Perennial Better Future Trust

ARSN 627 144 478

Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2026

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This annual report covers Perennial Better Future Trust as an individual entity.

The Responsible Entity of Perennial Better Future Trust is Perennial Investment Management Limited (ABN 13 108 747 637) (AFSL 275101). The Responsible Entity's registered office is Level 27, 88 Phillip Street, Sydney, NSW 2000.

Directors' report

The Directors of Perennial Investment Management Limited, the Responsible Entity of Perennial Better Future Trust ("the Scheme"), present their report together with the financial statements of the Scheme for the year from 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026 ("the year").

The Scheme is a registered managed investment scheme domiciled in Australia.

Responsible Entity

The Responsible Entity of Perennial Better Future Trust is Perennial Investment Management Limited (ABN 13 108 747 637) (AFSL 275101). The Responsible Entity's registered office is Level 27, 88 Phillip Street, Sydney, NSW 2000.

Principal activities

During the year, the Scheme continued to invest funds in accordance with the following investment objective:

The aim of the Trust is to outperform the benchmark over the long term after fees and expenses, by investing in a diversified portfolio of smaller and midcap companies that conduct business taking into consideration environmental, social and governance ("ESG") criteria and/or conduct business in industries which have favourable characteristics having regard to ESG criteria.

The investment objective is disclosed in the current Product Disclosure Statement ("PDS") and in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme's Constitution.

The Scheme did not have any employees during the year.

There were no significant changes in the nature of the Scheme's activities during the year.

Directors

The following persons held office as Directors of Perennial Investment Management Limited during the year or since the end of the year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

A. Patterson

C. Love

M. Bennett

Review and results of operations

The Investment Manager continued to invest funds in accordance with target asset allocations as set out in the governing documents of the Scheme and in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme's Constitution.

The performance of the Scheme, as represented by the results of its operations, was as follows:

	Year ended 30 June 2026	Year ended 30 June 2025
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year ($'000)	**(3,627)**	403
Distributions paid and payable to unitholders ($'000)	**621**	1,894
Distributions (cents per unit - "CPU")	**2.056**	3.483

Distributions to unitholders are disclosed in note 7 of the financial statements.

Directors' report (continued)

Significant changes in state of affairs

Subsequent to year end, on 11 August 2026, the Responsible Entity approved the voluntary winding up of the Scheme.

The Responsible Entity determined that the Scheme is unlikely to achieve the scale necessary to operate on an economically viable basis over the longer term and is therefore unlikely to achieve its investment objective and concluded that an orderly winding up was in the best interests of unitholders.

Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern. The wind-up process is expected to be completed during financial year 2027.

In the opinion of the Directors, there were no other significant changes in the state of affairs of the Scheme that occurred during the year.

Likely development and expected results of operations

The Scheme is in the process of being wound up. Future activities will be limited to completing the orderly realisation of assets, settlement of liabilities and distribution of net proceeds to unitholders in accordance with the Scheme Constitution.

Indemnification and insurance of officers and auditors

There is a Directors' and Officers' insurance policy which indemnifies the Directors and Officers of Perennial Investment Management Limited against liabilities to persons outside Perennial Investment Management Limited that arise out of the performance of their normal duties. The premiums have not been paid for out of the assets of the Scheme. The auditor of the Scheme is in no way indemnified out of the assets of the Scheme.

Fees and expense recoveries paid to and interests held in the Scheme by the Responsible Entity or its related parties

Fees paid to the Responsible Entity and its related parties out of the Scheme property during the year are disclosed in note 11 of the financial statements.

No fees were paid out of Scheme property to the Directors of the Responsible Entity during the year.

The number of interests in the Scheme held by the Responsible Entity or its associates as at the end of the year are disclosed in note 11 of the financial statements.

Interests in the Scheme

The movements in units on issue in the Scheme during the year are disclosed in note 6 of the financial statements.

The value of the Scheme's assets and liabilities is disclosed in the statement of financial position and derived using the basis set out in note 2 of the financial statements.

Environmental regulation

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

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks, including climate change, are identified in accordance with the Responsible Entity’s risk management framework.

Events occurring after the reporting year

On 11 August 2026, the Responsible Entity resolved to terminate the Scheme and commence an orderly wind-up process. As at the date of this financial report, the wind-up process remains in progress.

No other matters or circumstances have arisen since 30 June 2026 that have significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the Scheme's operations, results or state of affairs.

Directors' report (continued)

Rounding of amounts to the nearest thousand dollars

The Scheme is an entity of the kind referred to in ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2026/183 issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission ("ASIC") relating to the "rounding off" of amounts in the Directors' report. Amounts in the Directors' report have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars in accordance with that ASIC Instrument, unless otherwise indicated.

Auditor's independence declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration, as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, is set out on page 5 and forms part of the Directors' Report for the year ended 30 June 2026.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors of Perennial Investment Management Limited.

Anthony Patterson

Director

Perennial Investment Management Limited

Sydney

24 September 2026

Lead Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001

To the Directors of Perennial Better Future Trust

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the audit of the financial report of Perennial Better Future Trust for the financial year ended 30 June 2026 there have been:

i. no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

ii. no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

KPMG

KPMG

Luke Sullivan

Partner

Melbourne

24 September 2026

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Statement of comprehensive income

	Notes	**Year ended 30 June 2026 $'000**	Year ended 30 June 2025 $'000
Investment (loss)/income			
Interest income	3	**146**	250
Dividend and distribution income	4	**1,222**	2,164
Net losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	5	**(4,326)**	(621)
Other income		**16**	14
Total investment (loss)/income		**(2,942)**	1,807
Expenses			
Responsible Entity fees	11	**604**	1,044
Transaction costs		**81**	360
Total expenses		**685**	1,404
Operating (loss)/profit for the year		**(3,627)**	403
Other comprehensive income for the year		**-**	-
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		**(3,627)**	403

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

Statement of financial position

	Notes	**As at 30 June 2026 $'000**	As at 30 June 2025 $'000
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		**3,199**	2,744
Receivables		**79**	651
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8	**30,608**	65,428
Total assets		**33,886**	68,823
Liabilities			
Distributions payable	7	**621**	1,894
Payables		**113**	1,304
Total liabilities		**734**	3,198
Net assets attributable to unitholders - equity	6	**33,152**	65,625

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

Statement of changes in equity

	Notes	**Year ended 30 June 2026 $'000**	Year ended 30 June 2025 $'000
Total equity at the beginning of the year		**65,625**	97,536
Comprehensive (loss)/income for the year			
(Loss)/profit for the year		**(3,627)**	403
Other comprehensive income		**-**	-
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		**(3,627)**	403
Transactions with unitholders			
Applications	6	**6,904**	14,199
Redemptions	6	**(35,249)**	(44,656)
Units issued upon reinvestment of distributions	6	**120**	37
Distributions to unitholders	7	**(621)**	(1,894)
Total equity at the end of the year		**33,152**	65,625

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of cash flows

	Notes	**Year ended 30 June 2026 $'000**	Year ended 30 June 2025 $'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Proceeds from sale of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		**38,672**	38,370
Payments for the purchase of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		**(7,666)**	(12,756)
Transaction costs on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		**(81)**	(360)
Dividends and distributions received		**1,266**	2,175
Interest received		**146**	250
Other income received		**16**	14
Responsible Entity fees paid		**(634)**	(1,064)
Other expenses paid		**(16)**	(15)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	12(a)	**31,703**	26,614
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from applications by unitholders		**6,909**	14,249
Payments for redemptions by unitholders		**(36,383)**	(44,709)
Distributions paid		**(1,774)**	(798)
Net cash outflow from financing activities		**(31,248)**	(31,258)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**455**	(4,644)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**2,744**	7,388
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**3,199**	2,744
Non-cash operating and financing activities	12(b)	**120**	357

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

1 General information

These financial statements cover Perennial Better Future Trust ("the Scheme") as an individual entity. The Scheme was constituted on 27 November 2017. The Scheme will terminate on 27 November 2097 unless terminated earlier in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme's Constitution. The Scheme invests in listed equities and listed property trusts in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme's Constitution.

The Responsible Entity of the Scheme is Perennial Investment Management Limited ("the Responsible Entity"). The Responsible Entity's registered office is Level 27, 88 Phillip Street, Sydney, NSW 2000. The Responsible Entity's ABN is 13 108 747 637 (AFSL 275101).

The Scheme is an Australian registered scheme.

The Responsible Entity is incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The financial statements are presented in the Australian currency.

The financial statements are for the year 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026 ("the year").

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Directors on 24 September 2026. The Directors of the Responsible Entity have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

2 Summary of material accounting policies

The principal 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 in the following text.

(a) Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the *Corporations Act 2001* in Australia.

The financial statements are prepared on the basis of fair value measurement of assets and liabilities except where otherwise stated.

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 generally expected to be recovered or settled within twelve months, except for investments in financial assets. The amount expected to be recovered or settled within twelve months after the end of the year cannot be reliably determined.

Basis other than going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern as the Responsible Entity formally resolved to wind up the Scheme on 11 August 2026. The Scheme is expected to realise its assets, settle liabilities and distribute the remaining net proceeds to unitholders during financial year 2027.

In preparing the financial statements on an alternative basis, the Responsible Entity has continued to apply the requirements of Australian Accounting Standards taking into account that the Scheme is not expected to continue as a going concern in the foreseeable future.

The change in basis of preparation has resulted in no impact on the classification and measurement of the Scheme's assets and liabilities. No additional provisions have been recognised in relation to costs expected to be incurred in winding up the Scheme as at 30 June 2026.

Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards

The financial statements of the Scheme comply with Australian Accounting Standards as issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

New/Amended standards and interpretations adopted by the Scheme

There are no standards, interpretations or amendments to existing standards that are effective for the first time for the financial year beginning 1 July 2025 that have a material impact on the amounts recognised in the prior periods or will affect the current or future periods.

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(a) Basis of preparation- (continued)

New accounting standards, amendments and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 July 2026 and have not been early adopted in preparing these financial statements.

AASB 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. The standard introduces new requirements relating to the presentation and disclosure of information in financial statements, including specified subtotals in the statement of profit or loss and enhanced disclosure requirements. The Responsible Entity is currently assessing the impact of the standard. Based on the assessment performed to date, no material impact on the recognition and measurement of assets and liabilities is expected, although presentation and disclosure changes may be required upon adoption.

AASB 2024-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. The amendments clarify certain requirements relating to the classification and measurement of financial instruments and introduce additional disclosure requirements for specific financial instruments. The Responsible Entity is currently assessing the impact of these amendments. Based on the assessment performed to date, no material impact on the recognition and measurement of the Scheme's financial instruments is expected.

The Responsible Entity is continuing to assess the impact of all other standards and amendments that are not yet effective. No other standards or amendments are expected to have a material impact on the Scheme's financial position or financial performance.

(b) Financial instruments

(i) Classification

Classification and measurement of debt securities is driven by the Scheme's investment strategy for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

A debt instrument is measured at amortised cost if the objective of the investment strategy is to hold the financial asset for the collection of the contractual cash flows and the contractual cash flows under the instrument represent solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI").

A debt instrument is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if the objective of the investment strategy is to hold the financial asset both to collect contractual cash flows from SPPI and to sell.

All other debt instruments must be recognised at fair value through profit or loss. The Scheme may however, at initial recognition, irrevocably designate a financial asset as measured at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency.

The Scheme does not hold any debt instruments as at 30 June 2026 and 30 June 2025.

Derivative and equity instruments are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless, for equity instruments not held for trading, an irrevocable option is taken to measure at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Assets

The Responsible Entity classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured at fair value through profit or loss; and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

The Scheme's financial assets are managed and performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with the Scheme's documented investment strategy. The Responsible Entity evaluates the information about these financial assets on a fair value basis together with other related financial information.

For equity securities and derivatives such as futures and foreign currency contracts, the contractual cash flows of these instruments do not represent SPPI. Consequently, these investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

For debt securities, the contractual cash flows are SPPI, however they are neither held for collecting contractual cash flows nor held both for collecting contractual cash flows and for sale. The collection of contractual cash flows is only incidental to achieving the Scheme's investment strategy. Consequently, the debt securities are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Scheme holds equity securities and property trusts which had previously been designated at fair value through profit or loss. In accordance with *AASB 9 Financial Instruments* these securities are mandatorily classified as fair value through profit or loss.

For other receivables and payables, these balances are classified at amortised cost as they are deemed to be held in an investment strategy with the objective to collect contractual cash flows through to maturity, and whose terms meet the SPPI criterion by virtue of the fact that payments pertain to only principal and/or simple interest and have a maturity of less than 12 months.

Liabilities

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

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(b) Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Impairment

AASB 9 Financial Instruments requires the Scheme to record an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all financial assets not held at fair value through profit or loss.

The ECL approach is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Scheme expects to receive. The shortfall is then discounted at an approximation to the asset's original effective interest rate.

For receivables and applications receivable, the Scheme has applied the standard's simplified approach and has calculated ECLs based on lifetime ECLs. The ECL approach is based on the Scheme's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The Scheme considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Scheme may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Scheme is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Scheme.

(iii) Recognition/derecognition

The Scheme recognises financial assets and financial liabilities on the trade date at which it becomes party to the contractual agreement 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 have expired or have been transferred and the Scheme has transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership.

(iv) Measurement

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured initially at fair value excluding any transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability. Transaction costs on financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are expensed immediately. 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 of the financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss category are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within 'net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss' in the period in which they arise.

Fair value in an active market

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities traded in active markets is based on their quoted market prices at the end of the year without any deduction for estimated future selling costs. Financial assets and financial liabilities are priced using the last traded market price.

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

The Scheme's financial instruments that are valued based on active markets generally include listed instruments, ranging from listed equity and/or debt securities to listed derivatives, where applicable.

Fair value in an inactive or unquoted market

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length market transactions, 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 in a market rate at the end of the year applicable for an instrument with similar terms and conditions.

For other pricing models, inputs are based on market data at the end of the year.

There may be a difference between the fair value at initial recognition and amounts determined using a valuation technique. If such a difference exists, the Scheme recognises the difference in the statement of comprehensive income to reflect a change in factors, including time, which market participants would consider in setting a price.

When the Scheme holds derivatives, the fair value that are not exchange-traded is estimated at the amount that the Scheme would receive or pay to terminate the contract at the end of the year 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 most appropriate option valuation model.

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(b) Financial instruments (continued)

(iv) Measurement (continued)

The Scheme's financial instruments that are valued based on inactive or unquoted markets generally include unlisted instruments

There may be a difference between the fair value at initial recognition and amounts determined using a valuation technique. If such a difference exists, the Scheme recognises the difference in the statement of comprehensive income to reflect a change in factors, including time, which market participants would consider in setting a price.

When the Scheme holds derivatives, the fair value that are not exchange-traded is estimated at the amount that the Scheme would receive or pay to terminate the contract at the end of the year 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 most appropriate option valuation model.

The Scheme's financial instruments that are valued based on inactive or unquoted markets generally include unlisted instruments from investments in unlisted unit trusts, unlisted equity and/or debt securities where applicable.

(v) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when, and only when, there is currently 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.

(c) 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. The units can be put back to the Scheme at any time for cash based on the redemption price, which is equal to a proportionate share of the Scheme's net asset value attributable to the unitholders. This amount represents the expected cash flows on redemption of these units.

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

- the puttable financial instrument entitles the holder to a pro-rata share of net assets in the event of the Scheme'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 Scheme, and it is not a contract settled in the Scheme'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.

As at 30 June 2026 and 30 June 2025, net assets attributable to unitholders were classified as equity.

(d) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank overdrafts, if any, are shown within borrowings in the statement of financial position.

Payments and receipts relating to the purchase and sale of investment securities are classified as cash flows from operating activities, as movements in the fair value of these securities represent the Scheme's main income generating activity.

(e) Investment income

Interest income and interest expenses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for all financial instruments on an effective interest method basis. Other changes in fair value for such instruments are recorded in accordance with the policies described in note 2(b).

Dividend income is recognised on the ex-dividend date.

Trust distributions are recognised on an entitlement basis.

Net gains/(losses) on financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss arising on a change in fair value are calculated as the difference between the fair value at the end of the year and the fair value at the previous valuation point. Net gains/(losses) do not include interest or dividend/distribution income. Realised and unrealised gains/(losses) are shown in the notes to the financial statements.

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(f) Expenses

All expenses, including Responsible Entity fees are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on an accruals basis.

(g) Income tax

Under current legislation, the Scheme is not subject to income tax provided it attributes the entirety of its taxable income to its unitholders.

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

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

The Scheme currently incurs withholding tax imposed by certain countries on investment income and capital gains.

(h) Distributions

In accordance with the Scheme's Constitution, the Scheme distributes income adjusted for amounts determined by the Responsible Entity, to unitholders by cash or reinvestment. Such distributions are recognised as payable when they are determined by the Responsible Entity of the Scheme.

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the Scheme's financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates ("the functional currency"). This is the Australian dollar, which reflects the currency of the economy in which the Scheme competes for funds and is regulated. The Australian dollar is also the Scheme's presentation currency.

(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.

Impairment

The amount of the impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss within other expenses. When a trade receivable for which an impairment allowance had been recognised becomes uncollectible in a subsequent period, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against other expenses in profit or loss. 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.

(k) Payables

Payables include liabilities and accrued expenses owing by the Scheme which are unpaid as at the end of the year.

Trades are recorded on trade date, and normally settled within two business days. Purchases of financial instruments that are unsettled at the end of each year are included in payables.

The distribution amount payable to unitholders as at the end of each year is recognised separately in the statement of financial position.

(l) Applications and redemptions

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

Unit redemption prices are determined by reference to the net assets of the Scheme divided by the number of units on issue.

(m) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Expenses of various services provided to the Scheme by third parties such as Responsible Entity fees are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In this case, it is recognised as part of the related expense or cost item.

Accounts payable and receivable are stated inclusive of the GST receivable and payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included in receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows relating to GST are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis.

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(n) Use of judgements and estimates

The preparation of the Scheme's financial statements requires it to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future. However, estimates are continually evaluated and based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Scheme's financial instruments are valued primarily based on the prices provided by independent pricing services.

When the fair values of the reported financial instruments cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using prices obtained from inactive or unquoted markets and/or other valuation techniques. The inputs to these valuation techniques (if applicable) are taken from observable markets to the extent practicable. Where observable inputs are not available, the inputs may be estimated based on a degree of judgements and assumptions in establishing fair values.

Where appropriate, the outcomes of the valuation techniques that are used in establishing fair values are validated using prices from observable current market transactions for similar instruments or based on relevant available observable market data.

The determination of what constitutes 'observable' requires significant judgement by the Scheme. The Scheme considers observable data to be market data that is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary, and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market.

In addition, areas such as credit risk (both own and counterparty), volatilities and correlations require management to make estimates and judgements. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

For certain other financial instruments, other payables and receivables, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the immediate or short-term nature of these financial instruments.

(o) Rounding of amounts

The Scheme is an entity of the kind referred to in ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2026/183, issued by the ASIC, relating to the "rounding off" of amounts in the financial statements. Amounts in the financial statements have been rounded off in accordance with that ASIC Instrument to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

3 Interest income

	Year ended 30 June 2026 $'000	Year ended 30 June 2025 $'000
Cash and cash equivalents	**146**	250
Total interest income	**146**	250

4 Dividend and distribution income

	Year ended 30 June 2026 $'000	Year ended 30 June 2025 $'000
Dividend income	**1,046**	1,844
Distribution income	**176**	320
Total Dividend and distribution income	**1,222**	2,164

5 Net losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

Net losses recognised in relation to financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:

	Year ended 30 June 2026 $'000	Year ended 30 June 2025 $'000
Net losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	**(4,326)**	(621)
Total net losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	**(4,326)**	(621)

6 Net assets attributable to unitholders

As stipulated within the Scheme's Constitution, each unit represents a right to an individual share in the Scheme and does not extend to a right to the underlying assets of the Scheme. There are no separate classes of units and each unit has the same rights attaching to it as all other units of the Scheme.

Units are redeemed on demand at the unitholders' option. The holders of these instruments typically retain them for the medium to long term. As such, the amount expected to be settled within twelve months after the end of the year cannot be reliably determined.

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

	Year ended 30 June 2026 No.'000	Year ended 30 June 2025 No.'000	**Year ended 30 June 2026 $'000**	Year ended 30 June 2025 $'000
Balance as at 1 July	**54,384**	78,856	**65,625**	97,536
Applications	**5,806**	11,360	**6,904**	14,199
Redemptions	**(30,100)**	(35,862)	**(35,249)**	(44,656)
Units issued upon reinvestment of distributions	**99**	30	**120**	37
Distributions to unitholders	**-**	-	**(621)**	(1,894)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	**-**	-	**(3,627)**	403
Closing balance as at 30 June	**30,189**	54,384	**33,152**	65,625

Capital risk management

The Scheme considers its net assets attributable to unitholders as capital. The amount of net assets attributable to unitholders can change significantly on a daily basis as the Scheme is subject to daily applications and redemptions at the discretion of unitholders.

Applications and redemptions are reviewed relative to the liquidity of the Scheme's underlying assets on a regular basis by the Responsible Entity. Under the terms of the Scheme'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 as a whole.

7 Distributions to unitholders

The distributions for the year were as follows:

	Year ended 30 June 2026 $'000	**Year ended 30 June 2026 CPU**	Year ended 30 June 2025 $'000	Year ended 30 June 2025 CPU
Distributions				
30 June (payable)	**621**	**2.056**	1,894	3.483
Total distributions	**621**	**2.056**	1,894	3.483

8 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	As at 30 June 2026 $'000	As at 30 June 2025 $'000
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Listed equities	**27,813**	58,896
Listed property trusts	**2,795**	6,532
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**30,608**	65,428

An overview of the risk exposures relating to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is included in note 9.

9 Financial risk management

(a) Objectives, strategies, policies and processes

The Scheme's activities may expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including price risk, foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Scheme's risk management focuses on ensuring compliance with the Scheme's PDS and seeks to maximise the returns derived for the level of risk to which the Scheme is exposed. Financial risk management is carried out by the Investment Manager under policies approved by the Board of Directors of the Responsible Entity ("the Board").

The Board of Directors of the Responsible Entity has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Scheme's risk management framework.

The Responsible Entity uses different methods to measure different types of risk to which it is exposed. These methods include sensitivity analysis in the case of interest rate, foreign exchange and other price risks, and ratings analysis for credit risk.

The Investment Manager may use derivatives and other investments, including share price and bond futures, interest rate swaps and forward currency contracts, to manage exposures resulting from changes in interest rates, foreign currencies, equity price 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 prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: price risk, foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk. Market risk is managed and monitored using sensitivity analysis, and minimised through ensuring that all investment activities are undertaken in accordance with established mandates and investment strategies.

The market risk disclosures are prepared on the basis of the Scheme's direct investments and not on a look-through basis for investments held in the Scheme.

The sensitivity of the Scheme's net assets attributable to unitholders (and profit/(loss)) to price risk, foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk is measured by the reasonably possible movements approach. This approach is determined based on management's best estimate, having regard to a number of factors, including historical levels of changes in interest rates and foreign exchange rates, historical correlation of the Scheme's investments with the relevant benchmarks and market volatility. 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 Scheme invests. As a result, historic variations in the risk variables are not a definitive indicator of future variations in the risk variables.

At 30 June 2026 and 30 June 2025, the overall market exposures were as follows:

	As at 30 June 2026 $'000	As at 30 June 2025 $'000
Investment securities at fair value through profit or loss	**30,608**	65,428
	30,608	65,428

(i) Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of equities will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or by factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

Price risk exposure arises from the Scheme's investment portfolio. The investments are classified on the statement of financial position as at fair value through profit or loss. All investments present a risk of loss of capital. The maximum risk resulting from financial instruments is determined by the fair value of the financial instruments.

The Investment Manager mitigates this price risk through diversification and a careful selection of securities and other financial instruments within specified limits set by the Board.

The Scheme's overall market positions are monitored on a regular basis by the Scheme's Investment Manager. This information and the compliance with the Scheme's PDS are reported to the relevant parties on a regular basis as deemed appropriate such as the compliance manager, other key management personnel, compliance committees and ultimately the Board.

9 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Market risk (continued)

(i) Price risk (continued)

At 30 June 2026 and 30 June 2025, if the market prices of the scheme's financial assets had increased/(decreased) by the percentage indicated below, with all other variables held constant, the net assets attributable to unitholders (and profit/(loss)) would have changed by the following amounts, approximately and respectively:

	As at 30 June 2026		As at 30 June 2025	
	Increased by 10% $'000	**Decreased by 10% $'000**	Increased by 10% $'000	Decreased by 10% $'000
Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to unitholders (and profit/(loss))	**3,061**	**(3,061)**	6,543	(6,543)

(ii) Foreign exchange risk

The foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Scheme holds assets denominated in currencies other than the Australian dollar, the functional currency. It is therefore exposed to foreign exchange risk, as the value of the future cash flows of the securities denominated in other currencies will fluctuate due to changes in exchange rates. The risk is measured using sensitivity analysis.

As stated in section (a) above, as part of its risk management strategy, the Scheme uses forward currency contracts to manage exposures resulting from changes in foreign currencies. On this basis, the Scheme's overall exposure to foreign exchange risk is considered minimal after taking into account the forward currency contracts.

In accordance with the Scheme's guidelines, the Investment Manager monitors the Scheme's currency position on a regular basis. This information and the compliance with the Scheme's guidelines are reported to the relevant parties on a regular basis as deemed appropriate such as compliance manager, other key management personnel, compliance committees and ultimately the Board.

When the Investment Manager formulates a view on the future direction of foreign exchange rates and the potential impact on the Scheme, the Investment Manager factors that into its portfolio allocation decisions. While the Scheme has direct exposure to foreign exchange rate changes on the price of non-Australian dollar-denominated securities, it may also be indirectly affected for example, by the impact of foreign exchange rate changes on the earnings of certain entities in which the Scheme invests, even if those entities' securities are denominated in Australian dollars. For that reason, the sensitivity analysis may not necessarily indicate the total effect on the Scheme's net assets attributable to unitholders of future movements in foreign exchange rates.

There was no significant direct foreign exchange risk in the Scheme as at 30 June 2025.

The table below summarises the Scheme's assets and liabilities which are denominated in Australian and non-Australian currencies as at 30 June 2026.

At 30 June 2026	**Australian Dollars A$'000**	**New Zealand Dollars A$'000**	**Total A$'000**
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	**3,199**	**-**	**3,199**
Receivables	**76**	**3**	**79**
Listed equities	**27,813**	**-**	**27,813**
Listed property trusts	**2,795**	**-**	**2,795**
Total assets	**33,883**	**3**	**33,886**
Liabilities			
Distributions payable	**621**	**-**	**621**
Payables	**113**	**-**	**113**
Total liabilities	**734**	**-**	**734**
Net assets attributable to unitholders	**33,149**	**3**	**33,152**

9 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Foreign exchange risk (continued)

A sensitivity analysis for movements in the Australian dollar against the New Zealand dollar has not been presented, as the effect of reasonably possible changes in the exchange rate is not material to the Scheme's financial position.

(iii) Interest rate risk

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

Interest rate risk is not considered to be significant to the Scheme except in relation to investments in interest bearing securities. The Scheme does not have any investments in interest bearing securities at 30 June 2026 and 30 June 2025.

The Scheme holds cash for liquidity and transactional purposes, this cash is held at floating rates of interest. The Scheme is not subject to a material exposure to interest rate risks due to fluctuations in the levels of market interest rates.

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

Credit risk primarily arises from investments in debt securities and from trading derivative products. Other credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, and deposits with banks and other financial institutions.

With respect to credit risk arising from the financial assets of the Scheme, other than derivatives, the Scheme's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty, with the current exposure equal to the fair value of these investments as disclosed 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 current maximum exposure at the end of the year.

Credit risk arising from derivative financial instruments is, at any time, limited to those with positive fair values.

All transactions in listed securities are settled/paid for upon delivery using approved brokers. The risk of default is considered low, as delivery of securities sold is only made once the broker has received payment. Payment is made once purchase of the securities has been received by the broker.

The Scheme holds no collateral as security or any other credit enhancements. There are no financial assets that are past due or impaired, or would otherwise be past due or impaired.

Counterparty credit limits and the list of authorised brokers are reviewed by the Responsible Entity on a regular basis.

All contracts are with counterparties included in the Board's Approved Counterparties list.

There was no significant credit risk in the Scheme as at 30 June 2026 (2025: Nil).

(d) 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' abilities to meet their 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 for equity instruments and selected derivatives.

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

	%
At 30 June 2026	
Financials	**34.04**
Healthcare	**23.31**
Others – aggregate concentration made up of other industries less than 10%	**42.65**
Total	**100.00**

9 Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Concentrations of risk (continued)

	%
At 30 June 2025	
Financials	37.21
Healthcare	19.43
Real Estate	10.71
Others - aggregated concentration made up of other industries less than 10%	32.65
Total	100.00

(e) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. This risk is controlled through the Scheme's investment in financial instruments, which under normal market conditions are readily convertible to cash. In addition, the Scheme maintains sufficient cash and cash equivalents to meet normal operating requirements.

The Scheme may be exposed to daily cash redemptions of redeemable units. It therefore primarily holds investments that are traded in active markets and can be readily disposed of.

The Scheme's investments may include listed securities that are considered readily realisable, as they are listed on recognised stock exchanges.

The Investment Manager may invest in investments in unlisted unit trusts that expose the Scheme to the risk that the Scheme or Investment Manager of those trusts may be unwilling or unable to fulfil the redemption requests within the timeframe requested by the Scheme.

The Scheme's investment guidelines are to hold a significant proportion of its investments in liquid assets.

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

Units are redeemed on demand at the unitholders' option. The holders of these instruments typically retain them for the medium to long term.

(i) Maturity of non-derivative financial liabilities

The table below analyses the Scheme's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the end of the year to the contractual maturity date. It excludes redeemable units, which are classified as equity and are redeemable at the unitholders' option. The amounts in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Less than 1 month $'000	**1-3 months $'000**	**3-12 months $'000**	**More than 12 months $'000**
At 30 June 2026				
Distributions payable	**621**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Payables	**113**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total financial liabilities	**734**	**-**	**-**	**-**

	Less than 1 month $'000	1-3 months $'000	3-12 months $'000	More than 12 months $'000
At 30 June 2025				
Distributions payable	1,894	-	-	-
Payables	1,304	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	3,198	-	-	-

The Scheme maintains liquid assets that it expects to be able to liquidate within 7 days or less. Liquid assets include cash and cash equivalents and net Level 1 Financial Instruments. As at 30 June 2026, these assets amounted to $33,806,175 (2025: $67,501,756).

9 Financial risk management (continued)

(f) Estimation of fair values of financial assets and liabilities

The carrying amounts of all the Scheme's financial assets and financial liabilities at the end of the year approximated their fair values.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The Scheme's accounting policy on fair value measurement is set out in note 2(b). The methods and assumptions used in the determination of the fair value of each class of financial instruments are also set out in note 2(b).

Note 2(n) outlines further the nature of management's judgements, estimates and assumptions that might have been used in the determination of the fair values of these financial instruments.

(g) Fair value hierarchy

The Scheme is required to classify fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the subjectivity of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: 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); quoted prices for similar securities in active and/or inactive markets; market-corroborated inputs; inputs that are developed based on available market data and reflect assumptions that markets would use when pricing similar securities.
- Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment based on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a level 3 measurement. Assessing the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgement, considering factors specific to the asset or liability.

The determination of what constitutes "observable" requires significant judgement by the Responsible Entity. The Responsible Entity considers observable data to be that market data that is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary, and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market.

The table below sets out the Scheme's financial assets (by class) measured at fair value according to the fair value hierarchy at the reporting date.

All fair value measurements disclosed are recurring fair value measurements.

At 30 June 2026	**Level 1 $'000**	**Level 2 $'000**	**Level 3 $'000**	**Total $'000**
Financial assets				
Listed equities	**27,813**	**-**	**-**	**27,813**
Listed property trusts	**2,795**	**-**	**-**	**2,795**
Total	**30,608**	**-**	**-**	**30,608**

At 30 June 2025	Level 1 $'000	Level 2 $'000	Level 3 $'000	Total $'000
Financial assets				
Listed equities	58,225	671	-	58,896
Listed property trusts	6,532	-	-	6,532
Total	64,757	671	-	65,428

9 Financial risk management (continued)

(g) Fair value hierarchy (continued)

The pricing for the majority of the Scheme's investments is generally sourced from independent pricing sources, the relevant Investment Managers or reliable brokers' quotes.

Investments whose values are based on quoted market prices in active markets, e.g. recognised stock exchanges, and therefore classified within level 1, include active listed equities and exchange traded derivatives.

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. The observable inputs include prices and/or those derived from prices. The level 2 instruments include investment-grade corporate bonds, and over-the-counter derivatives.

Level 2 investments could include those that are not traded in active markets and/or are subject to transfer restrictions (e.g. redemption restrictions). Valuations for these investments may be adjusted to reflect illiquidity and/or non-transferability, which are generally based on available market information. Typically, prices of units in unlisted managed investment trusts that are either published on the investment manager's website and/or circulated among market participants as executable quotes are categorised as level 2.

Investments classified within level 3 have significant unobservable inputs, as they are infrequently traded. Level 3 instruments include certain unlisted unit trusts and corporate debt securities. As observable prices are not available for these securities, valuation techniques are used to derive fair value.

There were no transfers between any levels for the year ended 30 June 2026 (2025: Nil).

There were no level 3 instruments as at 30 June 2026 (2025: Nil).

10 Auditor's remuneration

During the year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor to the Scheme:

	Year ended 30 June 2026 $	Year ended 30 June 2025 $
KPMG		
Audit and other assurance services		
Audit and review of financial statements	**8,736**	8,400
Other regulatory audit services	**3,276**	3,150
Total remuneration for audit and other assurance services	**12,012**	11,550
Taxation services		
Taxation compliance services	**5,620**	5,370
Total remuneration for taxation services	**5,620**	5,370
Total remuneration of KPMG	**17,632**	16,920

Auditor's remuneration is paid by the Responsible Entity.

11 Related party transactions

(a) Responsible Entity

The Responsible Entity of Perennial Better Future Trust is Perennial Investment Management Limited.

The immediate parent entity and the controlling entity of Perennial Investment Management Limited is Perennial Value Management Limited.

(b) Directors

Key management personnel include persons who were Directors of Perennial Investment Management Limited at any time during the year.

(c) Other key management personnel

There were no other persons with responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Scheme, directly or indirectly during the year.

(d) Key management personnel unitholdings

At 30 June 2026 and 30 June 2025, no key management personnel held units in the Scheme.

(e) Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel are remunerated by Perennial Value Management Limited. Payments made from the Scheme to Perennial Investment Management Limited do not include any amount that is directly attributable to key management personnel remuneration.

(f) Key management personnel loan disclosures

The Scheme has not made, guaranteed or secured, directly or indirectly, any loans to the key management personnel or their personally related entities at any time during the year.

(g) Other transactions within the Scheme

From time to time Directors of the Responsible Entity, or their related entities, may invest in or withdraw from the Scheme. These investments or withdrawals are on the same terms and conditions as those entered into by other Scheme investors.

(h) Responsible Entity's/Investment Manager's fees and other transactions

The Responsible Entity fee charged by the Responsible Entity for the year was 1.20% per annum (2025: 1.20%).

The transactions during the year and amounts payable at year end between the Scheme and the Responsible Entity/Investment Manager were as follows:

	Year ended 30 June 2026 $	Year ended 30 June 2025 $
Responsible Entity fees for the year	**604,638**	1,043,334
Total fees payable to the Responsible Entity at year end	**38,030**	78,101

For information on how management fees and recoverable expenses are calculated please refer to the Scheme's Product Disclosure Statement.

(i) Related party unitholdings

As at 30 June 2026 and 30 June 2025, there were no related parties or other schemes managed by Perennial Investment Management Limited that held units in the Scheme.

(j) Investments

The Scheme did not hold any investments in Perennial Investments Management Limited or its related parties during the year.

12 Reconciliation of (loss)/profit to net cash inflow from operating activities

	Year ended 30 June 2026 $'000	Year ended 30 June 2025 $'000
(a) Reconciliation of (loss)/profit to net cash inflow from operating activities		
(Loss)/ profit for the year	**(3,627)**	403
Proceeds from sale of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	**38,672**	38,370
Payments for the purchase of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	**(7,666)**	(12,756)
Net losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	**4,326**	621
Net change in receivables and other assets	**54**	20
Net change in payables and other liabilities	**(56)**	(44)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	**31,703**	26,614
(b) Non-cash financing activities		
During the year, distribution payments were satisfied by the issue of units under the distribution reinvestment plan	**120**	37
Distribution were satisfied by the issue of units under the distribution reinvestment plan	**-**	320
	120	357

13 Events occurring after the reporting year

On 11 August 2026, the Responsible Entity resolved to terminate the Scheme and commence an orderly wind-up process. As at the date of this financial report, the wind-up process remains in progress.

No other matters or circumstances have arisen since 30 June 2026 that have significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the Scheme's operations, results or state of affairs.

14 Contingent assets and liabilities and commitments

There are no outstanding contingent assets and liabilities or commitments as at 30 June 2026 and 30 June 2025.

Directors' declaration

In the opinion of the Directors of the Responsible Entity:

(a) the financial statements and notes set out on pages 6 to 24 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 Scheme's financial position as at 30 June 2026 and of its performance as represented by the results of its operations and cash flows, for the year ended on that date.

(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.

(c) the financial statements are in accordance with the Scheme's Constitution.

(d) note 2(a) confirms that the financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

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

Anthony Patterson

Director

Perennial Investment Management Limited

Sydney

24 September 2026

Independent Auditor's Report

To the unitholders of Perennial Better Future Trust

Opinion

We have audited the ***Financial Report*** of Perennial Better Future Trust (the Scheme).

In our opinion, the accompanying ***Financial Report*** of Perennial Better Future Trust gives a true and fair view, including of the Scheme's financial position as at 30 June 2026 and of its financial performance for the year then ended, in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, in compliance with *Australian Accounting Standards* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

The ***Financial Report*** comprises the:

- Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2026;
- Statement of comprehensive income, Statement of changes in equity, and Statement of cash flows for the year then ended;
- Notes, including material accounting policies; and
- Directors' Declaration.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with *Australian Auditing Standards*. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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 and Perennial Investment Management Limited (the Responsible Entity) in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and the relevant ethical requirements of the *Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code). We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Emphasis of matter – basis of preparation

We draw attention to Note 2 (a) in the Financial Report, which indicates that the Financial Report has been prepared on a basis other than going concern. The Financial Report has been prepared on a basis other than going concern as the Responsible Entity formally resolved to wind up the Scheme on 11 August 2026 and the Scheme is expected to complete the winding-up process during financial year 2027. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

Other Information is financial and non-financial information in the Scheme's annual report which is provided in addition to the Financial Report and the Auditor's Report. The Directors of Perennial Investment Management Limited (the Responsible Entity) are responsible for the Other Information.

The Other Information we obtained prior to the date of this Auditor's Report was the Directors' 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. In doing so, we consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the Financial

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Report, or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We are required to report if we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Other Information, and based on the work we have performed on the Other Information that we obtained prior to the date of this Auditor's Report we have nothing to report.

Responsibilities of Directors for the Financial Report

The Directors of Perennial Investment Management Limited (the Responsible Entity) are responsible for:

- preparing the Financial Report in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001,* including giving a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Scheme, and in compliance with *Australian Accounting Standards* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*
- implementing necessary internal control to enable the preparation of a Financial Report in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including giving a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Scheme, and that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error
- assessing the Scheme's ability to continue as a going concern and whether the use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate. This includes disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they 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 objective is:

- 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 *Australian Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. They 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report is located at the *Auditing and Assurance Standards Board* website at: https://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf. This description forms part of our Auditor's Report.

KPMG

Luke Sullivan

KPMG

Luke Sullivan
Partner

Melbourne
24 September 2026