed on to Unitholders.

Administration fees

The Responsible Entity may enter into arrangements to pay administration fees to IDPS operators in connection with the listing of this Fund on their investment menus. This fee is paid by the Responsible Entity and not by the Fund. It is not charged out of the assets of the Fund and is not a separate additional charge to investors.

Alternative forms of remuneration

We may provide alternative forms of remuneration which include professional development and sponsorship to financial services licensees, authorised representatives, and master trust or IDPS operators. Where such benefits are provided, they are payable by the Responsible Entity and are not an additional cost to you. We will not pay any remuneration to advisers if it is prohibited by the law.

Other fees and costs

These may include additional fees and costs that apply to investors accessing the Fund through a master trust or wrap account. We may make payments to master trusts or wrap account operators out of the fees we receive.

7. How managed investment schemes are taxed

General

The following taxation information is of a general nature and should not be relied upon by investors. The information provided is based on applicable Australian tax laws as at the date of this Additional Information Booklet.

The taxation treatment of the Fund and of Australian Resident Investors may be affected by the Attribution Managed Investment Trust ('AMIT') regime. Outlined below are the circumstances in which the AMIT regime will apply and the effect it may have on the Fund and Australian Resident Investors.

As taxation consequences can only be determined by reference to investors' particular circumstances, investors should seek independent professional advice in relation to their own particular circumstances before investing in the Fund.

The taxation information below provides a guide for Australian resident investors only.

Tax position of the Fund

The Fund is a resident of Australia for taxation purposes and will determine net income annually at 30 June.

Generally, no Australian income tax will be payable by the Fund, as it is the intention that the net income of the Fund will be distributed in full each year to Unitholders who have a present entitlement to the net income of the Fund.

The Fund may derive franking credits from the receipt of franked dividends. The eligibility of the Fund to distribute franking credits is subject to certain conditions such as the holding period rule. An investor's individual circumstances will also be relevant in determining whether an entitlement to franking credits exists.

In the case where the Fund makes a loss for tax purposes, this loss cannot be distributed to Unitholders. It may be available for recoupment by the Fund against net income in future years subject to certain conditions.

The Fund has made a capital account election for the purposes of the managed investment trust regime under Australian income tax law. This election means gains and losses on the disposal of certain assets (such as shares in companies and units in unit trusts, rights and options over such assets but excluding assets that are derivatives, foreign exchange or any other investments that are subject to the 'financial arrangement provisions') are subject to capital account treatment.

Tax position of Australian resident investors

Distributions

After the Fund's year-end, investors will be issued with an annual statement detailing the composition of the distributions they have received in respect of that year.

Generally, an investor's entitlement to net income for any year, including amounts reinvested by investors, will form part of an investor's assessable income and should be included in the investor's tax return for the year in which the entitlement arises.

Foreign income

Where the Fund pays foreign tax in respect of income or gains from a foreign investment, you may be entitled to receive a foreign income tax offset ('FITO'). You will usually include the foreign income and the FITO in your assessable income and may be eligible for a tax offset for all or part of the FITO. The amount of FITO will be detailed in the tax report provided to you.

Foreign Accumulation Funds ('FAF')

At the time of preparing this PDS, the FAF rules had not been enacted. Once enacted, it is proposed that these provisions, if applicable, may result in investors being assessed on their portion of unrealised income arising from certain foreign investments.

Disposal of Units

A taxable capital gain or loss may arise from the disposal of an investment in the Fund and may form part of an investor's assessable income. The taxable gain or loss may be treated as a capital gain or loss or as ordinary income, depending on the investor's particular circumstances.

If the taxable gain is treated as a capital gain, individuals, trusts and complying superannuation funds may be entitled to a capital gains tax discount in relation to the disposal of Units where the Units have been held continuously for 12 months and other requirements are met. Companies are not entitled to this discount. The Fund may distribute non-assessable amounts which are generally not subject to income tax. Broadly, the receipt of certain non-assessable amounts may reduce the cost base of the investor's investment in the Fund. If the investor has no cost base the amounts may trigger a taxable capital gain.

AMIT regime

A new regime for the taxation of managed investment trusts that qualify as an AMIT (the 'AMIT Rules') has become law. The AMIT Rules may be applicable to the Fund, subject to the Fund satisfying the relevant eligibility requirements and the Responsible Entity making an election to apply them.

The Fund's Constitution contains provisions which enable, but do not require, the Responsible Entity to make an election to apply the AMIT Rules to the Fund. In due course, the Responsible Entity will make an assessment of whether the Fund qualifies as an AMIT and whether it will make an election to apply the AMIT Rules to the Fund (and the date from which that election is to take effect). If the Fund meets the eligibility requirements, the Responsible Entity is expected to make an election to apply the AMIT Rules.

If the rules do apply, the Fund will be deemed to be a 'fixed trust' for taxation law purposes, can rely on specific legislative provisions to make yearly adjustment to reflect under-or-over distributions of income, and the Fund's income will be 'attributed' to investors.

Australian Resident Investors will be subject to tax on the income of the Fund which is attributed to them under the AMIT Rules. The tax payable (if any) depends on the investor's individual tax profile and applicable tax rate.

The amount attributed to investors will be advised in an AMIT Member Annual Statement ('AMMA Statement').

This is similar to a distribution statement that is currently provided to investors by the Responsible Entity. The AMMA Statement will set out the amount which has been 'attributed' to an investor (and where relevant, its components) and other relevant tax information.

If an investor disagrees with the Responsible Entity's attribution of income, the investor can object to that attribution and substitute the Responsible Entity's determination with their own. If as an investor you decide to take this course, it is important that you obtain professional tax and legal advice. You must contact the Responsible Entity before notifying the Commissioner.

Under the AMIT Rules, if the Fund attributes amounts to investors which are taxable, the investor is expected to be entitled to increase the cost base in their units in the Fund to reflect this attribution. Payment of a cash distribution will reduce the cost base.

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

It is not compulsory for you to quote your TFN or ABN. If you are making an investment in the Fund in the course of a business or enterprise carried on by you, you may quote an ABN instead of a TFN.

If you fail to quote an ABN or TFN or claim an exemption, the Responsible Entity may be obliged to withhold tax at the top marginal rate (including Medicare levy) on gross payments (including distributions of income) to you.

7. How managed investment schemes are taxed (continued)

The Responsible Entity's reporting obligations

The Government has implemented the OECD Common Reporting Standard which may require the Responsible Entity to report information in relation to Unitholders with foreign residencies to the Australian Tax Office ('ATO') to be provided to foreign tax authorities.

Goods and Services Tax ('GST')

The GST information provided in this section is of a general nature only.

GST will apply to the Management Fees and Performance Fees. Fees and costs included in Section 6 are quoted on a GST inclusive basis less any reduced input tax credits available to the Fund. GST will also apply to most other Fund expenses.

Generally, the Fund cannot claim full input tax credits for GST incurred on expenses, but the Fund may be entitled to reduced input tax credits for any GST paid in respect of these expenses.

8. How to apply

No additional information has been incorporated by reference.

Client Services

Bennelong Funds Management Ltd
Bennelong House
Level 1, 9 Queen Street
Melbourne Vic 3000

t: 1800 895 388 (Australia) or
0800 442 304 (New Zealand)
e: client.services@bennelongfunds.com
w: bennelongfunds.com