

AMP Investments Asset Valuation Policy

Approver	Ipac Asset Management Ltd Board and National Mutual Funds Management Ltd Board
Owner	Group Executive, Superannuation & Investments
Manager	Head of Investment Operations
Target Audience	All AMP Employees and personnel who support the valuation of investment assets and liabilities for all registered managed investment schemes or trusts (Funds) where ipac Asset Management Ltd (IAML) is the Responsible Entity or National Mutual Funds Management Ltd (NMFM) is the Trustee or Investment Manager.
Effective Date	7/09/2026
Next Review Date	7/09/2028
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1. Purpose and scope

The purpose of the AMP Investments Asset Valuation Policy (the Policy) is to set out the principles and guidelines for determining the value of the assets of the Funds, which is used to calculate appropriate prices at which unitholders' or investors' entitlements may be transacted on in respect of Funds in which they are invested, as well as to determine the Responsible Entity/Trustee's (RE's) entitlements under the relevant constituent documents of each Fund. The valuation of assets is also a key input in the preparation of a Fund's financial report, where applicable.

A robust valuation policy supports the fair and equitable treatment of unitholders by providing a consistent and transparent framework for determining asset values and unit prices, reducing the risk of investors being advantaged or disadvantaged through inaccurate, stale or inconsistent valuations.

2. Key regulatory requirements

This Policy addresses the following key regulatory requirements:

- ASIC/APRA Unit pricing: Guide to good practice (RG94), the valuation sections of ASIC Regulatory Guide 132 (Funds management: Compliance and oversight) and, where applicable, Benchmark 1 and Disclosure Principle 4 of RG 240 (Hedge funds: Improving disclosure)
- Financial Services Council Guidance Note No. 50: Valuation of Scheme Assets and Liabilities (FSC Guidance Note No.50);
- Financial Services Council Guidance Note No.26: Asset Valuation and Unit Pricing for Infrequently Valued Assets (FSC Guidance Note No. 26);
- Accounting Professional & Ethical Standard (APES) 225: Valuation Services;
- Australian Accounting Standards Board ("AASB"): Standard 13: Fair Value Measurement; and
- International Accounting Standard (IFRS 13): Fair Value Measurement.

3. Policy requirements

3.1. Net Asset Value (NAV)

The NAV for a given business day is generally determined by valuing all the assets of a Fund and subtracting the value of liabilities of the Fund at a valuation point associated with the cut off time for the relevant Fund.

Accruals for assets and liabilities are provided for within the NAV when they have a known value or a value that can be reasonably estimated. Liabilities are generally defined as all present liabilities of the Fund including any provision which the RE decides should be considered in determining the liabilities of the Fund.

Liabilities generally include, but are not limited to, borrowings, derivative financial instruments, management fees, performance fees and other expenses, and will be accrued when they have a known value or can be reliably estimated.

Asset accruals, such as income receivable for dividends, distributions and interest may also be subject to estimation based on the latest available information.

In Funds where there is more than one class of units offered to unitholders, the allocation of the Fund assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses for each class is generally calculated based on the proportion of the NAV of the Fund to which the class relates. Where a particular expense (for example management fees or performance fees) is exclusive to a particular class, the RE will usually determine the expense applicable to each class of units independently.

The RE may exercise discretion in assigning a value to certain Fund liabilities for the purpose of determining the NAV.

The RE may calculate unit prices and NAVs itself or may outsource valuation and/or unit pricing activities to a Custodian or other service provider.

Prior to investment and as part of ongoing monitoring, the RE assesses the valuation governance and pricing methodologies of external investment vehicles.

3.2. Fair Value

The international accounting standard for fair value measurement (IFRS 13) defines fair value as "the price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date." This price should reflect "an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique." The fair value should be measured "using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset".

In determining fair value, the RE will use the most reliable available valuation source, outlined in the fair value hierarchy below. The determination of fair value is intended to provide, on a reasonable efforts basis, the amount for which an asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Where the Fund invests in a pooled investment vehicle, including an unregistered unit trust, managed investment scheme or private market fund, fair value may be determined using the most recent redemption price, NAV, capital account statement or other valuation information provided by the underlying manager, trustee, responsible entity or administrator, subject to review and challenge as described below.

To increase consistency and comparability in fair value measurements the RE adopts the fair value hierarchy which prioritises the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three broad levels. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable assets (Level 3).

- **Level 1 assets** are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets the RE has the ability to access at the valuation date. A quoted price in an active market provides the most reliable evidence of fair value and is used by the RE to measure fair value when available.
- **Level 2 assets** are based on inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset, either directly or indirectly. Level 2 inputs include the following: quoted prices for similar assets in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active, and inputs that are derived principally from market data by correlation or other means. Valuation adjustments to Level 2 assets will vary depending on factors specific to the asset, including the volume and level of activity in the markets.
- **Level 3 assets** are based on unobservable inputs for the asset. Unobservable inputs shall be used to measure fair value to the extent that relevant observable inputs are not available, thereby allowing for situations in which there is little, if any, market activity for the asset at the point of valuation. Unobservable assets reflect the RE's own judgements and assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset. The RE may undertake independent review and challenge of valuation methodologies, assumptions, valuation governance frameworks and valuation outcomes applied by underlying investment managers.

When the RE believes that an external value or values provided by a valuer or price source is not available for an asset or does not accurately reflect the market value of an asset (for example the valuation is outdated or is unreliable) at the valuation point then the RE may determine the fair value of the asset based on valuation principles, processes and methodologies set out in this Policy, including the use of a more recent independent external valuation.

3.3 Valuation of Assets

The Custodian will value the assets of the Fund in accordance with its Securities Pricing Policy (and as applicable, the Price Source Agreement as agreed between the RE and the Custodian). It values assets using independent pricing vendors, market data providers, recognised pricing services, redemption prices, NAVs or other valuation information obtained from external investment managers, trustees, responsible entities, administrators or other appropriate sources in accordance with its own Securities Pricing Policy (or equivalent) and the Price Source Agreement (as relevant) as agreed between RE and the Custodian.

3.3.1 Valuation of exchange traded assets

Exchange traded instruments including equities, listed unit trusts, fixed interest securities, derivative financial assets/liabilities (including futures) and placements are generally traded more frequently than non-exchange traded instruments.

There may be circumstances when a market price or value may be unavailable or thought to be unreliable. The AMPI Valuation Committee (**AMPI VC**), will consider the use of an adjusted fair value price, determined in accordance with the fair value methodology that is relevant to the asset.

The Head of Investment Operations will ensure the Custodian maintains appropriate processes to identify zero-movement or stale securities. Once a stale price is identified, the Head of Investment Operations will endeavour to locate the most recent available price to apply at the next valuation point or consider the use of an adjusted fair value price, working with the AMPI VC as appropriate.

If an asset has been suspended from a recognised exchange, the AMPI VC will review the particular asset to determine if the last sale price is appropriate and if required, determine fair value.

If an asset has been delisted from a recognised exchange, including those companies in liquidation, under appointed or voluntary administration, receivership or bankruptcy, the AMPI VC (if required) will review the particular asset to determine if the last sale price is appropriate and when it believes otherwise, then all relevant factors will be considered to determine fair value.

3.3.2 Valuation of non-exchange traded assets

3.3.2.1 Unlisted Investment Structures including “Alternatives”

Prior to investment in external funds, the EFM Operations team will have reviewed the pricing and valuation policies of the funds as part of the Operational Due Diligence and reported to the AMPI Investment Committee (IC) and/or the RE, as applicable. The RE undertakes periodic assessment of valuation methodologies, governance arrangements and pricing controls applied by external investment managers.

The AMPI VC may engage an independent valuer to carry out the valuation as considered appropriate for any given type of unlisted investment structure. The method used by the valuer, should be drawn from this Policy, as outlined below. The AMPI VC is responsible for determining the appropriate valuation methodology to be applied if any uncertainty or potential conflict exists. Where feasible, independent valuers will be rotated so that the same valuer is not used to value a particular asset over a period greater than three years in most circumstances.

Unlisted IAML or NMFM operated (internal) unit trusts	When the assets in a Fund are units in another IAML or NMFM operated Fund, that RE-operated Fund is subject to this Policy and will value its assets as outlined in this section. As a result, no further adjustment should be required.
Unlisted external investment structures (including unit trusts)	For investments in externally managed funds and other pooled investment vehicles, including unregistered unit trusts, managed investment schemes and private market funds, the asset being valued is the Fund's interest in the underlying investment vehicle. This interest will generally be valued using the latest available redemption price, NAV or equivalent valuation information for the relevant valuation point, as provided by the external fund manager or its appointed agents, third parties or counterparties.

The RE must assess whether the valuation information provided by the underlying manager remains representative of fair value at the measurement date. In undertaking this assessment, the RE will have regard to factors including, but not limited to:

- the timing of the underlying valuation;
- significant market movements since the valuation date;
- material events affecting the underlying assets or investment vehicle;
- changes in liquidity conditions or market activity;
- secondary market pricing information, where available; and
- any other information indicating that the reported valuation may not reflect current fair value.

Valuation adjustments may be required to be either internally or externally (refer to the table above) calculated net asset values when a redemption or NAV price:

- is not available (for example when there is a stale NAV price; and/or a known delay in NAV reporting);
- is thought to be an unreliable representation of fair value (for example NAV of infrequently traded funds, the fund is known to trade at a significant premium or discount to its NAV, and/or there have been significant changes in the investment environment since the NAV of the fund was last reported); and
- does not reflect cash contributions, distributions, and other transactions since the date that the NAV of the fund was last reported.

In these cases, to ensure fair value of each asset is appropriately determined, AMPI, via the AMPI VC (in agreement with the RE, where applicable) will consider the use of indexing to the relevant market indices or applying a premium or discount adjustment to the redemption or NAV price based on:

- observable market transactions; and / or
- unobservable valuation inputs, when appropriate (for example external consultant assessments and internal market research); and/or
- secondary market offers that are considered highly probable of being satisfied.

3.3.2.2 Non-exchange traded derivatives

Non-exchange traded instruments can also include some Over-The-Counter (OTC) derivative financial assets/liabilities.

The Custodian values OTC derivatives in accordance with the Custodian's Securities Pricing Policy and the Price Source Agreement as agreed between the RE and the Custodian as applicable. The Custodian in conjunction with the RE will attempt to source asset or liability prices from independent third-party vendors in respect to OTC derivatives.

When appropriate, including where independent third-party vendor prices are unavailable or do not reasonably reflect fair value, OTC derivatives may be valued using RE approved models or counterparty valuations.

3.3.3 Delegations

3.3.3.1 Approval

When fair value is adopted, the RE will ensure that the fair value is determined in good faith and is documented at the time of its calculation. Any security or redemption/NAV price value adjusted or overridden to reflect fair value will be approved and documented by the AMPI VC and implemented by the Head of Investment Operations for both exchange traded assets and certain non-exchange traded assets, as applicable.

3.3.3.2 Changes to asset valuations for non-exchange traded assets

The AMPI VC is responsible for reviewing and approving changes to valuation methodologies and related asset valuations, where required, for non-exchange traded assets which may include investments in unlisted investment structures, including real assets, such as property and infrastructure and "Alternatives".

"Alternatives" includes unlisted investment structures investing in various asset classes including private equity, venture capital, private credit and alternative illiquid strategies private assets and hedge funds.

Where the RE determines that the manager-provided valuation is not representative of fair value at the measurement date, an appropriate valuation adjustment may be applied.

3.4 Frequency of asset valuation

The RE will ensure that Fund assets are valued at least as frequently as interests in the Fund may be traded (e.g. daily, monthly, quarterly), except for certain non-exchange traded assets, such as alternatives, where the RE considers it impractical or not in the best interest of unit holders to value assets in this manner.

Where the formal valuation of certain assets is at extended or infrequent intervals the RE will ensure the following principles are adhered to, so that investors (including prospective and exiting investors) in each class are treated equally, and investors in different classes are treated fairly:

- Formal valuations are sought at least annually or more frequently if required;
- To avoid sudden significant changes in the NAV, when circumstances permit, formal valuations will be staggered throughout the year; and
- Where the RE forms the view that there has been a significant movement in the underlying asset between formal valuation periods, having regard to market conditions, transaction evidence, asset-specific developments and other relevant information, the RE will consider reflecting this movement in the valuation used for unit pricing purposes.

The RE may conduct more frequent or ad-hoc valuations where secondary market evidence indicates a material divergence from the NAV, for example in times of heightened market volatility, uncertainty (such as, but not limited to, geopolitical events, natural disasters, pandemics and cyber incidents), or changes made in the external operating environment (including changes made by government policy settings). For instances where the valuation is derived through proprietary valuation models or by an internal valuer, the models or credentials of the valuer should be reviewed by an independent assessor.

Where the Fund invests in external pooled investment vehicles, including unregistered unit trusts, managed investment schemes, private market funds and other collective investment structures, valuation updates will generally be based on the reporting cycle and valuation framework of the underlying investment manager. The RE will monitor the timeliness of valuation reporting and assess whether reported NAVs continue to represent fair value at the measurement date, having regard to significant market events, asset-specific developments, liquidity restrictions, secondary market transactions, manager-related events including changes to valuation methodologies or policies, delays in valuation reporting, qualifications in valuation reports, audit findings or other governance concerns; secondary market transactions or other observable market pricing evidence.

3.5 Suspension of valuation of assets

There may be circumstances when the RE forms the view that the valuation of Fund assets or liabilities cannot be reasonably calculated or obtained and may produce an inequitable outcome for investors.

The RE maintains a Unit Pricing Discretions Policy which outlines the circumstances in which the RE may exercise its discretion to suspend unit pricing and/or processing of applications and redemptions, to ensure an equitable outcome for investors. The suspension of unit pricing or the processing of investor transactions is a last resort and where possible other potential solutions may take precedence.

4. Conflicts of Interest

All employees are responsible for identifying conflicts, whether actual, potential, or perceived, which arise while conducting their role.

If unsure whether a conflict exists, the matter must be escalated for guidance to the people leader and appropriate First Line Risk or Business Unit Enterprise Risk Management team.

Prior to conducting valuations or having access to valuations prior to trading, any conflicts of interest whether actual, potential, or perceived must be declared, and appropriate steps taken (as outlined in the Conflicts Management Policy).

5. Monitoring and oversight

The Owner of this Policy provides oversight in relation to the Policy. The Manager of this Policy monitors and oversees compliance with the Policy.

This Policy is approved by the NMFM Board and the IAML Board (Approvers). The Policy is owned by the Group Executive, Superannuation & Investments. Material changes to this Policy outside of scheduled review are approved by the NMFM Board and the IAML Board. Non-material changes outside of scheduled review are approved by the Group Executive, Superannuation & Investments and reported to the Board for noting.

This Policy will be reviewed at least once every two years.

The Head of Investment Operations will coordinate the review of this Policy by the Business Circulation List at least once every two years to ensure that it remains relevant, current and compliant with all applicable laws governing NMFM's relevant activities and functions including obtaining endorsement from relevant stakeholders, followed by approval by the NMFM Board and the IAML Board.

The Policy will also be reviewed on an ad hoc basis in the following circumstances and where a revision requires a change to information within the Policy

- A regulatory change that impacts this Policy;
- A restructure of AMP or related companies which affects the operations of the REs;
- Any other trigger (whether internal or due to the external operating environment) that the RE feels may impact on its size, business mix, complexity of business operations, or to the type of investment benefits made available;
- A request by ASIC as part of their regulatory powers; and/or
- A material change to relevant outsourcing arrangements.

The Custodian's Securities Pricing Policy is reviewed by the Head of Investment Operations on an annual basis. The Custodian will notify the RE of any material changes to its policy before such changes are implemented including a change of price source.

The Head of Investment Operations is accountable for reviewing incidents and issues on an ongoing basis and ensuring that incidents and issues are recorded and managed in accordance with the AMP Issue and Incident Management Policy and the AMP Breach Management Policy, that the actions attached to incidents appropriately address the underlying root causes of an incident, actions and their delivery are appropriately managed and, that the impact of incidents and the potential impact of issues is appropriately reflected in risk assessments. The monitoring of incidents, issue and actions must be shared in the appropriate Risk Committees. AMPI Risk & Compliance will provide quarterly reporting on the management of issues and incidents.

Breaches of this Policy must be notified to either the Approver or Owner and must be managed in accordance with the Issue and Incident Management Policy. Non-compliance with this Policy may result in disciplinary action in accordance with the Consequence Management Policy.

When you have a concern that a serious breach of this Policy has occurred or will occur, and that pursuing your concern through the normal channels will be personally damaging, you should report your concern in accordance with the Whistleblowing Policy.

6. Exemptions

The Group Executive, Superannuation & Investments may grant exemptions to this Policy in exceptional circumstances. Where approved the exemption will be granted for a maximum period of 12 months and an issue is to be raised in Integrated Risk Management system (IRM) by the exemption requestor with a remediation plan to address. Exemptions must consider any impact to the Unit Pricing Policy, must be recorded in the AMPI VC meeting minutes and be subject to periodic review, and reported to the Responsible Entities on a quarterly basis.

7. Roles and responsibilities

Role	Responsibility
NMFM Board and IAML Board	- Review and approve the Policy at least once every two years, to ensure it remains relevant and current. - Review and approve any proposed material changes between scheduled reviews.
Group Executive, Superannuation & Investments	- The Group Executive, Superannuation & Investments is the Policy Owner. - The Group Executive, Superannuation & Investments will: - review any proposed changes to this Policy as a result of the biennial review, - review any proposed material changes between scheduled reviews, - review and approve changes to this Policy that are non-material or administrative in nature, where the changes are made between scheduled reviews, and - oversee the implementation of Policy requirements.
AMPI Valuation Committee	- Ensure the Policy complies with all regulatory requirements applicable to the Policy. - Approve valuation adjustments when current value is not available or appropriate.
Head of Investment Operations	- The Head of Investment Operations is the Policy Manager, responsible for the daily application of this Policy, including the monitoring of the Custodian and valuers. - The Head of Investment Operations will review this Policy at least once every two years, to ensure it remains relevant and current. - The Head of Investment Operations will include valuation changes approved by the AMPI VC in the respective RE Boards' quarterly reports
Line 1 Risk and Compliance, S&I	- Monitor the effectiveness of the control environment of asset valuation operations. - Review and monitor compliance risk in relation to this Policy. - Review and provide expert advice regarding any evident gaps in the asset valuation process on an ongoing basis.
External Audit	- Provide independent assurance on the effectiveness of the asset valuation practices and control as part of GS007 audit. - Assess the reasonableness of the fair value of investments and the observability of the valuation inputs.
Internal Audit	Provide assurance independently from management on the effectiveness of key controls over valuation practices.
AMP Employees	AMP employees (including directors, officers, temporary agency employees, external contractors, and consultants) are required to comply with this Policy. Suspected or actual incidents or breaches of the Policy must be reported in accordance with the Issue and Incident Management Policy.

8. Definitions

Term	Definition
AMP Investments	Refers to the AMP Investments business unit within the AMP Group, which is responsible for managing schemes and trusts on behalf of but not limited to: • IAML and • NMFM (as trustee).
AMP Investments Valuation Committee	Refers to the Committee within AMP Investments which is responsible for providing a robust governance framework around the pricing of assets, in both normal and stressed market conditions.
Custodian	Refers to BNP Paribas Fund Services Australasia Pty Ltd (ACN 002 655 674) trading as BNP Paribas Securities Services (BNP) or any other entity appointed by the RE to administer and provide custodial, accounting and unit pricing services for scheme assets (appointed Custodian).
Fund	Refers to a managed investment scheme registered with ASIC for which IAML is the responsible entity or an unregistered trust for which NMFM is the trustee.
IAML	Refers to ipac Asset Management Limited as the responsible entity of registered trusts.
NMFM	Refers to National Mutual Funds Management Ltd as the investment manager for the Funds covered by this Policy, and as the trustee of unregistered trusts.
Responsible Entities (REs)	Refers to: • NMFM and • IAML.

9. Related documents

Document	Relationship
AMP Investments Unit Pricing Discretions Policy	The Policy sets out the principles used by each responsible entity to calculate unit prices for their registered managed investment Schemes. It sets out how the discretions allowed under the constitution of each Scheme are exercised by the relevant RE in relation to the unit pricing methodology including application and withdrawal prices of units.
Issue and Incident Management Policy	Suspected or actual incidents or breaches of the Policy must be reported in accordance with Issue and Incident Management Policy.
Conflicts Management Policy	Refer to section 4 of this Policy.
Custodian's Securities Pricing Policy	Sets out the controls and processes applied by the Custodian for the sourcing, validation and oversight of security prices used as inputs to asset valuation and unit pricing activities.

10. Superseded version

Document Name	Effective Date of superseded document
National Mutual Funds Management Ltd Asset Valuation Policy	27 th September 2024