

# Target Market Determination – Keystone Capital Ltd – KC Select Income Fund

## Legal disclaimer

This Target Market Determination (TMD) is required under section 994B of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) (**the Act**). It sets out the class of consumers for whom the product, including its key attributes, would likely be consistent with their likely objectives, financial situation and needs. In addition, the TMD outlines the triggers to review the target market and certain other information. It forms part of Keystone Capital Ltd's design and distribution arrangements for the product.

This document is **not** a product disclosure statement and is **not** a summary of the product features or terms of the product. This document does not take into account any person's individual objectives, financial situation or needs. Persons interested in acquiring this product should carefully read the Product Disclosure Statement (PDS) for the KC Select Income Fund before making a decision whether to buy this product.

## Target Market Summary

**This product is likely to be appropriate for a consumer seeking income yield as a satellite allocation within a portfolio where the consumer has a medium investment timeframe, medium / high risk/return profile and needs limited access to capital.**

## Fund and Issuer identifiers

<b>Issuer</b>	Keystone Capital Ltd
<b>Issuer ABN</b>	80 163 616 064
<b>Issuer AFSL</b>	439327
<b>Fund</b>	KC Select Income Fund
<b>ARSN</b>	615 690 732
<b>Date TMD approved</b>	26 October 2022
<b>TMD Version</b>	1.2
<b>TMD Status</b>	Current

## Description of Target Market

This part is required under section 994B(5)(b) of the Act.

### TMD indicator key

The Consumer Attributes for which the product is likely to be appropriate have been assessed using a red/amber/green rating methodology with appropriate colour coding:

In target market	Potentially in target market	Not considered in target market
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### Instructions

In the tables below, Column 1, Consumer Attributes, indicates a description of the likely objectives, financial situation and needs of the class of consumers that are considering this product. Column 2, TMD indicator, indicates whether a consumer meeting the attribute in column 1 is likely to be in the target market for this product.

Generally, a consumer is unlikely to be in the target market for the product if:

- **one or more** of their Consumer Attributes correspond to a **red** rating, or
- **three or more** of their Consumer Attributes correspond to an **amber** rating.

Definitions of terms are in the attachment or otherwise in the PDS.

Consumer Attributes [A description of the likely objectives, financial situation and needs of the class of consumers in the target market]	TMD Indicator	Product description including key attributes [A description of the product, including its key attributes, i.e., product terms, features and attributes that affect the TMD]
Consumer's investment objective	TMD Indicator	Product description including key attributes
Capital Growth	Not considered in target market	
Capital Preservation	In target market	
Capital Guaranteed	Not considered in target market	

Regular Income	In target market	Distributions from the transitional cash account units will be variable and will be paid monthly in arrears. Distributions from Investment Sub-Schemes are linked to the individual loan underlying each investment. In most cases the distributions will be fixed and will be paid monthly in arrears.
<b>Consumer's intended product use</b>	<b>TMD Indicator for product</b>	<b>Product description including key attributes</b>
Solution/Standalone (75-100%)	Not considered in target market	The consumer intends to hold the investment as a smaller part of their total portfolio, as an indication it would be suitable for up to 25% of the total investable assets.
Core Component (25-75%)	Not considered in target market	
Satellite/small allocation (<25%)	In target market	
<b>Consumer's investment timeframe</b>	<b>TMD Indicator</b>	<b>Product description including key attributes</b>
Short ( $\leq 2$ years)	In target market	Investment time frame – 12 months to 2 years for a typical Investment Sub-Scheme. Investors can invest in more than one Investment Sub-Scheme and may reinvest funds invested into another Investment Sub-Scheme upon repayment of the loan.
Medium ( $\leq 6$ years)	In target market	
Long ( $> 6$ years)	In target market	
<b>Consumer's Risk (ability to bear loss) and Return profile</b>	<b>TMD Indicator</b>	<b>Product description including key attributes</b>
Very high	Not considered in target market	Investors will vary in their risk appetite from those with a higher risk/return profile to those with a lower risk/return profile. This can be catered for within the same fund as different Investment Sub-Schemes can have higher or lower risk attributes (i.e. Loan to Valuation Ratio, 1 <sup>st</sup> vs 2 <sup>nd</sup> mortgage).
High	Potentially in target market	
Medium	In target market	
Low	Potentially in target market	

Consumer's need to withdraw money	TMD Indicator	Product description including key attributes
Daily	Not considered in target market	Whilst funds are invested in an Investment Sub-Scheme, there is no right to withdraw. A return of funds will only be available if / when: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The loan underlying the Investment Sub-Scheme is repaid by the Borrower;</li> <li>• Keystone is able to source a buyer (in limited circumstances) of your interests in the Investment Sub-Scheme.</li> </ul>
Weekly	Not considered in target market	
Monthly	Not considered in target market	
Quarterly	Potentially in target market	
Annually or longer	In target market	

## Appropriateness

Note: This section is required under RG 274.64–66

The Issuer has assessed the product and formed the view that the product, including its key attributes, is likely to be consistent with the likely objectives, financial situation and needs of consumers in the target market as described above, as the features of this product in Column 3 of the table above are likely to be suitable for consumers with the attributes identified with a green TMD Indicator in Column 2.

## Distribution conditions/restrictions

This part is required under section 994B(5)(c) of the Act.

Distribution Condition	Distribution Condition Rationale	<i>applicable</i>
There are no distribution conditions	Investors are generally sourced through the directors contact networks and through referrals from existing investors. Third party distributors are not used for this product.	X

<b>Review triggers</b>
This part is required under section 994B(5)(d) of the Act.
Material change to key attributes, fund investment objective and/or fees.
Material deviation from benchmark / objective over sustained period.
Key attributes have not performed as disclosed by a material degree and for a material period.
Determination by the issuer of an ASIC reportable Significant Dealing
Material or unexpectedly high number of complaints (as defined in section 994A(1) of the Act) about the product or distribution of the product.
The use of Product Intervention Powers, regulator orders or directions that affects the product.

<b>Mandatory review periods</b>	
This part is required under section 994B(5)(e) and (f) of the Act.	
<b>Review period</b>	<b>Maximum period for review</b>
Initial review	1 year and 3 months
Subsequent review	3 years and 3 months

<b>Distributor reporting requirements</b>		
This part is required under section 994B(5)(g) and (h) of the Act.		
<b>Reporting requirement</b>	<b>Reporting period</b>	<b>Which distributors this requirement applies to</b>
Complaints (as defined in section 994A(1) of the Act) relating to the product design, product availability and distribution. The distributor should provide all the content of the complaint, having regard to privacy.	Within 10 business days following end of calendar quarter	N/A
Significant dealing outside of target market, under s994F(6) of the Act. See Definitions for further detail.	As soon as practicable but no later than 10 business days after distributor becomes aware of the significant dealing.	N/A

To the extent a distributor is aware of dealings outside the target market these should be reported to the issuer, including reason why acquisition is outside of target market, and whether acquisition occurred under personal advice.	Within 10 business days following end of calendar quarter	N/A
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## Definitions

Term	Definition
<b>Consumer's investment objective</b>	
Capital Growth	The consumer seeks to invest in a product designed to generate capital return. The consumer prefers exposure to growth assets or otherwise seeks an investment return above the current inflation rate.
Capital Preservation	The consumer seeks to invest in a product to reduce volatility and minimise loss in a market down-turn. The consumer prefers exposure to defensive assets.
Capital Guaranteed	The consumer seeks a guarantee or protection against capital loss whilst still seeking the potential for capital growth.
Regular Income	The consumer seeks to invest in a product designed to generate regular investor income. The consumer prefers income-generating assets (typically, high dividend-yielding equities, fixed income securities and money market instruments).
<b>Consumer's intended product use</b>	
Solution/Standalone (75-100%)	The consumer intends to hold the investment as either a part or the majority (up to 100%) of their total <i>investable assets</i> (see definition below).
Core Component (25-75%)	The consumer intends to hold the investment as a major component, up to 75%, of their total <i>investable assets</i> (see definition below).
Satellite (<25%)	The consumer intends to hold the investment as a smaller part of their total portfolio, as an indication it would be suitable for up to 25% of the total <i>investable assets</i> (see definition below).
Investable Assets	Those assets that the investor has available for investment, excluding the family home.
<b>Portfolio diversification (for completing the key product attribute section of consumer's intended product use)</b>	
Very low	Single asset class, single country, low holdings of securities - e.g. high conviction Aussie Equities.

Low	Single Asset Class, Single Country, Moderate number of holdings, e.g. Aussie Equities Fund.
Medium	1-2 Asset Classes, Single Country, Broad exposure within asset class, e.g. Aussie Equities All Ords.
Medium High	Greater diversification across either asset classes or countries, e.g. global equities or Australian multi-asset.
High	Highly diversified across either asset classes, countries or investment managers, e.g. Australian multi-manager balanced fund or Global Equities extending beyond benchmark.
Very high	Diversified across asset classes AND across countries e.g. global multi-asset product.
<b>Consumer's Risk (ability to bear loss) and Return profile</b>	
<p>Issuers should undertake a comprehensive risk assessment for each product. The FSC strongly recommends adoption of the Standard Risk Measure (<i>SRM</i>) to calculate the likely number of negative annual returns over a 20 year period, using the guidance and methodology outlined in the <i>Standard Risk Measure Guidance Paper For Trustees</i>. SRM is not a complete assessment of risk and potential loss. For example, it does not detail important issues such as the potential size of a negative return or that a positive return could still be less than a consumer requires to meet their investment objectives/needs. Issuers may wish to supplement the SRM methodology by also considering other risk factors. For example, some products may use leverage, derivatives or short selling, may have liquidity or withdrawal limitations, or otherwise may have a complex structure or increased investment risks, which should be documented together with the SRM to substantiate the product risk rating.</p>	
Very high	<p>The consumer has a more aggressive or very high risk appetite, seeks to maximise returns and can accept higher potential losses (e.g. has the ability to bear 6 or more negative returns over a 20 year period (SRM 7) and possibly other risk factors, such as leverage).</p> <p>Consumer typically prefers growth assets such as shares, property and alternative assets.</p>
High	<p>The consumer is higher risk in nature and can accept higher potential losses (e.g. has the ability to bear up to 6 negative returns over a 20 year period (SRM 6)) in order to target a higher target return profile.</p> <p>Consumer typically prefers predominantly growth assets such as shares, property and alternative assets with only a smaller or moderate holding in defensive assets such as cash and fixed income.</p>
Medium	<p>The consumer is moderate or medium risk in nature, seeking to minimise potential losses (e.g. has the ability to bear up to 4 negative returns over a 20 year period (SRM 3 to 5)) and comfortable with a moderate target return profile.</p> <p>Consumer typically prefers a balance of growth assets such as shares, property and alternative assets and defensive assets such as cash and fixed income.</p>
Low	<p>The consumer is conservative or low risk in nature, seeks to minimise potential losses (e.g. has the ability to bear up to 1 negative return over a 20 year period (SRM 1 to 2)) and is comfortable with a low target return profile.</p> <p>Consumer typically prefers defensive assets such as cash and fixed income.</p>
<b>Consumer's need to withdraw money</b>	

Issuers should consider in the first instance the redemption request frequency under ordinary circumstances. However, the redemption request frequency is not the only consideration when determining the ability to meet the investor’s requirement to access capital. To the extent that the liquidity of the underlying investments or possible liquidity constraints (e.g. ability to stagger or delay redemptions) could impact this, this is to be taken into consideration in completing this section.

Daily/Weekly/Monthly/Quarterly/  
Annually or longer

The consumer seeks to invest in a product which permits redemption requests at this frequency under ordinary circumstances and the issuer is typically able to meet that request within a reasonable period.

**Distributor Reporting**

Significant dealings

Section 994F(6) of the Act requires distributors to notify the issuer if they become aware of a significant dealing in the product that is not consistent with the TMD. Neither the Act nor ASIC defines when a dealing is ‘significant’ and distributors have discretion to apply its ordinary meaning.

The issuer will rely on notifications of significant dealings to monitor and review the product, this TMD, and its distribution strategy, and to meet its own obligation to report significant dealings to ASIC.

Dealings outside this TMD may be significant because:

- they represent a material proportion of the overall distribution conduct carried out by the distributor in relation to the product, or
- they constitute an individual transaction which has resulted in, or will or is likely to result in, significant detriment to the consumer (or class of consumer).

In each case, the distributor should have regard to:

- the nature and risk profile of the product (which may be indicated by the product’s risk rating or withdrawal timeframes),
- the actual or potential harm to a consumer (which may be indicated by the value of the consumer’s investment, their intended product use or their ability to bear loss), and
- the nature and extent of the inconsistency of distribution with the TMD (which may be indicated by the number of red or amber ratings attributed to the consumer).

Objectively, a distributor may consider a dealing (or group of dealings) outside the TMD to be significant if:

- it constitutes more than half of the distributor’s total retail product distribution conduct in relation to the product over the reporting period,
- the consumer’s intended product use is *Solution / Standalone*, or
- the consumer’s intended product use is *Core component* and the consumer’s risk (ability to bear loss) and return profile is *Low*.