

HSBC Global Infrastructure Equity Fund

ARSN 672 718 071

Annual Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2026

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Contents to Annual Financial Report	Page
Directors' report	2
Auditor's independence declaration	5
Statement of comprehensive income	6
Statement of financial position	7
Statement of changes in unitholder funds	8
Statement of cash flows	9
Notes to the financial statements	10
Directors' declaration	29
Independent auditor's report to the unitholders	30

The Responsible Entity of HSBC Global Infrastructure Equity Fund is Copia Investment Partners Ltd (ABN 22 092 872 056) (AFSL 229 316).

The registered office of the Responsible Entity is North Tower, Level 47, 80 Collins Street, Melbourne VIC 3000.

Directors' report

The Directors of Copia Investment Partners Ltd, the Responsible Entity of HSBC Global Infrastructure Equity Fund (the Trust), present their report together with the annual general purpose financial report of the Trust for the year ended 30 June 2026.

The Trust is an Australian Registered Managed Investment Scheme. Copia Investment Partners Ltd, the Responsible Entity of the Trust, is incorporated and domiciled in Australia. The registered office of the Responsible Entity is North Tower, Level 47, 80 Collins Street, Melbourne VIC 3000.

Directors

The following persons held office as Directors of Copia Investment Partners Ltd during the year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

Bruce Robert Loveday	Director	
Samuel Baird Hobill Cole	Director	
Sally Anne McDow	Director	
Michael Voskresensky	Alternate Director	(Appointed 30 June 2025, Ceased 1 July 2025)

Principal activities and material changes in the state of affairs

The Asset Manager of the Trust is HSBC Global Asset Management (UK) Limited (the Asset Manager).

The principal activity of the Trust during the year was to invest in accordance with the provisions of the Trust's governing documents. The investment strategy of the Trust is:

Trust name	Investment strategy
HSBC Global Infrastructure Equity Fund	The fund invests in companies that are listed in equity markets, which own and/or operate core infrastructure assets across four broad sectors or categories of Communications, Energy, Transportation and Utilities.

During the year, the Trust's investment administrator changed from Artega Investment Administration to State Street Australia Limited. The Trust's unit registry changed from Boardroom Pty Limited to SS&C Administration Services.

There were no other material changes in the nature of the Trust's activities or to the state of affairs of the Trust during the year.

Operating and financial review

The results of the operations of the Trust for the year include the distributions paid and payable on a cents per unit (CPU) basis. The CPU represents the distribution paid by the Trust to unitholders for each individual unit held in the Trust.

The results of the Trust were as follows:

	Year ended	
	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
Net profit/(loss) for the year (\$'000)	4,191	3,701
Distributions paid and payable (\$'000)	5,353	511
Distributions paid and payable (CPU)	15.26	2.26

Material events after the balance date

At the date of this financial report, no matter or circumstance has arisen that has affected, or may significantly affect the Trust's operations, the results of those operations or the Trust's state of affairs in future financial years, which has not already been reflected in this report.

Directors' report (continued)

Likely developments and expected results

At the time the Directors approved this report, they were not aware of any developments likely to have a significant effect upon the operations or the result of the Trust in subsequent financial years, which have not been adequately dealt with in this report or in the financial report.

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

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

Indemnification and insurance of directors and officers

No insurance premiums are paid for out of the assets of the Trust in regards to insurance cover provided to the officers of Copia Investment Partners Ltd. So long as the officers of Copia Investment Partners Ltd act in accordance with the Trust's Constitution and the *Corporations Act 2001*, the officers remain indemnified out of the assets of the Trust against losses incurred while acting on behalf of the Trust. The auditors of the Trust are in no way indemnified out of the assets of the Trust.

Fees paid to and interests held in the Trust by the Responsible Entity or its related entities

Fees paid to the Responsible Entity and its related entities out of the Trust's assets during the year are disclosed in note 12 to the financial statements.

No fees were paid out of Trust assets to the Directors of the Responsible Entity during the year.

Interests in the Trust held by the Responsible Entity or its related entities as at the end of the financial year are disclosed in note 12 to the financial statements.

Interests in the Trust

The movement in units on issue in the Trust during the year is disclosed in note 2 to the financial statements.

Value of Trust assets

The value of the Trust's assets and liabilities is disclosed in the statement of financial position and derived using the basis set out in note 1(b) to the financial statements.

Environmental regulation and performance

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

Rounding of amounts to the nearest thousand dollars

Unless otherwise stated, monetary amounts contained in this report and the financial report have been rounded to the nearest \$1,000 under the option available to the Trust under Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) Corporations Instrument 2026/183.

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out on page 5.

Directors' report (continued)

Authorisation

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors of the Responsible Entity.



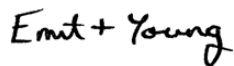
Bruce Robert Loveday
Director

Melbourne
28 September 2026

Auditor's Independence Declaration to the Directors of Copia Investment Partners Ltd, as the Responsible Entity for the HSBC Global Infrastructure Equity Fund

As lead auditor for the audit of the financial report of HSBC Global Infrastructure Equity Fund for the financial year ended 30 June 2026, I declare to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- a) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit;
- b) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit; and
- c) no non-audit services provided that contravene any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.



Ernst & Young



Brett Kallio
Partner
Melbourne
28 September 2026

Statement of comprehensive income

		Year ended	
		30 June 2026	30 June 2025
	Notes	\$'000	\$'000
Income			
Interest income		10	14
Dividend income		1,178	967
Distribution income		129	-
Other operating income		6	4
Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		2,644	3,298
Net foreign exchange gains/(losses)		793	(161)
Total net income		4,760	4,122
Expenses			
Management fees	12	323	216
Transaction costs		31	13
Other expenses		215	192
Total expenses		569	421
Net profit/(loss) for the year		4,191	3,701
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		4,191	3,701

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

Statement of financial position

		As at	
		30 June 2026	30 June 2025
	Notes	\$'000	\$'000
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	13	1,251	365
Receivables	4	195	121
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5	<u>46,510</u>	<u>27,690</u>
Total assets		<u>47,956</u>	<u>28,176</u>
Liabilities			
Distributions payable	3	4,783	378
Payables	8	104	33
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6	<u>962</u>	<u>18</u>
Total liabilities		<u>5,849</u>	<u>429</u>
Net assets attributable to unitholders - Equity	2	<u>42,107</u>	<u>27,747</u>

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

Statement of changes in unitholder funds

The following Trust is single class and classifies net assets attributable to unitholders as equity as set out in note 2.

	Notes	Year ended	
		30 June 2026 \$'000	30 June 2025 \$'000
Classification of net assets attributable to unitholders as at 30 June		Equity	Equity
As at 1 July - Opening Balance		27,747	20,672
Applications for units		17,864	5,780
Units issued upon reinvestment of distributions		10	9
Redemptions of units		(2,352)	(1,904)
Distributions paid and payable	3	(5,353)	(511)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year - Equity		<u>4,191</u>	<u>3,701</u>
As at 30 June - Closing Balance	2	<u>42,107</u>	<u>27,747</u>

The statement of changes in unitholder funds should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of cash flows

		Year ended	
		30 June 2026	30 June 2025
	Notes	\$'000	\$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Proceeds from sale of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		5,705	8,048
Purchase of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		(20,074)	(11,700)
Dividends received		941	798
Interest received		8	15
Distributions received		75	9
Other income received		8	19
Management fees paid		(318)	(257)
Other expenses paid		(52)	(14)
Net cash inflows/(outflows) from operating activities	13	<u>(13,707)</u>	<u>(3,082)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from applications by unitholders		17,819	5,777
Payments for redemptions by unitholders		(2,288)	(1,917)
Distributions paid		<u>(938)</u>	<u>(725)</u>
Net cash inflows/(outflows) from financing activities		<u>14,593</u>	<u>3,135</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		886	53
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		365	338
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		-	(26)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	13	<u>1,251</u>	<u>365</u>

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

Notes to the financial statements

1 Basis of preparation and overarching material accounting policies

These financial statements cover the HSBC Global Infrastructure Equity Fund (the Trust) as an individual entity. The Trust is an Australian registered managed investment scheme and was constituted on the below date. The Trust will terminate on the below date unless terminated earlier in accordance with the provisions of the Trust's Constitution.

Trust name	Constitution date	Termination date
HSBC Global Infrastructure Equity Fund	23 October 2023	22 October 2103

The financial report of the Trust for the year ended 30 June 2026 was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 28 September 2026.

The Directors of the Responsible Entity have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

The nature of the operating and principal activities of the Trust are described in the Directors' report.

(a) Basis of preparation

Basis of preparation

The material accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

The financial report is a general purpose financial report, which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*, Australian Accounting Standards and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board.

Furthermore, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as the Trust is expected to generate sufficient funds to enable it to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

The Trust is a for-profit entity for the purposes of preparing financial statements.

The statement of financial position is presented on a liquidity basis. Assets and liabilities are presented in decreasing order of liquidity and are not distinguished between current and non-current. All balances are expected to be recovered or settled within twelve months, except for financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, and in instances where a Trust treats unitholder funds as a liability, net assets attributable to unitholders. The amounts expected to be recovered or settled beyond twelve months after the end of each reporting period cannot be reliably determined.

Unless stated otherwise, the financial report is presented in Australian dollars and has been prepared on the basis of fair value measurement of assets and liabilities except where otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

The financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards as issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

New accounting standards and interpretations

AASB 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*

AASB 18 was issued in June 2024 and replaces AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*. The new standard introduces new requirements for the statement of comprehensive income, including:

- new categories for the classification of income and expenses into operating, investing and financing categories, and
- presentation of subtotals for "operating profit" and "profit before financing and income taxes".

1 Basis of preparation and overarching material accounting policies (continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

New accounting standards and interpretations (continued)

Additional disclosure requirements are introduced for management-defined performance measures and new principles for aggregation and disaggregation of information in the notes and the primary financial statements and the presentation of interest and dividends in the statement of cash flows. The new standard is effective for annual years beginning on or after 1 January 2027 and will apply to the Trust for the financial year ending 30 June 2028.

This new standard is not expected to have an impact on the recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, however there will likely be changes in how the statement of comprehensive income and statement of financial position line items are presented as well as some additional disclosures in the notes to the financial statements. Management is in the process of assessing the impact of the new standard.

Certain amendments to accounting standards have been published that are not mandatory for the 30 June 2026 reporting year and have not been early adopted by the Trust. These amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Trust in the current or future reporting years and on foreseeable future transactions.

There are no new accounting standards and interpretations that have been issued, but not yet effective, that are material to the financial statements or have been early adopted for the 30 June 2026 reporting period.

Foreign currency

Both the presentation currency and the functional currency of the Trust are Australian dollars.

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the Trust's functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into Australian dollars at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the statement of financial position date.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the historical exchange rate as at the date of the transaction.

Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated to the functional currency using the exchange rate ruling at the date when the fair value was determined.

Comparatives

Where necessary, comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to any changes in presentation made in this financial report.

Rounding of amounts

Unless otherwise stated, monetary amounts contained in this report and the Directors' report have been rounded to the nearest \$1,000 under the option available to the Trust under Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) Corporations Instrument 2026/183.

(b) Summary of material accounting policies

Investment income and interest expense

Investment income may include net gains or losses from financial instruments. Where applicable, these net gains include all realised and unrealised fair value changes. Any foreign exchange differences, interest, dividends and distributions are recorded as separate line items in the statement of comprehensive income. Where applicable, interest income and interest expense are recognised using the effective interest method, and dividend and distribution income are recognised when the Trust's right to receive payment is established.

The Trust has not applied hedge accounting.

1 Basis of preparation and overarching material accounting policies (continued)

(b) Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

Expenses

Expenses are recognised on an accrual basis at the fair value of the consideration paid or payable for services rendered.

Expenses may include management fees, operation costs and transaction costs. Expenses may also include performance fees if permitted by the Trust's governing documents. Expenses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Taxes

Under the current legislation, the Trust is not subject to income tax as all assessable income, exempt income and non-assessable income will be attributed to unitholders under the AMIT regime.

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

Realised capital losses are not attributed to unitholders but are retained in the Trust to be offset against any realised capital gains. If realised capital gains exceed realised capital losses, the excess is attributed to unitholders.

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

The Trust currently incurs withholding tax on investment income imposed by certain countries. Such income is recorded gross of withholding tax in the statement of comprehensive income.

Goods and services (GST)

The Trust qualifies for Reduced Input Tax Credits (RITC) at various applicable rates.

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except when the GST incurred on a sale or purchase of assets or services is not payable to or recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the revenue or the expense item, or in other expenses, or as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset, as applicable.

Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position. Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as part of operating cash flows.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and comprise of cash at bank, cash held with custodian and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Cash and cash equivalents are recognised at fair value.

Payments and receipts relating to the purchase and sale of investment securities at fair value are classified as cash flows from operating activities, as movements in the fair value of these securities form a part of the Trust's income generating activity.

Financial instruments

(i) Classification

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

1 Basis of preparation and overarching material accounting policies (continued)

(b) Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Recognition/derecognition

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

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

(iii) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Trust measures financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value. Transaction costs of financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the statement of comprehensive income.

Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value are presented in the statement of comprehensive income. For further details on how the fair values of financial instruments are determined please refer to note 11.

(iv) Offsetting financial instruments

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

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets can be categorised as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. The classification depends on the definition and the purpose for which the investments were acquired. The classification of investments is determined at initial recognition and evaluated at each reporting date.

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the date on which the Trust commits to purchase or sell the asset. A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or a part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised where the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or the Trust has transferred their rights to receive cash flows from the asset, or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a pass-through arrangement and the Trust has:

- Transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset; or
- Neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The Trust includes in this category short-term non-financing receivables including cash collateral posted on derivative contracts, accrued income and other receivables.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Derivative contracts that have a negative fair value are presented as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Net assets attributable to unitholders

Units issued by the Trust are redeemable for cash at the unitholders' option at any time based on the redemption price. The fair value of redeemable units is measured using the redemption unit price at the reporting date if unitholders were to exercise their right to redeem units in the Trust.

1 Basis of preparation and overarching material accounting policies (continued)

(b) Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

Net assets attributable to unitholders (continued)

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

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

As at 30 June 2026, unitholder funds were classified as equity as they satisfied all of the criteria under AASB 132.

Use of estimates

The Trust may hold financial instruments for which quoted market prices are readily available. The Trust may also hold certain financial instruments, for example unquoted securities, that are fair valued using valuation techniques. Where valuation techniques (for example, pricing models) are used to determine fair values, they are validated and periodically reviewed by experienced personnel of the Responsible Entity, independent of the area that created them.

Models use observable data, to the extent practicable. However, areas such as credit risk (both own and counterparty), volatilities and correlations require management to make estimates. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. Models are calibrated by back testing to actual transactions to ensure that outputs are reliable.

2 Net assets attributable to unitholders

As stipulated in the Trust's Constitution, each unit represents a right to an individual share in the Trust and does not extend to a right to the underlying assets of the Trust.

The number of separate classes of units in the below listed Trust is as follows:

Trust	Separate classes of units
HSBC Global Infrastructure Equity Fund	One

Each unit in the Trust has the same rights, preferences and restrictions attaching to it as all other units of the Trust.

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

Income not distributed is included in net assets attributable to unitholders. Where unitholder funds are classified as equity, movements in net assets attributable to unitholders are recognised in the statement of changes in unitholder funds.

2 Net assets attributable to unitholders (continued)

Terms and conditions on units

Each unit issued confers upon the unitholder an equal interest in the Trust, and is of equal value per class. A unit does not confer any interest in any particular asset or investment of the Trust. Unitholders have various rights under the Constitution and the *Corporations Act 2001*, including the right to:

- have their units redeemed;
- receive income distributions;
- attend and vote at meetings of unitholders; and
- participate in the termination and winding up of the Trust.

The rights, obligations and restrictions attached to each unit are identical in all respects.

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

	Year ended			
	30 June 2026 No.'000	30 June 2026 \$'000	30 June 2025 No.'000	30 June 2025 \$'000
Classification of net assets attributable to unitholders as at 30 June	Equity	Equity	Equity	Equity
As at 1 July - Opening Balance	23,537	27,747	20,123	20,672
Applications for units	14,212	17,864	5,083	5,780
Units issued upon reinvestment of distributions	8	10	8	9
Redemptions of units	(1,890)	(2,352)	(1,677)	(1,904)
Distributions paid and payable	-	(5,353)	-	(511)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year - Equity	-	4,191	-	3,701
As at 30 June - Closing Balance	35,867	42,107	23,537	27,747
Total net assets attributable to unitholders		42,107		27,747

Capital risk management

The Trust considers its unitholder funds as capital. The amount of unitholder funds can change significantly as the Trust is subject to applications and redemptions at the discretion of unitholders. Applications and redemptions are reviewed relative to the liquidity of the Trust's underlying assets by the Responsible Entity. Under the terms of the Trust's Constitution, the Responsible Entity has the discretion to reject an application for units and to defer or adjust a redemption of units if the exercise of such discretion is in the best interests of unitholders.

3 Distributions to unitholders

In accordance with the Trust's Constitution, the Trust distributes income adjusted for amounts determined by the Responsible Entity to unitholders by cash or reinvestment. Where unitholder funds are classified as equity, these distributions are recognised in the statement of changes in unitholder funds.

3 Distributions to unitholders (continued)

The distributions for the year are presented below in dollars (\$'000) and cents per unit (CPU) for each class.

Distributions	Year ended		30 June	
	30 June 2026 \$'000	30 June 2026 CPU	2025 \$'000	2025 CPU
Distributions paid - September	130	0.50	133	0.65
Distributions paid - December	167	0.58	-	-
Distributions paid - March	273	0.85	-	-
Distributions payable - June	4,783	13.33	378	1.61
Total distributions	5,353	15.26	511	2.26
Total distributions paid and payable	5,353		511	

The component of the final distribution for the year which was unpaid at the reporting date is shown in the statement of financial position.

4 Receivables

Receivables may include GST RITC, application monies, interest, dividends, trust distributions and other income accrued and unsettled trade purchases. They are recognised when the right to receive payment is established and are generally recovered within 30 days. The Trust measures expected credit losses on a 12-month basis. Given the nature of the Trust's receivables and the limited exposure of the Trust to credit risk, no material expected credit losses have been recognised.

All receivables are considered current.

	As at	
	30 June 2026 \$'000	30 June 2025 \$'000
Application for units receivable	51	7
Distributions receivable	17	-
Dividends receivable	119	106
GST receivable	6	8
Interest receivable	2	-
Total receivables	195	121

5 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	As at	
	30 June 2026 \$'000	30 June 2025 \$'000
Financial assets		
Derivatives		
Forward currency contracts	153	149
Equity securities	41,574	25,104
Listed unit trusts	4,783	2,437
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	46,510	27,690

An overview of the risk exposures and fair value measurements relating to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is included in notes 10 and 11 respectively.

6 Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

	30 June 2026 \$'000	30 June 2025 \$'000
Financial liabilities		
Derivatives		
Forward currency contracts	962	18
Total financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	962	18

An overview of the risk exposures and fair value measurements relating to financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss is included in notes 10 and 11 respectively.

7 Derivative financial instruments

In the normal course of business, the Trust enters into transactions in various derivative financial instruments which have certain risks. A derivative is a financial instrument or other contract which is settled at a future date and whose value changes in response to the change in a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index or other variable.

Derivative financial instruments require no initial net investment or an initial net investment that is smaller than would be required for other types of contracts that would be expected to have a similar response to changes in market factors.

Derivatives are considered to be part of the investment process and the use of derivatives is an essential part of the Trust's portfolio management. Derivatives are not managed in isolation. Consequently, the use of derivatives is multifaceted and includes:

- hedging to protect an asset or liability of the Trust against a fluctuation in market values or to reduce volatility;
- a substitution for trading of physical securities; and
- adjusting asset exposures within the parameters set in the investment strategy, and adjusting the duration of fixed interest portfolios or the weighted average maturity of cash portfolios.

While derivatives are used for trading purposes, they are not used to gear a portfolio. Gearing a portfolio would occur if the level of exposure to the markets exceeds the underlying value of the Trust.

7 Derivative financial instruments (continued)

The Trust invests in the following derivative:

(a) Forward currency contracts

A forward currency contract is primarily used by the Trust to hedge against foreign currency exchange rate risks on its non-Australian dollar denominated trading securities. The Trust agrees to receive or deliver a fixed quantity of foreign currency for an agreed upon price on an agreed future date. Forward currency contracts are valued at the prevailing market price at the end of each reporting period. The Trust recognises a gain or loss equal to the change in fair value at the end of each reporting period.

Refer to notes 5 and 6 for further information on derivative assets and liabilities.

An overview of the risk exposures and fair value measurements relating to derivative financial instruments are included in notes 10 and 11 respectively.

8 Payables

Payables represent unsecured non-derivative, non-interest-bearing financial liabilities in respect of goods and services provided to the Trust prior to the end of the financial year. Payables may include redemptions payable, accrued expenses and unsettled purchases of financial instruments which are unpaid by the Trust at the reporting date. Amounts are generally paid within 30 days.

Amounts payable to related entities have no fixed repayment term and are non-interest-bearing.

All payables are considered current.

		As at	
		30 June 2026	30 June 2025
	Notes	\$'000	\$'000
Management fees payable	12	33	29
Redemptions of units payable		68	4
Other payables		3	-
Total payables		104	33

9 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. As at 30 June 2026, there are no financial assets and financial liabilities that have been offset in the statement of financial position (2025: \$Nil).

Master netting arrangement – not currently enforceable

The Trusts present the fair value of their derivative financial assets and liabilities on a gross basis in the statements of financial position. Certain derivative financial assets and liabilities are subject to legally enforceable master netting arrangements, such as an International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) master netting agreement. In certain circumstances, for example, when a credit event such as a default occurs, all outstanding transactions under an ISDA agreement are terminated, the termination value is assessed and only a single net amount is payable in settlement of all transactions.

An ISDA agreement does not meet the criteria for offsetting in the statements of financial position as the Trusts do not have any current legally enforceable right to offset recognised amounts. The right to offset is enforceable only on the occurrence of a future event such as a default.

9 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

As at 30 June 2026 and 30 June 2025, if these netting arrangements were applied to derivative financial instruments, derivative financial assets and derivative financial liabilities would be as follows:

	Derivative financial assets - netting arrangements		Derivative financial liabilities- netting arrangements	
	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
HSBC Global Infrastructure Equity Fund	5	-	814	-

10 Financial risk management

(a) Overview

The Trust's activities can expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Trust's overall risk management program focuses on ensuring compliance with the Trust's governing documents and seeks to maximise the returns derived for the level of risk to which the Trust is exposed. The Trust may use derivative financial instruments to alter certain risk exposures. The Responsible Entity is responsible for identifying the financial risks that arise from these financial instruments and for ensuring there are mechanisms in place to manage these risks.

The allocation of assets between the various types of financial instruments is determined by the Trust's Asset Manager who manages the Trust's assets to achieve the Trust's investment objectives.

Divergence from target allocations and the composition of the assets is monitored on a regular basis.

As part of its Risk Management Strategy, the Trust may use derivatives including exchange traded derivatives, to manage exposures resulting from changes in index prices, equity risks and exposures arising from forecast transactions.

(b) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market factors. Market risk includes (amongst others) three types of risk: interest rate risk (due to fluctuations in interest rates), currency risk (due to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates), and equity price risk (due to fluctuations in market prices).

The Trust is exposed to market risks influencing investment valuations. Trust may utilise derivatives to manage this risk.

(i) Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the value of an instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, whether caused by factors specific to an individual investment, its issuer or all factors affecting all instruments traded in the market.

As the majority of the Trust's investments are debt instruments carried at fair value, price risk is not considered to be a significant risk to the Trust.

All securities investments present a risk of loss of capital. Except for equities sold short, the maximum risk resulting from financial instruments is determined by the fair value of the financial instruments. Possible losses from equities sold short can be unlimited.

(ii) Foreign exchange risk

Trusts that invest in international assets are exposed to foreign exchange risk. Foreign exchange risk is the risk that fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

10 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Market Risk (continued)

(ii) Foreign exchange risk (continued)

The Trust holds both monetary and non monetary assets denominated in currencies other than the Australian dollar. The foreign exchange risk relating to non monetary assets and liabilities is a component of price risk. Foreign exchange risk arises as the value of monetary securities denominated in other currencies will fluctuate due to changes in exchange rates.

The Trust also enters into forward currency contracts principally to hedge the foreign exchange risk implicit in the value of the portfolio securities denominated in foreign currencies and to secure a particular exchange rate for a planned purchase or sale of securities. The term of these contracts rarely exceeds 12 months and may not necessarily indicate the total effect on the Trust's net assets attributable to unitholders of future movements in foreign exchange rates.

The Trust's underlying investments include foreign currency fixed interest securities. To manage foreign exchange risk, the Trust may be fully or partially hedged back to Australian dollars as outlined in the Trust's governing documents.

The table below summarises the Trust's exposure to foreign exchange risk.

As at 30 June 2026

	AUD A\$'000	USD A\$'000	EUR A\$'000	GBP A\$'000	CAD A\$'000
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	1,164	36	-	1	38
Receivables	59	38	16	48	10
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	22,292	10,149	4,013	7,857
Total assets	1,223	22,366	10,165	4,062	7,905
Liabilities					
Distributions payable	4,783	-	-	-	-
Payables	104	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	699	106	64	41
Total liabilities	4,887	699	106	64	41
Net assets attributable to unitholders	(3,664)	21,667	10,059	3,998	7,864
Foreign currency contracts (notional value)	46,461	(22,177)	(10,109)	(3,940)	(8,083)
Net currency exposure	42,797	(510)	(50)	58	(219)

10 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Market Risk (continued)

(ii) Foreign exchange risk (continued)

As at 30 June 2026

	HKD A\$'000	JPY A\$'000	CHF A\$'000	Total A\$'000
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	12	-	-	1,251
Receivables	23	-	1	195
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,238	961	-	46,510
Total assets	1,273	961	1	47,956
Liabilities				
Distributions payable	-	-	-	4,783
Payables	-	-	-	104
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	40	12	-	962
Total liabilities	40	12	-	5,849
Net assets attributable to unitholders	1,233	949	1	42,107
Foreign currency contracts (notional value)	(1,211)	(941)	-	-
Net currency exposure	22	8	1	42,107

As at 30 June 2025

	AUD A\$'000	USD A\$'000	EUR A\$'000	GBP A\$'000	CAD A\$'000
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	305	27	-	2	17
Receivables	14	17	-	40	11
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	126	12,312	6,150	2,449	3,901
Total assets	445	12,356	6,150	2,491	3,929
Liabilities					
Distributions payable	378	-	-	-	-
Payables	33	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	17	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	428	-	-	-	-
Net assets attributable to unitholders	17	12,356	6,150	2,491	3,929

10 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Market Risk (continued)

(ii) Foreign exchange risk (continued)

As at 30 June 2025

	HKD A\$'000	JPY A\$'000	CHF A\$'000	Total A\$'000
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	14	-	-	365
Receivables	39	-	-	121
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	<u>1,941</u>	<u>558</u>	<u>253</u>	<u>27,690</u>
Total assets	<u>1,994</u>	<u>558</u>	<u>253</u>	<u>28,176</u>
Liabilities				
Distributions payable	-	-	-	378
Payables	-	-	-	33
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>18</u>
Total liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>429</u>
Net assets attributable to unitholders	<u>1,994</u>	<u>558</u>	<u>252</u>	<u>27,747</u>

The table in the summarised sensitivity analysis section of this note summarises the sensitivities of the Trust's financial instruments to foreign exchange risk. The analysis is based on the assumption that the Australian dollar weakened or strengthened by 10% (2025: 10%) against the material foreign currencies to which the Trust is exposed.

(iii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

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

Interest rate risk is not considered to be a significant risk to the Trust as the majority of the Trust's financial instruments are non-interest bearing with only cash and cash equivalents being directly subject to interest rate risk.

(c) Summarised sensitivity analysis

The following table summarises the sensitivity of the Trust's net profit and net assets attributable to unitholders to applicable market risks. The possible movements in the risk variables have been determined based on management's best estimate, having regard to a number of factors, including historical levels of changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates and market prices. However, actual movements in the risk variables may be greater or less than anticipated due to a number of factors, including unusually large market shocks resulting from changes in the performance of the economies, markets and securities in which the Trust invests. As a result, historic variations in risk variables are not a definitive indicator of future variations in the risk variables.

	Price risk	
	Impact on net profit/Net assets attributable to unitholders	
	-10%	+10%
	A\$'000	A\$'000
30 June 2026	(4,636)	4,636
30 June 2025	(2,769)	2,769

10 Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause financial loss to the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Trust aims to ensure that at all times it has appropriate credit risk management policies and practices in place and that the Board and senior management are appropriately informed of the Trust's credit risks.

Credit risk primarily arises from cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks and financial institutions. Cash at bank is held with financial institutions with credit ratings of at least AA-.

Credit risk is not considered to be a significant risk to the Trust as the Trust does not hold any direct investments in debt securities or have significant receivables.

(e) Concentrations of risk

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

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

Concentrations of risk are managed by industry sector.

Based on the concentrations of risk that are managed by industry sector, the following investments can be analysed by the industry sector as at 30 June 2026 and 30 June 2025.

	As at	
	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
	%	%
Communication Services	7.70	8.61
Energy	32.47	30.98
Industrials	15.69	16.68
Real Estate	7.60	8.81
Utilities	36.54	34.46
Other	-	0.46
Total	100.00	100.00

(f) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Trust will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet cash commitments associated with financial instruments. This may result from either the inability to sell financial assets at their fair values, a counterparty failing on repayment of a contractual obligation, or the inability to generate cash inflows as anticipated.

The Trust aims to ensure that it has sufficient liquidity to meet its obligations on a short term, medium term and long term basis. In the current and preceding year, all payables have no fixed repayment term. The current balance of amounts payable to related entities will be repaid in full within 1 year of the reporting date.

The Trust's governing documents allow for redemptions of units. The Trust is therefore exposed to a liquidity risk of meeting unitholders' redemptions at any time.

This risk is controlled through the Trust's investment in financial instruments, which under normal market conditions are readily convertible to cash. In addition, the Trust maintains sufficient cash and cash equivalents to meet normal operating requirements.

10 Financial risk management (continued)

(f) Liquidity risk (continued)

The Trust's investments are considered to be readily realisable.

The investment management process includes the consideration of liquidity, both in terms of market quality and cash flow. In asset construction, securities/investments are only purchased that meet investment criteria and this includes the assessment of saleability in different market conditions. Before entering into a transaction, consideration is given to (not limited to):

- whether the purpose of the investment is consistent with the investment strategy of the Trust;
- the ease of selling the security should market conditions change unfavourably;
- whether there are sufficient assets to cover the underlying liabilities of that transaction; and
- the overall liquidity level for the Trust.

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

Maturity analysis for financial liabilities

Financial liabilities of the Trust comprise trade and other payables and distributions payable. Trade and other payables and distributions payable have no contractual maturities but are typically settled within 30 days.

11 Fair value measurement

The Trust measures and recognises the following assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis:

- Financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (see Note 5 and 6)
- Derivative financial instruments (see Note 7)

The Trust has no assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis in the current reporting period.

In accordance with AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement*, the Trust is required to disclose fair value measurements by level using the fair value hierarchy. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1);
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (level 2); and
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (level 3).

Fair value in an active market (level 1)

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities traded in active markets are based on their quoted market prices at the reporting date without any deduction for estimated future selling costs. Financial assets and liabilities are priced at the market closing price.

When the Trust holds derivatives with offsetting market risks, it uses mid-market prices as a basis for establishing fair value for the offsetting risk positions and applies this bid or asking price to the net open position, as appropriate.

Fair value in an inactive or unquoted market (level 2 and level 3)

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

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

11 Fair value measurement (continued)

Fair value in an inactive or unquoted market (level 2 and level 3) (continued)

The fair values of derivatives that are not exchange traded are estimated at the amount that the Trust would receive or pay to terminate the contract at reporting date taking into account current market conditions (volatility and appropriate yield curve) and the current creditworthiness of the counterparties. The fair value of a forward contract is determined as a net present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at appropriate market rates as at the valuation date. The fair value of an option contract is determined by applying the Black Scholes option valuation model. Investments in other unlisted unit trusts are recorded at the redemption value per unit as reported by the managers of such trusts.

The tables below set out the Trust's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss according to the fair value hierarchy.

As at 30 June 2026	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
Financial assets				
Derivatives				
Forward currency contracts	-	153	-	153
Equity securities	41,574	-	-	41,574
Listed unit trusts	4,783	-	-	4,783
Total financial assets	46,357	153	-	46,510

Financial liabilities

Derivatives				
Forward currency contracts	-	962	-	962
Total financial liabilities	-	962	-	962

As at 30 June 2025	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
Financial assets				
Derivatives				
Forward currency contracts	-	149	-	149
Equity securities	25,104	-	-	25,104
Listed unit trusts	2,437	-	-	2,437
Total financial assets	27,541	149	-	27,690

Financial liabilities

Derivatives				
Forward currency contracts	-	18	-	18
Total financial liabilities	-	18	-	18

12 Related party transactions

Responsible Entity

The Responsible Entity of the Trust is Copia Investment Partners Ltd.

12 Related party transactions (continued)

Key management personnel

(a) Directors

Key management personnel includes persons who were Directors of Copia Investment Partners Ltd at any time during the financial year and up to the date of the report as follows:

Bruce Robert Loveday	Director	
Samuel Baird Hobill Cole	Director	
Sally Anne McDow	Director	
Michael Voskresensky	Alternate Director	(Appointed 30 June 2025, Ceased 1 July 2025)

(b) Other key management personnel

The Responsible Entity is considered to be the key management personnel with authority for the strategic direction and management of the Trust.

Key management personnel unitholdings

At 30 June 2026 key management personnel held units in the Trust:

	2026 No.	2025 No.
Key management personnel unitholdings	546,044	537,934

Key management personnel compensation

No amount was paid by the Trust directly to the Directors of the Responsible Entity.

Compensation is paid to the Responsible Entity in the form of fees and is disclosed below.

Responsible Entity's fees and other transactions

Under the terms of the Trust's Constitution the Responsible Entity is entitled to receive management fees, calculated by reference to the average daily net assets. For the year ended 30 June 2026, these rates are as follows:

	2026 %	2025 %
Trust name		
HSBC Global Infrastructure Equity Fund	0.90	0.90

These fees are inclusive of GST, net of RITC available to the Trust per annum.

All related party transactions are conducted on normal commercial terms and conditions. The transactions during the year and amounts payable at year end between the Trust and the Responsible Entity were as follows:

	30 June 2026 \$	30 June 2025 \$
Management fees for the year	323,483	216,401
Management fees payable	33,218	28,761

12 Related party transactions (continued)

Related party unitholdings

Parties related to the Trust held units in the Trust as follows:

30 June 2026

Unitholder	No. of units held opening (Units)	No. of units acquired (Units)	No. of units disposed (Units)	No. of units held closing (Units)	Interest held (%)	Distributions paid/payable by the Trust (\$)
Director(s) of the Responsible Entity	249,497	8,110	-	257,607	0.72	39,264
Responsible Entity	288,437	-	-	288,437	0.80	44,027
Total related party unitholdings	537,934	8,110	-	546,044	1.52	83,291

30 June 2025

Unitholder	No. of units held opening (Units)	No. of units acquired (Units)	No. of units disposed (Units)	No. of units held closing (Units)	Interest held (%)	Distributions paid/payable by the Trust (\$)
Director(s) of the Responsible Entity	240,378	9,119	-	249,497	1.06	5,608
Responsible Entity	288,437	-	-	288,437	1.23	6,498
Total related party unitholdings	528,815	9,119	-	537,934	2.29	12,106

13 Reconciliation of profit/(loss) to net cash inflows/(outflows) from operating activities

	Year ended	
	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
	\$'000	\$'000
Reconciliation of profit/(loss) to operating cash flow		
Net profit/(loss) for the year	4,191	3,701
Net (gains)/losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	(2,644)	(3,298)
Net foreign exchange (gains)/losses	(793)	161
Proceeds from sale of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	5,705	8,048
Purchase of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	(20,074)	(11,700)
Net change in receivables and other assets	(30)	(6)
Net change in payables and other liabilities	7	12
Dividend/distribution income reinvested	(70)	-
Management fee rebates reinvested	1	-
Net cash inflows/(outflows) from operating activities	(13,707)	(3,082)
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at bank, on hand and at custodian	1,251	365
Total cash and cash equivalents	1,251	365
Non-cash investing and financing activities		
Reinvestment of unitholder distributions	10	9

14 Remuneration of auditor

	Year ended	
	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
	\$	\$
Amounts received or due and receivable by Ernst & Young for:		
Audit and review of the financial report of the Trust	10,150	9,682
Total remuneration of auditor	10,150	9,682

The cost incurred for auditing the financial report of the Trust is paid directly by the Responsible Entity.

15 Events occurring after the reporting period

No significant events have occurred since the reporting date which would impact on the financial position of the Trust as at 30 June 2026 or on the results and cash flows of the Trust for the year ended on that date.

16 Contingent assets and liabilities and commitments

At balance date the Trust has no contingent assets, liabilities or commitments (30 June 2025: Nil).

Directors' declaration

In the opinion of the Directors of the Responsible Entity for the HSBC Global Infrastructure Equity Fund:

- (a) the financial statements and notes set out on pages 6 to 28 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - (i) complying with Australian Accounting Standards, the *Corporations Regulations 2001* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and
 - (ii) giving a true and fair view of the Trust's financial position as at 30 June 2026 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date;
- (b) the financial statements and notes comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in note 1(a), and;
- (c) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Trust will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of Directors.

On behalf of the Board of Copia Investment Partners Ltd.



Bruce Robert Loveday
Director

Melbourne
28 September 2026

Independent Auditor's Report to the Unitholders of HSBC Global Infrastructure Equity Fund

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of HSBC Global Infrastructure Equity Fund (the "Scheme"), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2026, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in unitholder funds and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information, and the declaration of the directors of Copia Investment Partners Ltd, the "Responsible Entity" of the Scheme.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Scheme is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- a) giving a true and fair view of the Scheme's financial position as at 30 June 2026 and of its financial performance for the year ended on that date; and
- b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

The directors of the Responsible Entity are responsible for the other information. The other information is the directors' report accompanying the financial report.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Scheme's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors of the Responsible Entity.



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with confidence**

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' of the Responsible Entity use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Scheme's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Scheme to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors of the Responsible Entity regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Ernst + Young

Ernst & Young

Brett Kallio

Brett Kallio
Partner
Melbourne
28 September 2026

Directory

Responsible Entity

Copia Investment Partners Ltd
ABN 22 092 872 056
AFSL 229 316

Registered office and principal place of business

Level 47
80 Collins Street (North Tower)
Melbourne VIC 3000

Custodian

State Street Australia Limited
Level 14
420 George Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Auditor

For the Responsible Entity and the Trusts
Ernst & Young
8 Exhibition St
Melbourne VIC 3000

Asset Manager

HSBC Global Asset Management (UK) Limited
8 Canada Square
London E14 5HQ United Kingdom