

CCI Investment Management Catholic Values Trust

ABN 67 716 279 065

Annual financial statements for the reporting period ended 30 June 2011

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These financial statements cover CCI Investment Management Catholic Values Trust as an individual entity and the Consolidated Entity consisting of CCI Investment Management Catholic Values Trust and its subsidiaries.

The Responsible Entity of CCI Investment Management Catholic Values Trust is CCI Investment Management Limited (ABN 65 006 685 856). The Responsible Entity's registered office is Level 8, 485 La Trobe Street, Melbourne, VIC 3000.

Directors' report

The directors of CCI Investment Management Limited, the Responsible Entity of CCI Investment Management Catholic Values Trust, present their report together with the consolidated financial statements of CCI Investment Management Catholic Values Trust ("the Scheme") and its controlled entities (collectively, "the Consolidated Entity") for the year ended 30 June 2011 ("the reporting period").

Responsible Entity

The Responsible Entity of CCI Investment Management Catholic Values Trust is CCI Investment Management Limited (ABN 65 006 685 856). The Responsible Entity's registered office is Level 8, 485 La Trobe Street, Melbourne, VIC 3000.

Principal activities

The overall investment strategy of the Scheme is balanced between local and international shares, index linked bonds, Australian and overseas fixed interest securities to provide both capital growth and high income returns.

The Consolidated Entity did not have any employees during the reporting period.

There were no significant changes in the nature of the Consolidated Entity's activities during the reporting period.

Directors

The following persons held office as directors of CCI Investment Management during the reporting period or since the end of the reporting period and up to the date of this report:

P E Bokeyar (Appointed 8 August 2000, Resigned 21 March 2011)
 W R d'Apice (Appointed 8 August 2000, Resigned 9 October 2010)
 P J Dwyer (Appointed 8 August 2000, Resigned 21 March 2011)
 T Killen (Appointed 5 December 2007)
 J Dawson (Appointed 2 March 2010)
 R Haddock (Appointed 4 July 2011)
 B Lucas (Appointed 4 July 2011)
 J Tongs (Appointed 4 July 2011)
 P A Rush (Alternate Director for Peter E Bokeyar until 21 March 2011)

Review and results of operations

There have been no significant changes to the operations of the Consolidated Entity during the reporting period. The Consolidated Entity 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 Consolidated Entity, as represented by the results of its operations, was as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	30 June 2011 \$'000	30 June 2010 \$'000	30 June 2011 \$'000	30 June 2010 \$'000
Profit/(loss) before finance costs attributable to unitholders	<u>1,276</u>	3,798	<u>1,297</u>	2,304
Distribution paid and payable	<u>903</u>	893	<u>903</u>	764
Distribution (cents per unit - CPU)	<u>-</u>	-	<u>3.71</u>	3.15

Significant changes in state of affairs

In the opinion of the directors, there were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Consolidated Entity that occurred during the reporting period.

Directors' report (continued)

Events occurring after the reporting period

Except as disclosed in note 15 in the financial statements, no other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2011 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect:

- (i) the operations of the Consolidated Entity in future reporting periods, or
- (ii) the results of those operations in future reporting periods, or
- (iii) the state of affairs of the Consolidated Entity in future reporting periods.

Likely developments and expected results of operations

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

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

Indemnification and insurance of officers and auditors

No insurance premiums are paid for out of the assets of the Consolidated Entity in regards to insurance cover provided to either the officers of CCI Investment Management Limited or the auditors of the Consolidated Entity. So long as the officers of CCI Investment Management Limited act in accordance with the Scheme's Constitution and the Law, the officers remain indemnified out of the assets of the Consolidated Entity against losses incurred while acting on behalf of the Consolidated Entity. The auditors of the Consolidated Entity are in no way indemnified out of the assets of the Consolidated Entity.

Fees paid to and interests held in the Consolidated Entity by the Responsible Entity or its associates

Fees paid to the Responsible Entity and its associates out of Consolidated Entity property during the reporting period are disclosed in note 12 of the financial statements.

No fees were paid out of Consolidated Entity property to the directors of the Responsible Entity during the reporting period.

The number of interests in the Consolidated Entity held by the Responsible Entity or its associates as at the end of the reporting period are disclosed in note 12 of the financial statements.

Interests in the Consolidated Entity

The movement in units on issue in the Consolidated Entity during the reporting period is disclosed in note 6 of the financial statements.

The value of the Consolidated Entity'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 Consolidated Entity are not subject to any particular or significant environmental regulations under a Commonwealth, State or Territory law.

Directors' report (continued)

Rounding of amounts to the nearest thousand dollars

Amounts in the directors' report and financial statements have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of the directors.

T Killen
Director

Statement of comprehensive income

		Consolidated For the reporting period ended	
	Notes	30 June 2011 \$'000	30 June 2010 \$'000
Investment income			
Interest income		-	3
Trust distribution income	3	852	889
Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss	4	371	2,496
Other income		104	519
Total investment income		1,327	3,907
Expenses			
Management fees	12	51	109
Total expenses		51	109
Profit/(loss) before finance costs attributable to unitholders		1,276	3,798
Finance costs attributable to unitholders			
Distributions to unitholders of the Parent Entity	7	903	764
Distributions to non-controlling interests		-	129
Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to unitholders of the Parent Entity	6	373	1,418
Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to non-controlling interests		-	1,487
Profit/(loss) for the reporting period		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the reporting period		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the reporting period		-	-
Attributable to:			
Unitholders of the Parent Entity		-	-
Non-controlling interests		-	-

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

Statement of financial position

	Notes	Consolidated As at	
		30 June 2011 \$'000	30 June 2010 \$'000
Assets			
Receivables	9	631	547
Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	8	<u>19,634</u>	<u>19,261</u>
Total assets		<u>20,265</u>	<u>19,808</u>
Liabilities			
Distributions payable	7	659	559
Payables	10	28	29
Other liabilities		<u>18</u>	<u>38</u>
Total liabilities (excluding net assets attributable to unitholders)		<u>705</u>	<u>626</u>
Net assets attributable to unitholders - liability	6	<u>19,560</u>	<u>19,182</u>

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

Statement of changes in equity

	Consolidated	
	For the reporting period ended	
	30 June 2011 \$'000	30 June 2010 \$'000
Total equity at the beginning of the reporting period	-	-
Profit/(loss) for the reporting period attributable to unitholders of the Parent Entity	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the reporting period attributable to unitholders of the Parent Entity	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the reporting period attributable to unitholders of the Parent Entity	-	-
Profit/(loss) for the reporting period attributable to non-controlling interests	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the reporting period attributable to non-controlling interests	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the reporting period attributable to non-controlling interests	-	-
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners	-	-
Total equity at the end of the reporting period	-	-

In accordance with AASB 132 *Financial Instruments: Presentation*, net assets attributable to unitholders are classified as a liability rather than equity. As a result, there was no equity at the beginning and the end of the reporting period.

Changes in net assets attributable to unitholders are disclosed in note 6.

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

Statement of cash flows

		Consolidated	
		For the reporting period ended	
		30 June	30 June
		2011	2010
Notes		\$'000	\$'000
<i>Cash flows from operating activities</i>			
	Proceeds from sale of financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss	2,578	5,316
	Purchase of financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss	(2,061)	(5,287)
	Management fees paid	(52)	(139)
	Interest received	-	3
	Trust distributions received	248	211
	Other income received	106	421
	Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	819	525
14(a)		<u>819</u>	<u>525</u>
<i>Cash flows from financing activities</i>			
	Proceeds from applications by unitholders	150	-
	Payments for redemptions by unitholders	(715)	(40)
	Distributions paid	(254)	(485)
	Net cash inflow/(outflow) from financing activities	(819)	(525)
		<u>(819)</u>	<u>(525)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		-	-
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	-	-
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	-	-
		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

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

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1 General information

These financial statements include separate financial statements for CCI Investment Management Catholic Values Trust ("the Scheme") as an individual entity and the Consolidated Entity consisting of CCI Investment Management Catholic Values Trust and its subsidiaries. The Scheme was constituted on 1 February 2002.

The Responsible Entity of the Consolidated Entity is CCI Investment Management Limited ("the Responsible Entity"). The Responsible Entity's registered office is Level 8, 485 La Trobe Street, Melbourne, VIC 3000.

The Responsible Entity is incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The financial statements are presented in the Australian currency.

The financial statements are for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 ("the reporting period").

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

2 Summary of significant 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 reporting periods 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, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Scheme's Constitution 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 and net assets attributable to unitholders where the amount expected to be recovered or settled within twelve months after the end of the reporting period cannot be reliably determined.

Compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards

The financial statements of the Consolidated Entity also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

(b) Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of CCI Investment Management Catholic Values Trust ("the Parent Entity") as at 30 June 2011 and the results of all subsidiaries for the reporting period then ended. CCI Investment Management Catholic Values Trust and its subsidiaries together are referred to in these financial statements as the Consolidated Entity.

Subsidiaries are all those entities over which the Consolidated Entity has the power to govern the financial and operating policies, generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one-half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Consolidated Entity controls another entity.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Consolidated Entity. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

The purchase method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries by the Consolidated Entity.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Principles of consolidation (continued)

All transactions (including gains/(losses)) and balances between entities in the consolidated group are eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Consolidated Entity.

Non-controlling interests in the results and net assets of subsidiaries are shown separately in the statement of comprehensive income and the statement of financial position respectively.

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at fair value through profit or loss.

The Consolidated Entity acquires units in subsidiaries at their redemption price which reflects the fair value of the units in the subsidiary.

(c) Financial instruments

(i) Classification

- *Financial assets and liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss*

The Consolidated Entity's investments are categorised as held at fair value through profit or loss. They comprise:

- *Financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition*

These include financial assets and financial liabilities that are not held for trading purposes and which may be sold. These may include investments in exchange traded debt and equity instruments, unlisted trusts, unlisted equity instruments and commercial paper.

Financial assets and financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception are those that are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with the Consolidated Entity's documented investment strategy. The Consolidated Entity's policy is for the Responsible Entity to evaluate the information about these financial instruments on a fair value basis together with other related financial information.

The information on the fair value basis is provided internally to the Consolidated Entity's key management personnel. In addition, the designation of financial assets and financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss will reduce any measurement or recognition inconsistencies and any accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

- *Loans and receivables/payables*

Loans and receivables/payables are non-derivative financial assets/liabilities with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. This category includes short-term receivables/payables.

(ii) Recognition/derecognition

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

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised where:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- the Consolidated Entity retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass through' agreement; or
- the Consolidated Entity has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either:
 - (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
 - (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Financial instruments (continued)

Any gains or losses arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) are included in the statement of comprehensive income in the reporting period the asset is derecognised as realised gains or losses on financial instruments.

(iii) Measurement

- *Financial assets and liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss*

Financial assets and liabilities held 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 held at fair value through profit or loss are expensed immediately. Subsequent to initial recognition, all instruments held at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with changes in their fair value recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

- *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 reporting period without any deduction for estimated future selling costs. Financial assets are priced at current bid prices, while financial liabilities are priced at current asking prices.

- *Loans and receivables/payables*

Loans and receivables/payables are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs.

Subsequently, loans are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment losses, if any. Short-term receivables/payables are carried at their initial fair values.

(iv) Offsetting financial instruments

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

(d) Net assets attributable to unitholders

Units are redeemable at the unitholders' option and are classified as financial liabilities due to mandatory distributions. The units can be put back to the Consolidated Entity at any time for cash based on the redemption price. The fair value of redeemable units is measured at the redemption amount that is payable (based on the redemption unit price) at the end of the reporting period if unitholders exercised their right to put the units back to the Consolidated Entity. Because the Consolidated Entity's redemption unit price is based on different valuation principles to that applied in financial reporting, a valuation difference exists, which has been treated as a separate component of net assets attributable to unitholders. Changes in the value of this financial liability are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as they arise.

(e) 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, and bank overdrafts. 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 Consolidated Entity's main income generating activity.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Investment income

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

Trust distributions are recognised on an entitlements basis.

Net gains/(losses) on financial assets and financial liabilities held 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 reporting period and the fair value at the previous valuation point. Net gains/(losses) do not include interest or distribution income. Realised and unrealised gains/(losses) are shown in the notes to the financial statements.

(g) Expenses

All expenses, including Management fees and reimbursable expenses, are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on an accruals basis.

(h) Income tax

Under current tax legislation, the Consolidated Entity is not subject to income tax as it is an exempt entity.

(i) 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. The distributions are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as finance costs attributable to unitholders.

(j) Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to unitholders

Income not distributed is included in net assets attributable to unitholders. Movements in net assets attributable to unitholders are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as finance costs.

(k) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the Consolidated Entity'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 Consolidated Entity competes for funds and is regulated. The Australian dollar is also the Consolidated Entity's presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translations at reporting period end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

The Consolidated Entity does not isolate that portion of gains or losses on securities and derivative financial instruments that are measured at fair value through profit or loss and which is due to changes in foreign exchange rates from that which is due to changes in the market price of securities. Such fluctuations are included with the net gains or losses on financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(l) Receivables

Receivables may include amounts for trust distribution, interest and securities sold where settlement has not yet occurred. Trust distributions are accrued when the right to receive payment is established. Interest is accrued at the end of each reporting period from the time of last payment in accordance with the policy set out in note 2(f) above. Amounts are generally received within 30 days of being recorded as receivables.

(m) Payables

Payables include liabilities and accrued expenses owing by the Consolidated Entity which are unpaid as at the end of the reporting period.

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

The distribution amount payable to unitholders as at the end of each reporting period is recognised separately in the statement of financial position when unitholders are presently entitled to the distributable income under the Scheme's Constitution.

(n) Applications and redemptions

Applications received for units in the Consolidated Entity are recorded net of any entry fees payable prior to the issue of units in the Consolidated Entity. Redemptions from the Consolidated Entity 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 Consolidated Entity divided by the number of units on issue.

(o) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

The GST incurred on the costs of various services provided to the Consolidated Entity by third parties such as custodial services and investment management fees have been passed onto the Consolidated Entity. The Consolidated Entity qualifies for Reduced Input Tax Credits (RITC) at a rate of 75% hence investment management fees, custodial fees and other expenses have been recognised in the statement of comprehensive income net of the amount of GST recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). Accounts payable are inclusive of GST. The net amount of GST recoverable from the ATO is included in receivables in the statement of financial position. Cash flows relating to GST are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis.

(p) Use of estimates

The Consolidated Entity makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period. 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.

Models use observable data, to the extent practicable. However, areas such as credit risk (both own and counterparty), volatilities and correlations require management to make estimates. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

For certain other financial instruments, including amounts due from/to brokers, accounts payable and the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the immediate or short-term nature of these financial instruments.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(q) New accounting standards and interpretations

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for the 30 June 2011 reporting period and have not yet been applied in the financial statements. The directors' assessment of the impact of these new standards (to the extent relevant to the Consolidated Entity) and interpretations is set out below:

(i) AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* and AASB 2009-11 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9* and AASB 2010-7 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9* (effective from 1 January 2013)

AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* addresses the classification, measurement, recognition and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. The Standard is not applicable until 1 January 2013. AASB 9 only permits the recognition of fair value gains/(losses) in other comprehensive income if they relate to equity investments that are not traded. Fair value gains/(losses) on debt investments are recognised directly in profit or loss. The Consolidated Entity does not expect any significant impact on the Consolidated Entity's financial statements arising from an adoption of the Standard.

(ii) Revised AASB 124 *Related Party Disclosures* and AASB 2009-12 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards* (effective from 1 January 2011)

In December 2009, the AASB issued a revised AASB 124 *Related Party Disclosures*. It is effective from 1 January 2011. The amendment clarifies and simplifies the definition of a related party and removes the requirement for government-related entities to disclose details of all transactions with the government and other government-related entities. The amendment will not have any effect on the Consolidated Entity's financial statements.

(iii) AASB 2010-4 *Further amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Project* (effective from 1 January 2011)

In June 2010, the AASB made a number of amendments to Australian Accounting Standards as a result of the IASB's annual improvements project. The Consolidated Entity does not expect that any adjustments will be necessary as the result of applying the revised rules.

(iv) AASB 2010-5 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASB 1, 3, 4, 5, 101, 107, 112, 118, 119, 121, 132, 133, 134, 137, 139, 140, 1023 & 1038 and Interpretations 112, 115, 127, 132 & 1042]* (effective from 1 January 2011)

In October 2010, the AASB issued the above Standard. The Standard makes numerous editorial amendments to a range of Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations, including amendments to reflect changes made to the text of IFRSs by the IASB. These amendments have no major impact on the requirements of the amended pronouncements. The Consolidated Entity does not expect that any adjustments will be necessary as the result of applying the amendments.

(v) AASB 2010-6 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Disclosures on Transfers of Financial Assets* (effective from 1 July 2011)

In November 2010, the AASB issued the above Standard amending the disclosure requirements in AASB 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*. The Standard introduces additional disclosures in respect of risk exposures arising from transferred financial assets. The amendments will affect particularly entities that sell, factor, securitise, lend or otherwise transfer financial assets to other parties. The Consolidated Entity will apply the amendment from 1 July 2011 with no comparative information being required for the reporting period ending on 30 June 2012. It does not expect any significant impact as the result of applying the amendments.

(vi) IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*, IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities* and Revised IAS 27 *Separate Financial Statements* (effective 1 January 2013)

In May 2011, the IASB issued the above new/amended standards which address the accounting for consolidated financial statements and associated disclosures. The AASB is expected to issue the equivalent Australian standards shortly.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(q) New accounting standards and interpretations (continued)

IFRS 10 replaces all of the guidance on control and consolidation in IAS 27 *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements*, and SIC-12 *Consolidation - Special Purpose Entities*. The core principle that a consolidated entity presents a parent and its subsidiaries as if they are a single economic entity remains unchanged, as do the mechanics of consolidation. However the standard introduces a single definition of control that applies to all entities. It focuses on the need to have both power and rights or exposure to variable returns before control is present. Power is the current ability to direct the activities that significantly influence returns. Returns must vary and can be positive, negative or both. There is also new guidance on participating and protective rights and on agent/principal relationships. While the Consolidated Entity does not expect the new standard to have a significant impact on its composition, it has yet to perform a detailed analysis of the new guidance in the context of its various investees that may or may not be controlled under the new rules.

Disclosures for entities reporting under IFRS 10 are set out in IFRS 12. Application of this standard by the Consolidated Entity will not affect any of the amounts recognised in the financial statements, but may impact the type of information disclosed in relation to the Consolidated Entity's investments.

IAS 27 is renamed *Separate Financial Statements* and is now a standard dealing solely with separate financial statements. Application of this standard by the Consolidated Entity will not affect any of the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

The Consolidated Entity does not expect to adopt the new standards before their operative date. They would therefore be first applied in the financial statements for the annual reporting period ending 30 June 2014.

(vii) IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* (effective 1 January 2013)

IFRS 13 was released in May 2011. The AASB is expected to issue an equivalent Australian standard shortly. IFRS 13 explains how to measure fair value and aims to enhance fair value disclosures. The Consolidated Entity has yet to determine the impact, if any, of the new rules on any of the amounts recognised in the financial statements. However, application of the new standard will impact the type of information disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. The Consolidated Entity does not intend to adopt the new standard before its operative date, which means that it would be first applied in the annual reporting period ending 30 June 2014.

(viii) AASB 1054 *Australian Additional Disclosures* and AASB 2011-1 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Trans-Tasman Convergence Project* (effective 1 July 2011)

The AASB and NZ FRSB have issued accounting standards that eliminate most of the existing differences between their local standards and IFRS. Where additional disclosures were considered necessary, they were moved to the new standard AASB 1054. Adoption of the new rules will not affect any of the amounts recognised in the financial statements, but may simplify some of the Consolidated Entity's current disclosures. The Consolidated Entity intends to adopt the standards from 1 July 2011.

(ix) Revised IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* (effective 1 July 2012)

In June 2011, the IASB made an amendment to IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*. The AASB is expected to make the equivalent changes to AASB 101 shortly. The amendment requires entities to separate items presented in other comprehensive income into two groups, based on whether they may be recycled to the statement of comprehensive income in the future. It will not affect the measurement of any of the items recognised in the statement of financial position or the the statement of comprehensive income. The Consolidated Entity intends to adopt the new standard from 1 July 2012.

(r) Rounding of amounts

Amounts in the financial statements have been rounded off in accordance with Australian accounting standards to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(s) Parent entity financial information

The financial information for the parent entity, CCI Investment Management Catholic Values Trust, disclosed in note 16 has been prepared on the same basis as the consolidated financial statements.

(t) Comparative information

The Consolidated Entity lost control of CCIIM Flexi Australian Equity Fund during the month of March 2010. Therefore, the comparative information for the Consolidated Entity included income, expenses, assets, liabilities, equity and cash flows of CCIIM Flexi Australian Equity Fund that had been consolidated up to that month only.

3 Trust distribution income

	Consolidated	
	For the reporting period ended	
	30 June	30 June
	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Unlisted managed investment schemes	<u>852</u>	<u>889</u>
	<u>852</u>	<u>889</u>

4 Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss

	Consolidated	
	For the reporting period ended	
	30 June	30 June
	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Net unrealised gains/(losses) on financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss	276	2,094
Net realised gains/(losses) on financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss	<u>95</u>	<u>402</u>
Total net gains/(losses) on financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss	<u>371</u>	<u>2,496</u>

5 Auditor's remuneration

All fees payable by the Scheme are incorporated within the total management fee.

6 Net assets attributable to unitholders

As stipulated within the Scheme Trust Deed, 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.

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

	Consolidated			
	For the reporting period ended			
	30 June	30 June	30 June	30 June
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	No. '000	No. '000	\$'000	\$'000
Opening balance	24,313	23,590	19,182	17,102
Applications	182	-	150	-
Redemptions	(863)	(51)	(715)	(40)
Units issued upon reinvestment of distributions	684	774	549	580
Adjustment for changes in net assets attributable to unitholders between the Consolidated Entity and Parent Entity	-	-	21	122
Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to unitholders	-	-	373	1,418
Closing balance	24,316	24,313	19,560	19,182

7 Distributions to unitholders of the parent entity

The distributions for the reporting period were as follows:

	Parent			
	For the reporting period ended			
	30 June	30 June	30 June	30 June
	2011	2011	2010	2010
	\$'000	CPU	\$'000	CPU
31 December	244	1.00	205	0.85
30 June - payable	659	2.71	559	2.30
	903		764	

8 Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss

	Consolidated	
	As at	
	30 June	30 June
	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Designated at fair value through profit or loss		
Unlisted managed investment schemes	19,634	19,261
Total financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	19,634	19,261

An overview of the risk exposures relating to financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss is included in note 11.

9 Receivables

	Consolidated As at	
	30 June 2011 \$'000	30 June 2010 \$'000
Accrued income	530	539
Sundry debtor	101	8
	631	547

10 Payables

	Consolidated As at	
	30 June 2011 \$'000	30 June 2010 \$'000
Accrued expenses	28	29
	28	29

11 Financial risk management

(a) Objectives, strategies, policies and processes

The Consolidated Entity'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, concentrations of risk and liquidity risk.

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

The Consolidated 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, ratings analysis for credit risk and maturity analysis for liquidity risk.

As part of its risk management strategy, the Consolidated Entity 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 currency 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 Consolidated Entity's direct investments and not on a look-through basis for investments held in the Consolidated Entity.

11 Financial risk management (continued)

The sensitivity of the Consolidated Entity's net assets attributable to unitholders (and profit/(loss) before finance costs attributable to unitholders) 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 Consolidated Entity'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 Consolidated Entity 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 2011, the overall market exposures were as follows:

	Consolidated	
	As at	
	30 June	30 June
	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Securities designated at fair value through profit or loss	19,634	19,261
	19,634	19,261

(i) Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value of equities will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

Price risk exposure arises from the Consolidated Entity's investment portfolio. The investments are classified on the statement of financial position as held at fair value through profit or loss. All securities 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 Consolidated Entity's overall market positions are monitored on a regular basis by the Consolidated Entity's Investment Manager. This information and the compliance with the Consolidated Entity's Product Disclosure Statement 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.

At 30 June 2011, if the equity prices had increased/(decreased) by the percentage indicated below, with all other variables held constant, the net assets attributable to unitholders (and profit/(loss) before finance costs attributable to unitholders) would have changed by the following amounts, approximately and respectively:

Consolidated	As at 30 June 2011		As at 30 June 2010	
	Increased by 15%	Decreased by 15%	Increased by 10%	Decreased by 10%
Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to unitholders (and profit/(loss) before finance costs attributable to unitholders)	2,945,185	(2,945,185)	1,926,125	(1,926,125)

The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2011 and 2010.

(ii) Foreign exchange risk

There was no significant direct foreign exchange risk in this Consolidated Entity as at 30 June 2011 (2010: Nil).

11 Financial risk management (continued)

(iii) Interest rate risk

There was no significant direct interest rate risk in this Consolidated Entity as at 30 June 2011 (2010: Nil).

(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 Consolidated Entity, other than derivatives, the Consolidated Entity'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 reporting period.

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 trade will fail if either party fails to meet its obligations.

The Consolidated Entity 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 relevant parties within the Responsible Entity on a regular basis as deemed appropriate.

In accordance with the Consolidated Entity's policy, the Investment Manager monitors the Consolidated Entity's credit position on a regular basis. This information and the compliance with the Consolidated Entity's policy 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. All contracts are with counterparties included in the Board's Approved Counterparties list.

(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' liabilities to meet the contractual obligations to be similarly affected by certain changes in the risk variables.

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

Concentrations of risk are managed by industry sector for equity instruments and by counterparty for debt instruments and selected derivatives.

Based on the concentrations of risk that are managed by industry sector and/or counterparty, the following investments can be analysed by the industry sector and/or counterparty as at 30 June 2011 and 30 June 2010:

Consolidated	%
At 30 June 2011	
Unlisted managed investment schemes	<u>100</u>
	<u>100</u>
Consolidated	%
At 30 June 2010	
Unlisted managed investment schemes	<u>100</u>
	<u>100</u>

11 Financial risk management (continued)

(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 Consolidated Entity's investment in financial instruments, which under normal market conditions are readily convertible to cash. In addition, the Consolidated Entity maintains sufficient cash and cash equivalents to meet normal operating requirements.

The Consolidated Entity may be exposed to daily cash redemptions of redeemable units and daily margin calls on derivatives. It therefore primarily holds investments that are traded in active markets and can be readily disposed of.

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

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

The Consolidated Entity may, from time to time, invest in derivative contracts traded over the counter, which are not traded in an organised market and may be illiquid. As a result, the Consolidated Entity may not be able to liquidate quickly its investments in these instruments at an amount close to their fair value to meet its liquidity requirements or to respond to specific events such as a deterioration in the creditworthiness of any particular issuer. No such investments were held at the end of the reporting period.

The Consolidated Entity's policy is to hold a significant proportion of its investments in liquid assets.

Under the terms of its Constitution, the Consolidated Entity 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 unitholder's option. However, the Board does not envisage that the contractual maturity disclosed in the table below will be representative of the actual cash outflows, as holders of these instruments typically retain them for the medium to long term.

In accordance with the Consolidated Entity's policy, the Investment Manager monitors the Consolidated Entity's liquidity position on a regular basis. This information and the compliance with the Consolidated Entity's policy 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.

The table below analyses the Consolidated Entity's non-derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the end of the reporting period to the contractual maturity date. The amounts in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Consolidated	Less than 1 month \$'000	1-3 months \$'000	3-12 months \$'000	More than 12 months \$'000
At 30 June 2011				
Distribution payable	659	-	-	-
Accrued expenses	28	-	-	-
Other liabilities	18	-	-	-
Net assets attributable to unitholders	<u>19,560</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total financial liabilities	<u>20,265</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Consolidated	Less than 1 month \$'000	1-3 months \$'000	3-12 months \$'000	More than 12 months \$'000
At 30 June 2010				
Distribution payable	559	-	-	-
Accrued expenses	29	-	-	-
Other liabilities	38	-	-	-
Net assets attributable to unitholders	<u>19,182</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total financial liabilities	<u>19,808</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

11 Financial risk management (continued)

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

The carrying amounts of all the Consolidated Entity's financial assets and financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period approximated their fair values.

The Consolidated Entity values its investments in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 2. For the majority of its investments, the Consolidated Entity relies on information provided by independent pricing services for the valuation of its investments.

Some of the inputs to these models may not be market observable and are therefore estimated based on assumptions.

As a result of events in global markets in the past reporting period and the comparative period, liquidity in some investment markets decreased significantly. As a result, the volume of trading in some of the investments held by the Consolidated Entity decreased significantly, and accordingly the valuation of those investments is subject to a greater uncertainty and requires greater judgement than would be the case in normal investment market conditions.

(g) Fair value hierarchy

The Consolidated Entity 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:

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

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 Consolidated Entity. The Consolidated 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.

11 Financial risk management (continued)

(g) Fair value hierarchy (continued)

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

Consolidated - as at 30 June 2011	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
Financial assets				
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception:				
Unlisted managed investment schemes	-	<u>19,634</u>	-	<u>19,634</u>
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>19,634</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>19,634</u>

Consolidated - as at 30 June 2010	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
Financial assets				
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception:				
Unlisted managed investment schemes	-	<u>19,261</u>	-	<u>19,261</u>
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>19,261</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>19,261</u>

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

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 unlisted managed investment schemes. As level 2 investments include positions that are not traded in active markets and/or are subject to transfer restrictions, valuations may be adjusted to reflect illiquidity and/or non-transferability, which are generally based on available market information.

12 Related party transactions

Subsidiaries

Interests in subsidiaries are set out in note 13.

Responsible Entity

The Responsible Entity of CCI Investment Management Catholic Values Trust is CCI Investment Management Limited.

Key management personnel

(a) Directors

Key management personnel includes persons who were directors of CCI Investment Management Limited at any time during the reporting period as follows:

P E Bokeyar (Appointed 8 August 2000, Resigned 21 March 2011)
W R d'Apice (Appointed 8 August 2000, Resigned 9 October 2010)
P J Dwyer (Appointed 8 August 2000, Resigned 21 March 2011)
T Killen (Appointed 5 December 2007)
J Dawson (Appointed 2 March 2010)
R Haddock (Appointed 4 July 2011)
B Lucas (Appointed 4 July 2011)
J Tongs (Appointed 4 July 2011)
P A Rush (Alternate Director for Peter E Bokeyar until 21 March 2011)

No fees were paid out of the Scheme property to the key management personnel of the Scheme during the reporting period.

(b) Other key management personnel

There were no other persons with responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Consolidated Entity, directly or indirectly during the reporting period.

Key management personnel unitholdings

At 30 June 2011 no key management personnel held units in the Consolidated Entity (2010: Nil).

Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel are paid by CCI Investment Management Limited. Payments made from the Consolidated Entity to CCI Investment Management Limited do not include any amounts directly attributable to the compensation of key management personnel.

Key management personnel loan disclosures

The Consolidated Entity 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 reporting period.

12 Related party transactions (continued)

Responsible Entity's/Manager's fees and other transactions

Under the terms of the Scheme's Constitution, the Responsible Entity is entitled to receive management fees, calculated by reference to the average daily net assets (excluding net assets attributable to unitholders) of the Scheme as follows:

	Consolidated	
	For the reporting period ended 30 June 2011 \$	30 June 2010 \$
Management fees for the reporting period paid by the Consolidated Entity to the Responsible Entity	<u>50,637</u>	108,504
Reimbursement of management fees	<u>11,203</u>	33,516
Aggregate amounts payable to the Responsible Entity at the end of the reporting period	<u>22,243</u>	33,255

Where the Consolidated Entity invests into other schemes managed by the Responsible Entity, the Responsible Entity's fee is calculated after rebating fees charged in the underlying schemes. All the outstanding balances are at arm's length and are on commercial terms and conditions.

Related party schemes' unitholdings

Parties related to the Consolidated Entity (including CCI Investment Management Limited, its related parties and other schemes managed by CCI Investment Management Limited), hold no units in the Consolidated Entity.

Investments

The Consolidated Entity held investments in the following schemes which are also managed by CCI Investment Management Limited or its related parties:

	Fair value of investment		Interest held		Distributions received/receivable	
	2011 \$	2010 \$	2011 %		2010 %	2011 \$
CCIIM Flexi Australian Equity Fund	<u>8,788,174</u>	8,038,209	48.88	46.72	<u>231,094</u>	213,173
	<u>8,788,174</u>	8,038,209			<u>231,094</u>	213,173

12 Related party transactions (continued)

Other transactions within the Consolidated Entity

From time to time directors of CCI Investment Management Catholic Values Trust, or their director related entities, may invest in or withdraw from the Consolidated Entity. These investments or withdrawals are on the same terms and conditions as those entered into by other Consolidated Entity investors and are trivial in nature.

Apart from those details disclosed in this note, no key management personnel have entered into a material contract with the Consolidated Entity during the reporting period and there were no material contracts involving key management personnel's interests existing at reporting period end.

13 Investments in subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of the following subsidiaries in accordance with the accounting policy described in note 2(b).

Name of entity	Country of domicile	Fair value		Equity holding **	
		2011 \$	2010 \$	2011 %	2010 %
CCIIM Flexi Diversified Fixed Interest Fund	Australia	6,352,424	7,166,101	100.00	100.00
CCIIM Flexi Global Equity Fund	Australia	4,410,738	3,971,489	100.00	100.00

** The proportion of ownership interest is equal to the proportion of voting power held.

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

	Consolidated For the reporting period ended	
	30 June 2011 \$'000	30 June 2010 \$'000
(a) Reconciliation of profit/(loss) to net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities		
Profit/(loss) for the reporting period attributable to unitholders	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to unitholders	373	2,905
Proceeds from sale of financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss (including net realised gains/(losses))	2,578	5,316
Purchase of financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss	(2,061)	(5,287)
Net change in accrued income and prepaid expenses	(84)	(190)
Net change in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(1)	(43)
Net (gains)/losses on financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss	(371)	(2,496)
Reinvested income	(518)	(573)
Distribution to unitholders	903	893
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	819	525
(b) Non-cash financing activities		
During the reporting period, the following distribution payments were satisfied by the issue of units under the distribution reinvestment plan	549	580
During the reporting period, the following distributions received by the Consolidated Entity were reinvested	518	573

15 Events occurring after the reporting period

No significant events have occurred since the end of the reporting period which would impact on the financial position of the Consolidated Entity disclosed in the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2011 or on the results and cash flows of the Consolidated Entity for the reporting period ended on that date.

16 Parent entity financial information

(a) Summary financial information

The individual financial statements for the parent entity show the following amounts:

	Parent As at	
	30 June 2011 \$'000	30 June 2010 \$'000
Statement of financial position		
Receivables	668	565
Current assets	668	565
Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	19,551	19,176
Total assets	20,219	19,741
Distributions payable	659	559
Current liabilities	659	559
Total liabilities (excluding net assets attributable to unitholders)	659	559
Net assets attributable to unitholders - liability	19,560	19,182
Profit/(loss) before finance costs attributable to unitholders	1,297	2,304
Finance costs attributable to unitholders		
Distributions to unitholders	903	764
(Increase)/decrease in net assets attributable to unitholders	394	1,540
Profit/(loss) for the reporting period attributable to unitholders	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the reporting period attributable to unitholders	-	-

(b) Guarantees, contingent assets and liabilities, and commitments of the Parent Entity

The Parent Entity did not have any guarantees, contingent assets and liabilities, or commitments as at 30 June 2011 and 30 June 2010.

17 Contingent assets and liabilities and commitments

There are no outstanding contingent assets and liabilities or commitments as at 30 June 2011 and 30 June 2010.

Directors' declaration

In the opinion of the directors of the Responsible Entity:

- (a) the financial statements and notes set out on pages 5 to 28 are in accordance with the Scheme's Constitution, including:
 - (i) complying with Australian Accounting Standards, and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and
 - (ii) present fairly the Consolidated Entity's and the Scheme's financial position as at 30 June 2011 and of its performance, as represented by the results of their operations and cash flows, for the reporting period ended on that date; and
- (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.

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.

T Killen
Director