

WHOLESALE AUSTRALIAN BOND FUND

ARSN 111 211 413

**DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**AMP Capital Funds Management Limited
33 Alfred Street,
Sydney, NSW 2000
ACN 159 557 721**

WHOLESALE AUSTRALIAN BOND FUND

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WHOLESALE AUSTRALIAN BOND FUND

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors of AMP Capital Funds Management Limited (ABN 15 159 557 721), the "Responsible Entity" of the Wholesale Australian Bond Fund (the "Scheme"), present their report together with the Financial Report of the Scheme for the financial year ended 31 December 2019.

Directors

The Directors of the Responsible Entity during the financial year and up to the date of this report are shown below. Directors were in office for this entire period except where stated otherwise:

Ming Yen Long	Non-Executive Director	
Robert Victor McKinnon	Non-Executive Director	
John Patrick Moorhead	Executive Director	Resigned 2 June 2019
Peter Joseph Seymour Rowe	Non-Executive Director	
Adam Michael Tindall	Executive Director	
Adrian Arthur Williams	Executive Director	Appointed 3 June 2019

Scheme Information

Wholesale Australian Bond Fund is an Australian Registered Scheme. AMP Capital Funds Management Limited, the Responsible Entity of the Scheme, is incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The registered office of the Responsible Entity is located at 33 Alfred Street, Sydney, NSW 2000.

Principal Activity

The principal activity of the Scheme is the investment of unitholders' funds in accordance with the Scheme mandate. There has been no significant change in the nature of this activity during the financial year.

Review of Results and Operations

The Scheme derived a net profit attributable to unitholders before finance costs of \$210,153,216 for the financial year ended 31 December 2019 (31 December 2018: net profit of \$136,653,774).

Distributions to Unitholders

Distributions to unitholders by the Scheme for the financial year ended 31 December 2019 were \$215,627,740 (31 December 2018: \$136,101,968).

Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

There have been no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Scheme during the financial year ended 31 December 2019.

Significant Events After the Balance Date

As at the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any matter or circumstance that has arisen since the end of the financial year that has significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Scheme, the results of its operations or its state of affairs, which is not already reflected in the Financial Report.

Likely Developments and Expected Results

The investment strategy of the Scheme will be maintained in accordance with the Scheme's Constitution. Currently, there are no significant developments expected in respect of the Scheme. The performance of the Scheme in the future will be subject to movements in the underlying investment markets over time.

Environmental Regulation and Performance

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

Relevant Information

Following is a list of relevant information required under the Corporations Act:

- Fees paid to the Responsible Entity - refer to Note 7 to the Financial Statements
- Units held by the Responsible Entity in the Scheme - refer to Note 7 to the Financial Statements
- Units issued in the Scheme during the financial year - refer to Note 5 to the Financial Statements
- Units withdrawn from the Scheme during the financial year - refer to Note 5 to the Financial Statements
- The value of the Scheme's assets and basis of valuation - refer to the Statement of Financial Position and Note 1 respectively
- The number of units in the Scheme as at 31 December 2019 - refer to Note 5 to the Financial Statements
- Distributions payable to unitholders at the balance date - refer to the Statement of Financial Position

These notes have been presented in accordance with ASIC Corporations (Directors' Report Relief) Instrument 2016/188.

WHOLESALE AUSTRALIAN BOND FUND

DIRECTORS' REPORT (Continued)

Indemnification and Insurance of Directors and Officers

Under its constitution, AMP Capital Funds Management Limited (the Company) indemnifies, to the extent permitted by law, all current and former officers of the company (including the directors) against any liability (including the reasonable costs and expenses of defending proceedings for an actual or alleged liability) incurred in their capacity as an officer of the Company. This indemnity is not extended to current or former employees of the AMP group against liability incurred in their capacity as an employee, unless approved by or on behalf of the AMP Limited (the Company's ultimate parent company) Board.

During, and since the end of, the financial year ended 31 December 2019, AMP Limited maintained, and paid the premium for, directors' and officers' and company reimbursement insurance for the benefit of all of the officers of the AMP group (including each director, secretary and senior manager of the Company) against certain liabilities as permitted by the Corporations Act. The insurance policy prohibits disclosure of the nature of the liabilities covered, the amount of the premium payable and the limit of liability.

In addition, AMP Group Holdings Limited ("AMPGH") and current and former directors and secretaries of the Company are parties to deeds of indemnity, insurance and access. Those deeds provide that:

- those officers will have access to board papers and specified records of the Company (and of certain other companies) for their period of office and for at least ten (or, in some cases, seven) years after they cease to hold office (subject to certain conditions);
- AMPGH indemnifies the relevant officers to the extent permitted by law, and to the extent and for the amount that the relevant officer is not otherwise entitled to be, and is not actually, indemnified by another person;
- the indemnity covers liabilities (including legal costs) incurred by the relevant officer in their capacity as a current or former director or secretary (and, in the case of directors, as a current or former officer or specified representative) of the Company, or of another AMP group company or, in certain cases, of an external company (where the person holds the relevant external position at the AMP group's request); and
- the AMP group will maintain directors' and officers' insurance cover for those officers, to the extent permitted by law, for the period of their office and for at least ten years after they cease to hold office.

During or since the end of the financial year ended 31 December 2019, no payments have been made by the Company to an existing or former officer under an indemnity.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

We have obtained an independence declaration from our auditors, Ernst & Young, a copy of which is attached to this report and forms part of the Directors' Report for the financial year ended 31 December 2019.

Rounding

The amounts contained in the Directors' Report and the Financial Report have been rounded under the option available to the Scheme under ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191. The Scheme is an entity to which the instrument applies and, in accordance with the instrument, amounts in the Directors' Report and the Financial Report have been rounded to the nearest dollar (where rounding is appropriate).

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors:



Director

12 March 2020, Sydney



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Auditor's Independence Declaration to the Directors of AMP Capital Funds Management Limited

As lead auditor for the audit of the financial report of Wholesale Australian Bond Fund for the financial year ended 31 December 2019, 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; and
- b) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Ernst & Young

Mark Jones
Partner
12 March 2020

WHOLESALE AUSTRALIAN BOND FUND

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

	Notes	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
		\$	\$
INVESTMENT INCOME			
Interest income from financial assets measured at amortised cost		800,175	1,425,044
Interest income from financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		80,270,457	112,785,249
Net foreign exchange gain/(loss) on cash and cash equivalents		(186,350)	(23,188)
Net changes in the fair value of financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss		132,823,989	32,705,760
Securities lending income		18,325	-
Other income		39,108	20,217
Total investment income/(loss)		<u>213,765,704</u>	<u>146,913,082</u>
EXPENSES			
Interest expense		(450,936)	(6,750,235)
Responsible entity fees	7(c)	(2,617,898)	(3,069,920)
Custody fees		(206,135)	(58,010)
Transaction costs		(330,102)	(381,143)
Securities lending fees - agent		(4,581)	-
Securities lending fees - service provider	7(c)	(1,833)	-
Other expenses		(1,003)	-
Total expenses		<u>(3,612,488)</u>	<u>(10,259,308)</u>
NET PROFIT/(LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO UNITHOLDERS BEFORE FINANCE COSTS		<u>210,153,216</u>	<u>136,653,774</u>
Finance costs attributable to unitholders			
Distributions to unitholders		(215,627,740)	(136,101,968)
(Increase)/decrease in net assets attributable to unitholders		<u>5,474,524</u>	<u>(551,806)</u>
NET PROFIT/(LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO UNITHOLDERS AFTER FINANCE COSTS		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Other comprehensive income		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

WHOLESALE AUSTRALIAN BOND FUND

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Notes	31 December 2019 \$	31 December 2018 \$
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents		14,161,169	12,236,312
Broker deposits		57,709,031	55,798,308
Receivables	3	183,367	506,284
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost		4,805,215	4,866,705
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss			
Interest bearing securities		2,234,766,603	2,943,310,375
Interest bearing securities on loan		56,043,900	-
Derivative financial instruments		<u>43,651,320</u>	<u>24,930,213</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>2,411,320,605</u>	<u>3,041,648,197</u>
LIABILITIES			
Payables	4	210,381	641,287
Distributions payable		3,119,625	6,028,784
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss			
Derivative financial instruments		<u>88,091,578</u>	<u>64,646,543</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES EXCLUDING NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO UNITHOLDERS - LIABILITY		<u>91,421,584</u>	<u>71,316,614</u>
NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO UNITHOLDERS - LIABILITY		<u>2,319,899,021</u>	<u>2,970,331,583</u>

WHOLESALE AUSTRALIAN BOND FUND

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO UNITHOLDERS - LIABILITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
	\$	\$
Balance at the beginning of the financial year - Liability	2,970,331,583	3,098,198,156
Applications	37,465,637	99,021,675
Distributions to unitholders reinvested	193,454,745	119,926,869
Redemptions	<u>(875,878,420)</u>	<u>(347,366,923)</u>
	2,325,373,545	2,969,779,777
Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to unitholders	<u>(5,474,524)</u>	<u>551,806</u>
Balance at the end of the financial year - Liability	<u><u>2,319,899,021</u></u>	<u><u>2,970,331,583</u></u>

WHOLESALE AUSTRALIAN BOND FUND

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

	Notes	31 December 2019 \$	31 December 2018 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sales of financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss**		2,023,099,418	1,522,088,600
Payments for purchases of financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss**		(1,232,990,139)	(1,405,379,885)
Broker deposits received/(advanced)		(1,910,723)	6,790,734
Interest income received		81,377,288	114,392,446
Interest expense paid		(791,509)	(6,409,662)
GST received/(paid)		16,383	9,714
Securities lending income received		18,325	-
Other income received		39,108	20,217
Responsible entity fees paid		(2,684,721)	(3,067,126)
Custody fees paid		(221,085)	(78,884)
Transaction costs paid		(330,102)	(381,143)
Securities lending fees paid - agent		(4,581)	-
Securities lending fees paid - service provider		(1,833)	-
Other expenses paid		<u>(1,003)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	6(a)	<u>865,614,826</u>	<u>227,985,011</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from applications by unitholders		37,465,515	99,039,301
Payments for redemptions by unitholders		(875,886,980)	(347,486,889)
Distributions paid to unitholders		<u>(25,082,154)</u>	<u>(13,158,836)</u>
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from financing activities		<u>(863,503,619)</u>	<u>(261,606,424)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held		2,111,207	(33,621,413)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		12,236,312	45,880,913
Net foreign exchange gain/(loss) on cash and cash equivalents		<u>(186,350)</u>	<u>(23,188)</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR*		<u><u>14,161,169</u></u>	<u><u>12,236,312</u></u>

*Cash and cash equivalents include investments in unlisted cash trusts. Further details are disclosed in Note 1(i) Cash and Cash Equivalents and Note 7(b)(i) Related party holdings of the Scheme.

**The Scheme invests in interest bearing securities that include investments with short term maturities. Consequently, investment turnover can be relatively frequent.

WHOLESALE AUSTRALIAN BOND FUND

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the Financial Report are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to the current financial year and the comparative period, unless otherwise stated. Where necessary, comparative information has been re-presented to be consistent with current period disclosures.

(a) Basis of Preparation

This general purpose Financial Report has been prepared in accordance with the Scheme's Constitution and with Australian Accounting Standards, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board ("AASB") and the Corporations Act. The Scheme is a for-profit entity for the purposes of preparing Financial Statements. The Financial Report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

The assets and liabilities are measured on a fair value basis, except where otherwise stated.

The Statement of Financial Position presents assets and liabilities in decreasing order of liquidity and does not distinguish between current and non-current items. All of the Scheme's assets and liabilities are held for the purpose of being traded or are expected to be realised within 12 months, except for net assets attributable to unitholders. Given the nature of the Scheme, a reasonable estimate cannot be made of the amount of the balances that are unlikely to be settled within 12 months.

Changes in Australian Accounting Standards

The Scheme has adopted all mandatory standards and amendments for the financial year beginning 1 January 2019. Adoption of these standards and amendments has not had any material effect on the financial position or performance of the Scheme.

Australian Accounting Standards issued but not yet effective

There are no standards or amendments issued but not yet effective that are expected to have a material impact on the Scheme.

(b) Recognition and Derecognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised at the date the Scheme becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or are transferred. A transfer occurs when substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are passed to a third party.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

(c) Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

The Responsible Entity classifies the Scheme's financial instruments based on its business model for managing those financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. The Scheme's portfolio of financial assets is managed, and its performance is evaluated, on a fair value basis in accordance with the Scheme's documented investment strategy. The Scheme uses fair value information to assess performance of the portfolio and to make decisions to rebalance the portfolio or to realise fair value gains or minimise losses through sales or other trading strategies.

The valuation processes applied in valuing financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss are governed by the AMP Capital Holdings Limited Asset Valuation Policy which has been adopted by the Responsible Entity. This Policy outlines the valuation methodologies and processes applied to measure such financial instruments.

Interest bearing securities are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value determined as the purchase cost of the financial asset, exclusive of any transaction costs. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Any realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from subsequent measurement to fair value are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as 'Net changes in the fair value of financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss' in the period in which they arise.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss is determined as follows:

Securities on loan

The Scheme participates in a securities lending program. The securities of the Scheme may be lent to approved borrowers, such as brokers and other financial institutions. The borrower lodges collateral against the securities lent either in the form of cash or approved securities.

During the term of the loan, the Scheme remains entitled to all dividends, distributions and interest income and retains all voting rights, where applicable, in respect of the loaned securities. Securities lent may be recalled and are required to be returned within the normal settlement periods applicable to the securities.

WHOLESALE AUSTRALIAN BOND FUND

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(c) Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (continued)

Interest bearing securities

The fair value of interest bearing securities and discounted securities which are traded in a recognised market is the "bid" price of those securities, as quoted on the recognised exchange on which they are traded at the balance date.

Where there is no trading activity or valuation models, consensus pricing information from third party pricing services and broker quotes are used to determine an appropriate valuation.

Certain interest bearing securities are on loan. The interest bearing securities continue to be recognised in the Statement of Financial Position as the contractual rights to cash flows and the ability to dispose of the securities are retained by the Scheme.

The fair value of the loaned interest bearing securities remains the "bid" price of those securities as quoted on the recognised exchange on which they are traded at the balance date.

(d) Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivative financial instruments are held for trading and are measured at fair value through profit or loss. The Scheme does not designate any derivatives as a hedging instrument for hedge accounting purposes. Derivative financial instruments are initially measured at fair value exclusive of any transaction costs on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Derivative financial instruments are recognised as assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when their fair value is negative. Any changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as 'Net changes in the fair value of financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss' in the period in which they arise.

Where the Scheme's derivative assets and liabilities are traded on an exchange, their fair value is determined by reference to quoted market prices or binding dealer quotations at the balance date.

Where the Scheme's derivative assets and liabilities are not traded on an exchange, their fair value is determined by reference to counterparty valuations or by the Investment Manager.

The valuation processes applied in valuing financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss are governed by the AMP Capital Holdings Limited Asset Valuation Policy which has been adopted by the Responsible Entity. This Policy outlines the valuation methodologies and processes applied to measure such financial instruments.

Interest rate swaps

Interest rate swap contracts are contractual obligations to exchange interest rate cash flows, based on a specified notional principal amount, for example, from a fixed rate to a floating rate (or vice versa). The party with the higher interest obligation pays the net amount to the other party. The fair value of interest rate swaps is determined by using discounted cash flow models. The most significant inputs into those models are interest rate yield curves which are developed from publicly quoted rates at the balance date.

Cross currency swaps

Cross currency swap contracts are contractual obligations to exchange principal and interest payments in one currency for principal and interest payments in another currency. Unlike interest rate swaps, cross currency swaps involve the exchange of the principal amount and interest payments are settled gross. The fair value of cross currency swaps is determined by using discounted cash flow models. The most significant inputs into those models are yield curves, with reference to currency exchange rates and interest rates available from publicly quoted sources at the balance date.

Credit default swaps

Credit default swaps are contracts where there is a transfer of the credit exposure in order to provide the lender with a means of protection against credit risk. The fair value of credit default swaps is determined by using discounted cash flow models. The most significant inputs into those models are market observable yield and credit default swap curves developed from publicly quoted rates at the balance date.

Futures contracts

Futures contracts are contractual obligations to buy or sell financial instruments on a future date at a specified price established in an organised market. The fair value of equity and interest rate futures contracts is the last quoted sale price on the relevant futures exchange at the balance date.

Options

An option is a contractual arrangement under which the seller (writer) grants the purchaser (holder) the right, but not the obligation, either to buy (a call option) or sell (a put option) at or by a set date or during a set period, a specific amount of securities or a financial instrument at a predetermined price.

The fair value of exchange traded options is the market margin price of the security, as quoted on its primary exchange at the balance date.

Forward foreign exchange contracts

Forward currency contracts are agreements to receive or deliver a fixed quantity of foreign currency for an agreed upon price on an agreed future date. The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined by reference to currency exchange rates available from market observable sources at the balance date.

WHOLESALE AUSTRALIAN BOND FUND

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(e) Significant Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions

The making of judgements, estimates and assumptions is a necessary part of the financial reporting process and these judgements, estimates and assumptions can have a significant effect on the reported amounts in the Financial Report. Estimates and assumptions are determined based on information available at the time of preparing the Financial Report and actual results may differ from these estimates and assumptions. Had different estimates and assumptions been adopted, this may have had a significant impact on the Financial Report. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions are re-evaluated at each balance date in light of historical experience and changes to reasonable expectations of future events. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions include but are not limited to:

Fair value measurement of investments in financial instruments

The majority of the Scheme's investments are financial instruments held for trading and are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Where available, quoted market prices for the same or similar instrument are used to determine fair value. Where there is no market price available for an instrument, a valuation technique is used. Judgement is applied in selecting valuation techniques and setting valuation assumptions and inputs. Further details on the determination of fair value of financial assets and derivative financial instruments is set out in Note 1(c), 1(d) and 8(d).

Impairment of financial assets

The Scheme assesses at each balance date, whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that have occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred loss event) and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include: indications that the borrower or a group of borrowers is experiencing significant financial difficulty; the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; and where observable data indicates that there is a measurable decrease in estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

(f) Investment Income

The following specific recognition criteria must be met before income is recognised:

Net changes in the fair value of financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss

Net changes in the fair value of financial instruments are recognised as income and are determined as the difference between the fair value at the balance date or consideration received (if sold during the financial year) and the fair value as at the prior balance date or initial fair value (if acquired during the financial year).

Interest income from financial assets measured at amortised cost

Interest income from financial assets measured at amortised cost is earned on cash and cash equivalents and debt instruments measured at amortised cost and is recognised on an accrual basis.

Interest income from financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

Interest income from financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss is income earned on interest bearing securities and is recognised on the date that the Scheme is entitled to receive the interest coupon.

Securities lending income

Securities lending income as part of a securities lending program that the Scheme participates in is recognised on an accrual basis with any related expenses recognised as security lending fees.

(g) Expenses

Expenses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on an accrual basis.

(h) Broker Deposits

Broker deposits comprise cash held with brokers as collateral for derivative transactions.

(i) Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents include deposits held at call with a bank or financial institution with an original maturity date of three months or less. Cash and cash equivalents also include investments in unlisted cash trusts (including related party holdings - refer to Note 7(b)(i)), which are readily convertible to cash on hand at the Responsible Entity's option and which the Responsible Entity uses in its day to day management of the Scheme's cash requirements.

WHOLESALE AUSTRALIAN BOND FUND

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(j) Receivables

Receivables are recognised for amounts where settlement has not yet occurred. Receivables are measured at amortised cost and are generally received within 30 days of being recognised as receivables. Given the short-term nature of most receivables, their carrying amounts approximate their fair values.

(k) Debt instruments measured at amortised cost

A debt instrument 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. The Scheme holds deposits held at call with a bank or financial institution with an original maturity date of over three months within this category.

Debt instruments measured at amortised cost are initially recognised at fair value exclusive of any transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any allowance for impairment. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Impairment

The Scheme records expected credit losses (ECLs) on all of its receivables and debt instruments measured at amortised cost, either on a 12-month or lifetime basis. Given the limited exposure of the Scheme to credit risk, no material ECL has been recognised. The Scheme only holds receivables with no financing component and that have maturities of less than 12 months.

(l) Payables

Payables are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods and services received, whether or not billed to the Scheme. Payables are measured at their nominal amounts. Amounts are generally paid within 30 days of being recognised as payables. Given the short-term nature of most payables, their nominal amounts approximate their fair values.

(m) Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders

Net assets attributable to unitholders comprise units on issue and undistributed reserves. On 5 May 2016, the Attribution Managed Investment Trust ("AMIT") tax regime, applying to Managed Investment Trusts was enacted under the Tax Laws Amendment (New Tax System for Managed Investment Trusts) Act 2016. In order to allow the Scheme to elect into the AMIT tax regime, the Scheme's Constitution has been amended and other conditions required to adopt the AMIT tax regime have also been met effective from 31 December 2018. Adopting the AMIT tax regime removes the Responsible Entity's contractual obligation to distribute trust income to unitholders. As the units on issue comprise multiple classes of units with non-identical features, the Scheme's net assets attributable to unitholders cannot be classified as equity; and therefore, have continued to be classified as liabilities in accordance with AASB 132 Financial Instruments: Presentation. As there are no equity holders, total comprehensive income and equity for the Scheme is nil.

The fair value of units requested to be redeemed is measured at the redemption amount that would be payable (based on the exit unit price) at the balance date. The Scheme's redemption unit price is based on different valuation principles to that applied in financial reporting, resulting in a valuation difference which is treated as a component of net assets attributable to unitholders. Units are redeemable at the unitholders' option, however, applications and redemptions may be suspended by the Responsible Entity if it is in the best interests of the unitholders.

(n) Taxation

Under tax legislation, the Scheme is generally not liable to pay income tax because the AMIT tax regime now applies and unitholders are attributed the income of the Scheme.

(o) Distributions to Unitholders

Distributions are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as finance costs attributable to unitholders. Adopting the AMIT tax regime removes the Responsible Entity's contractual obligation to distribute trust income to unitholders.

(p) Foreign Currency Transactions

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the Financial Report are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates (the "functional currency"). The presentation currency of this Financial Report, and the functional currency of the Scheme, is the Australian dollar.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Income and expense items denominated in a currency other than the functional currency are translated at the spot exchange rate at the date of the transaction. All monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated to Australian dollars using the exchange rate at the balance date, with exchange gains and losses recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Non-monetary items measured at fair value in foreign currencies are translated to Australian dollars using the exchange rate at the date when the fair value was determined.

WHOLESALE AUSTRALIAN BOND FUND

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(q) Terms and Conditions of Units on Issue

The Scheme contains multiple unit classes. Each unit, within a unit class, confers upon the unitholder an equal interest in the Scheme (subject to income entitlements), and is of equal value. A unit does not confer an interest in any particular asset or investment of the Scheme.

Unitholders have various rights under the Scheme's Constitution and the Corporations Act, which, subject to certain terms and conditions, include the right to:

- have their units redeemed
- attend and vote at meetings of unitholders
- participate in the termination and winding up of the Scheme.

The rights, obligations and restrictions attached to each unitholder class are identical in all respects other than the minimum investment requirements and/or fee structures applicable to each class. These terms are detailed in the Scheme's Constitution and other governing documents, as applicable.

Issued and paid up units are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received by the Scheme. Applications received for units in the Scheme are recognised net of any transaction costs arising on the issue of units in the Scheme. Redemptions from the Scheme are recognised gross of any transaction costs payable relating to the cancellation of units redeemed. Unit entry and exit prices are determined in accordance with the Scheme's Constitution.

(r) Goods and Services Tax ("GST")

All income, expenses and assets are recognised net of any GST paid, except where they relate to products and services which are input taxed for GST purposes or the GST incurred is not recoverable from the relevant tax authorities. In such circumstances, the GST paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the assets or as part of the relevant expense.

Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included. The net amount of GST recoverable from or payable to the tax authorities is included as a receivable or payable in the Statement of Financial Position.

Cash flows are disclosed on a gross basis reflecting any GST paid or collected. The GST component of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, local tax authorities are classified as operating cash flows.

(s) Rounding

The amounts in the Financial Report have been rounded to the nearest dollar, under the option available to the Scheme under ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191.

WHOLESALE AUSTRALIAN BOND FUND

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
	\$	\$

NOTE 2: AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

Amounts paid or payable to the auditors of the Scheme:

Ernst & Young - audit and review of the Financial Statements	33,960	33,290
Ernst & Young - audit of compliance plan	2,008	1,240
Non Ernst & Young audit firms - audit of the Financial Statements	<u>3,435</u>	<u>3,000</u>
	<u><u>39,403</u></u>	<u><u>37,530</u></u>

For further details of expenses incurred by the Responsible Entity and the Scheme, refer to Note 7(c).

NOTE 3: RECEIVABLES

Interest receivable	126,849	433,505
GST receivable	54,902	71,285
Applications receivable*	<u>1,616</u>	<u>1,494</u>
	<u><u>183,367</u></u>	<u><u>506,284</u></u>

*Applications receivable represents uncontributed capital.

NOTE 4: PAYABLES

Responsible entity fees payable	194,700	261,523
Interest payable	-	340,573
Custody fees payable	-	14,950
Redemptions payable	<u>15,681</u>	<u>24,241</u>
	<u><u>210,381</u></u>	<u><u>641,287</u></u>

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
	Units	Units

NOTE 5: NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO UNITHOLDERS

The movement in the number of units on issue during the financial year was as follows:

Units on Issue

Opening balance	2,946,495,851	3,074,119,726
Applications	36,651,355	99,238,934
Distributions to unitholders reinvested	189,120,253	119,830,567
Redemptions	<u>(855,360,259)</u>	<u>(346,693,376)</u>
Closing balance	<u><u>2,316,907,200</u></u>	<u><u>2,946,495,851</u></u>

WHOLESALE AUSTRALIAN BOND FUND

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	31 December 2019 Units	31 December 2018 Units
NOTE 5: NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO UNITHOLDERS (Continued)		
Represented by:		
Wholesale Class		
Opening balance	723,158,222	705,580,340
Applications	20,811,870	31,512,580
Distributions to unitholders reinvested	32,709,024	21,294,876
Redemptions	<u>(277,499,979)</u>	<u>(35,229,574)</u>
Closing balance	<u><u>499,179,137</u></u>	<u><u>723,158,222</u></u>
Retail Class		
Opening balance	16,393,503	17,956,742
Applications	2,122,403	1,806,038
Distributions to unitholders reinvested	984,650	349,407
Redemptions	<u>(3,480,446)</u>	<u>(3,718,684)</u>
Closing balance	<u><u>16,020,110</u></u>	<u><u>16,393,503</u></u>
No Fee Class		
Opening balance	2,192,078,871	2,335,829,208
Applications	10,546,935	63,170,770
Distributions to unitholders reinvested	154,415,303	97,779,345
Redemptions	<u>(570,760,475)</u>	<u>(304,700,452)</u>
Closing balance	<u><u>1,786,280,634</u></u>	<u><u>2,192,078,871</u></u>
Explicit Pricing Class		
Opening balance	14,865,255	14,753,436
Applications	3,170,147	2,749,546
Distributions to unitholders reinvested	1,011,276	406,939
Redemptions	<u>(3,619,359)</u>	<u>(3,044,666)</u>
Closing balance	<u><u>15,427,319</u></u>	<u><u>14,865,255</u></u>
	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
	\$	\$

NOTE 6: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(a) Reconciliation of net profit/(loss) attributable to unitholders before finance costs to net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities

Net profit/(loss) attributable to unitholders before finance costs	210,153,216	136,653,774
Proceeds from sales of financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	2,023,099,418	1,522,088,600
Payments for purchases of financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	(1,232,990,139)	(1,405,379,885)
Net changes in the fair value of financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	(132,823,989)	(32,705,760)
Net foreign exchange (gain)/loss on cash and cash equivalents	186,350	23,188
Net change in broker deposits/(advances)	(1,910,723)	6,790,734
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	323,039	191,867
Increase/(decrease) in payables	<u>(422,346)</u>	<u>322,493</u>
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	<u><u>865,614,826</u></u>	<u><u>227,985,011</u></u>

WHOLESALE AUSTRALIAN BOND FUND

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

31 December 2019 31 December 2018
\$ \$

NOTE 6: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (Continued)

(b) Non-cash financing activities

Non-cash financing activities carried out during the financial year on normal commercial terms and conditions comprised:

Distributions to unitholders reinvested	193,454,745	119,926,869
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NOTE 7: RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

(a) General Information

The Responsible Entity of the Scheme is AMP Capital Funds Management Limited, a subsidiary of AMP Limited.

(b) Investments

(i) Related party holdings of the Scheme

Details of the Scheme's holdings in related parties, including entities in the same group as the Responsible Entity and other Schemes managed by the Responsible Entity, are set out below:

	Fair value \$		Interest held %		Interest received or receivable during the financial year \$	
	31 December 2019	31 December 2018	31 December 2019	31 December 2018	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
AMP Capital Managed Cash Fund	13,117,891	11,483,393	0.27	0.20	376,414	566,502

(ii) Related party investors in the Scheme

Details of related party investors in the Scheme, including the Responsible Entity, entities in the same group as the Responsible Entity and other Schemes managed by the Responsible Entity, are set out below:

	Number of units held	Interest held %	Number of units acquired during the financial year	Number of units disposed of during the financial year	Distributions paid or payable during the financial year \$
31 December 2019					
AMP Life Limited	1,566,613,991	67.78	148,785,125	(559,046,142)	147,840,208
Other related parties	219,666,643	9.50	16,177,113	(11,714,333)	18,707,162
31 December 2018					
AMP Life Limited	1,976,875,008	67.27	155,011,592	(283,615,637)	95,919,436
Other related parties	215,203,863	7.32	5,938,523	(21,084,815)	10,286,769

AMP Life Limited is the parent entity of this Scheme. AMP Limited is the ultimate parent entity.

WHOLESALE AUSTRALIAN BOND FUND

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

NOTE 7: RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (Continued)

(c) Transactions with the Responsible Entity and its Related Parties

All transactions between the Scheme and related parties have been at market value on normal commercial terms and conditions. This includes purchases and sales of financial instruments, as well as applications and redemptions of units.

In accordance with the Scheme's Constitution, the Responsible Entity is entitled to receive fees for the provision of services to the Scheme and to be reimbursed for certain expenditure incurred in the administration of the Scheme.

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
	\$	\$
Responsible entity fees expensed during the financial year	2,617,898	3,069,920

During the financial year the Responsible Entity incurred certain expenses on behalf of the Scheme. Other expenses incurred by the Responsible Entity may be reimbursable from the Scheme to the Responsible Entity in accordance with the Scheme Constitution and other governing documents, as applicable.

During the financial year the Scheme paid securities lending fees to the service provider, AMP Capital Investors Limited, a related party of the Scheme.

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
	\$	\$
Securities lending fees expensed during the financial year	1,833	-

(d) Key Management Personnel

AASB 124 "Related Party Disclosures" defines key management personnel ("KMP") as including all Non-Executive Directors, Executive Directors and any other persons having authority or responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Scheme. The Scheme has no direct employees, however the Directors of the Responsible Entity have been deemed to be Directors of the Scheme. These individuals comprise the KMP of the Scheme.

Key management personnel services are provided by the Responsible Entity and the remuneration paid to the Responsible Entity is detailed in Note 7(c) above. No Director of the Responsible Entity was paid any remuneration by the Scheme during the financial year. Compensation paid to these Directors by the Responsible Entity, or related entities of the Responsible Entity, is not related to services they render to the individual funds.

NOTE 8: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Risks arising from holding financial instruments are inherent in the Scheme's activities, and are managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring.

Financial instruments of the Scheme comprise investments in financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, cash and cash equivalents, broker deposits, net assets attributable to unitholders and other financial instruments such as receivables and payables, which arise directly from the Scheme's operations.

The Responsible Entity is responsible for identifying and controlling the risks that arise from these financial instruments. The Scheme is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

The risks are measured using a method that reflects the expected impact on the results and net assets attributable to unitholders of the Scheme from reasonably possible changes in the relevant risk variables. Information about these risk exposures for the financial year is provided below. Where the Scheme has material risk exposures, risk sensitivity analysis is presented for illustrative purposes. Information about the total fair value of financial instruments exposed to risk, as well as compliance with established investment mandate limits, is also monitored by the Responsible Entity. These mandate limits reflect the investment strategy and market environment of the Scheme, as well as the level of risk that the Scheme is willing to accept.

The management of these risks is carried out by AMP Capital Investors Limited, as investment manager, including at its investment committees, under policies adopted by the Responsible Entity.

As part of its risk management strategy, the Scheme may use derivatives to manage certain risk exposures.

Concentrations of risk arise when a number of financial instruments or contracts are entered into with the same counterparty, or where a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographic region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions.

To avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the Scheme monitors its exposure to ensure concentrations of risk remain within acceptable levels and either reduces exposure or uses derivative financial instruments to manage the excessive risk concentrations when they arise.

The Responsible Entity's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Scheme's ability to continue as a going concern, so it can continue to provide returns to unitholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Responsible Entity may reinvest distributions. The Scheme does not have any externally imposed capital requirements.

WHOLESALE AUSTRALIAN BOND FUND

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

NOTE 8: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Continued)

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will fail to perform contractual obligations under a contract.

The Scheme's maximum credit risk exposure at balance date in relation to each class of recognised financial asset is the carrying amount of those assets as indicated in the Statement of Financial Position. This does not represent the maximum risk exposure that could arise in the future as a result of changes in values, but best represents the maximum exposure at the balance date.

In relation to derivative financial instruments, the credit risk associated with these financial instruments is minimised by undertaking transactions with counterparties on recognised exchanges, and ensuring that, where possible, transactions are undertaken with a number of counterparties to avoid a concentration of credit risk. Credit risk associated with non-exchange traded derivative financial instruments is minimised through the use of master netting agreements, and ensuring that, where possible, transactions are undertaken with a number of counterparties to avoid a concentration of credit risk.

Credit risk is not considered to be significant to the Scheme except in relation to investments in interest bearing securities and debt instruments measured at amortised cost. Receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis. The Scheme's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

The Scheme holds no collateral as security or any other credit enhancements, other than broker deposits. There are no financial assets that are past due or impaired, or would otherwise be past due or impaired except for the terms having been renegotiated.

Credit quality per class of financial instrument

The credit quality of financial assets is managed by the Scheme using Standard and Poor's rating categories, in accordance with the investment mandate of the Scheme. The Scheme's exposure in each grade is monitored on a daily basis. This review process allows the Responsible Entity to assess the potential loss as a result of risks and take corrective action where required.

The table below shows the credit quality of the Scheme's interest bearing securities measured at fair value through profit or loss and debt instruments measured at amortised cost.

	AAA to AA- \$	A+ to A- \$	BBB+ to BBB- \$	BB+ and Lower \$	Unrated* \$	Total \$
31 December 2019	1,332,193,770	403,579,221	370,759,472	33,791,620	155,291,635	2,295,615,718
31 December 2018	1,793,858,449	556,347,674	392,140,807	57,193,521	148,636,629	2,948,177,080

*"Unrated" includes interest bearing securities which do not yet have a rating, for example for new issuers, but are selected in line with the investment mandate of the Scheme.

Interest bearing securities on loan

Certain interest bearing securities are on loan as part of a securities lending program that the Scheme participates in, as recognised in the Statement of Financial Position. As at 31 December 2019, the total value of the interest bearing securities on loan are fully collateralised and are held by the Scheme's custodian, BNP Paribas Fund Services Australasia. Interest bearing securities of the Scheme may be lent to approved borrowers, such as brokers and other financial institutions. The borrower lodges collateral against the securities lent either in the form of cash or approved securities.

The risks of securities lending include the risk that the borrower may not provide additional collateral when required or may not return the securities when due. To mitigate the risks associated with securities lending, the Scheme has been provided with borrower default indemnities by BNP Paribas Securities Services, acting as the Securities Lending Agent. The indemnity allows for full replacement of securities lent in the case of a borrower default.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Scheme will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities as and when they fall due.

The Scheme manages its liquidity risk by monitoring application and redemption requests to ensure sufficient liquidity is available; investing in financial instruments which under normal market conditions are readily convertible to cash; and maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents to meet normal operating requirements.

Maturity analysis for financial liabilities

Financial liabilities of the Scheme comprise trade and other payables, distributions payable, derivative financial instruments and net assets attributable to unitholders. Trade and other payables and distributions payable have no contractual maturities but are typically settled within 30 days.

Net assets attributable to unitholders are payable on demand, however the Responsible Entity has the power under the Scheme's Constitution to amend the timing of redemption payments.

WHOLESALE AUSTRALIAN BOND FUND

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

NOTE 8: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Continued)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

Maturity analysis for financial liabilities (continued)

Derivative financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss are held for trading as they are held for the purposes of:

- reducing risks which may occur as a result of changes in interest rates, credit risk, equity prices, currency movements or other factors; and/or
- gaining exposure to physical investments.

Although they have contractual maturities, management's expectation is that they will typically dispose of them within a shorter period of time.

Maturities of gross settled derivative financial instruments

The table below details the Scheme's derivative financial instruments (assets and liabilities) into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Less than 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	Greater than 1 year	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
31 December 2019					
Inflows	35,336,707	5,851,601	18,433,492	86,040,137	145,661,937
(Outflows)	(36,538,250)	(18,230,552)	(20,776,458)	(91,688,750)	(167,234,010)
31 December 2018					
Inflows	48,488,545	11,097,222	28,229,274	139,287,920	227,102,961
(Outflows)	(49,050,456)	(10,223,681)	(30,692,364)	(136,859,170)	(226,825,671)

(c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices.

Market risk is managed and monitored using sensitivity analysis, and minimised through ensuring that all investment activities are undertaken in accordance with established mandate limits and investment strategies.

Australian Accounting Standards require the disclosure of sensitivity to changes in market risk variables such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices. This sensitivity is not intended to show the impact on the Scheme's financial performance for the entire period, just an illustrative example of the direct impact of a change in the value of the financial instruments measured at the balance date as a result of the change in market rate. The sensitivity is required to show the impact of a reasonably possible change in market rate over the period to the subsequent balance date. It is not intended to illustrate a remote, worst case or stress test scenario.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments. The Scheme has established limits on investments in interest bearing securities, which are monitored on a daily basis.

The table below demonstrates the impact of a 100 basis point movement in interest rates on the Scheme's interest income and net assets attributable to unitholders, with all other variables held constant. It is assumed that the relevant change occurs at the balance date.

	Change in interest rate		Effect on interest income from the impact of interest rate changes on floating rate securities		Effect on net assets attributable to unitholders from the impact of interest rate changes on fixed rate securities	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
			\$	\$	\$	\$
31 December 2019						
Interest bearing securities	+100 bps	-100 bps	5,343,090	(5,343,090)	(136,170,750)	136,170,750
31 December 2018						
Interest bearing securities	+100 bps	-100 bps	5,168,820	(5,168,820)	(155,526,118)	155,526,118

The interest rate sensitivity for cash and cash equivalents and debt instruments measured at amortised cost is not significant to the Scheme.

WHOLESALE AUSTRALIAN BOND FUND

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

NOTE 8: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the value of monetary securities denominated in currencies other than the Australian dollar will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The risk is measured using sensitivity analysis.

The table below demonstrates the impact of a 10% movement in the exchange rate against the Australian dollar on the net profit/(loss) attributable to unitholders and net assets attributable to unitholders, with all other variables held constant. It is assumed that the relevant change occurs at the balance date.

**Effect on net assets attributable to unitholders and
net profit/(loss) attributable to unitholders before finance costs**

	-10%	+10%
	\$	\$
31 December 2019	(105,025)	105,025
31 December 2018	(75,582)	75,582

The foreign exchange risk relating to non-monetary assets and liabilities is a component of price risk.

Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value of equity securities, equity derivatives and managed investment funds decreases as a result of changes in market prices, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual equity securities or managed investment funds or factors affecting all financial instruments in the market. Price risk exposure arises from the Scheme's investment portfolio. Where non-monetary financial instruments are denominated in currencies other than the Australian dollar, the price in the future will also fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

Price risk is managed by monitoring compliance with established investment mandate limits.

All securities present a risk of loss of capital. The maximum risk resulting from equity securities and managed investment funds is determined by the fair value of the financial instruments. The maximum risk resulting from equity derivatives is determined by reference to the notional value of the financial instruments.

As the Scheme has no exposure to equity securities, equity derivatives or managed investment funds at the balance date, price risk sensitivity has not been presented.

(d) Fair value measurement

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value are categorised under a three-level hierarchy, reflecting the availability of observable market inputs when estimating the fair value. If different levels of inputs are used to measure a financial asset or liability's fair value, the classification within the hierarchy is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The three levels are:

Level 1: Valued by reference to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. These quoted prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

Level 2: Valued using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).

Financial instruments that trade in markets that are not considered to be active but are valued based on quoted market prices, dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources supported by observable inputs are classified within Level 2. These may include investment grade corporate bonds, certain unlisted unit trusts and over-the-counter derivatives.

In the absence of a quoted price in an active market, interest bearing securities are valued using observable inputs such as recently executed transaction prices in securities of the issuer or comparable issuers and yield curves. To the extent that the significant inputs are observable, the Responsible Entity categorises these interest bearing securities as Level 2.

Level 3: Valued in whole or in part using valuation techniques or models that are based on unobservable inputs that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data. Unobservable inputs are determined based on the best information available, which might include the Scheme's own data, reflecting the Scheme's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. Valuation techniques are used to the extent that observable inputs are not available.

WHOLESALE AUSTRALIAN BOND FUND

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

NOTE 8: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Continued)

(d) Fair value measurement (continued)

The table below shows the Scheme's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis by each level of the fair value hierarchy. The Scheme did not measure any financial assets or liabilities at fair value on a non-recurring basis as at 31 December 2019 (31 December 2018: nil).

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
31 December 2019				
Interest bearing securities	-	2,234,766,603	-	2,234,766,603
Interest bearing securities on loan	-	56,043,900	-	56,043,900
Derivative financial assets	366,720	43,284,600	-	43,651,320
Derivative financial liabilities	<u>(11,761,381)</u>	<u>(76,330,197)</u>	-	<u>(88,091,578)</u>
Total	<u>(11,394,661)</u>	<u>2,257,764,906</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,246,370,245</u>
31 December 2018				
Interest bearing securities	-	2,943,310,375	-	2,943,310,375
Derivative financial assets	3,857,330	21,072,883	-	24,930,213
Derivative financial liabilities	<u>(1,799,474)</u>	<u>(62,847,069)</u>	-	<u>(64,646,543)</u>
Total	<u>2,057,856</u>	<u>2,901,536,189</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,903,594,045</u>

The Scheme recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as at the end of the reporting period during which the transfer has occurred.

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy during the financial year ended 31 December 2019 (financial year ended 31 December 2018: nil).

Valuation techniques

The valuation techniques and inputs used in measuring the fair value of financial assets and liabilities are outlined in Note 1(c) and 1(d).

There were no material changes in valuation techniques during the financial year.

(e) Master netting or similar agreements

The Scheme presents the fair value of its derivative assets and liabilities on a gross basis in the Statement of Financial Position. Certain derivative 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 receivable/payable in settlement of all transactions.

An ISDA agreement does not meet the criteria for offsetting in the Statement of Financial Position as the Scheme does not have any currently legally enforceable right to offset recognised amounts, as the right to offset is enforceable only on the occurrence of future events such as a default.

As at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018, the impact, if these netting arrangements were applied to the derivative portfolios, would be as follows:

	Gross derivative assets	Effect of netting arrangements	Net derivative assets	Gross derivative liabilities	Effect of netting arrangements	Net derivative liabilities
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
31 December 2019	43,651,320	(36,936,436)	6,714,884	88,091,578	(36,936,436)	51,155,142
31 December 2018	24,930,213	(16,905,835)	8,024,378	64,646,543	(16,905,835)	47,740,708

NOTE 9: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Scheme had no commitments or contingencies at 31 December 2019 (31 December 2018: nil).

NOTE 10: EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE BALANCE DATE

Since 31 December 2019 there have been no matters or circumstances not otherwise dealt with in the Financial Report that have significantly affected or may significantly affect the Scheme.

NOTE 11: AUTHORISATION OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

The Financial Report of the Wholesale Australian Bond Fund for the financial year ended 31 December 2019 was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors of AMP Capital Funds Management Limited on 12 March 2020.

WHOLESALE AUSTRALIAN BOND FUND

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In accordance with a resolution of the Directors of AMP Capital Funds Management Limited, the Responsible Entity, I state that for the purpose of section 295(4) of the Corporations Act, in the opinion of the Directors of the Responsible Entity:

- (a) The Financial Statements and notes are in accordance with the Corporations Act, including section 296 (compliance with accounting standards) and section 297 (true and fair view);
- (b) There are reasonable grounds to believe that the Scheme will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and
- (c) The Financial Statements and notes comply with International Financial Reporting Standards applicable to annual reporting as disclosed in Note 1(a).



Director

12 March 2020, Sydney



**Building a better
working world**

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Independent Auditor's Report to the unitholders of Wholesale Australian Bond Fund

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Wholesale Australian Bond Fund (the "Scheme"), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in net assets attributable to unitholders and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

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 31 December 2019 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 Scheme in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the "Code") that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We 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 AMP Capital Funds Management Limited as the Responsible Entity of the Scheme (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 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 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 Responsible Entity's internal control.
- ▶ Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- ▶ Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' 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.



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We communicate with the directors 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

Mark Jones
Partner
Sydney
12 March 2020