DIVERSA GROUP LIFE POOL

ARSN 149 439 841

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND REVIEWER'S REPORTS FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

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Directors' report

For the Half-year ended 31 December 2024

The directors of Diversa Insurance Limited (ABN 77 107 165 962), the Responsible Entity of Diversa Group Life Pool (the "Scheme") submit their report for the Scheme for the half-year ended 31 December 2024.

Directors

The names of the directors of the Responsible Entity in office during the half-year and until the date of this report are:

Mr Peter Werner Mueller Mr Andrew Peter de Vries (until 31/7/24) Mr Andrew Derek Stanning Scott Alan Hodgson (from 1/8/24)

The directors were in office from the beginning of the financial year until the date of this report, unless otherwise stated.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Scheme during the year was to pool member's premiums to gain access to life, total and permanent disablement and trauma insurance at a competitive cost.

Scheme information

Diversa Group Life Pool is an Australian registered scheme and was constituted on 25 February 2011. Diversa Insurance Limited, the Responsible Entity of the Scheme, is incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The registered office and principal place of business of the Responsible Entity is located at 16 Harwood Avenue Chatswood NSW 2067.

Review of results and operations

Results and distributions

Net profit attributable to members for the half-year ended 31 December 2024 was nil.

Fees paid to and interests held by the responsible entities and associates

The following fees were paid to the Responsible Entity and its associates out of Scheme property during the financial year. Management fees for the financial year paid to the Responsible Entity amounted to \$100,678.

Expenses incurred by the Responsible Entity on behalf of the Scheme amounted to \$8,380.

The Responsible Entity has chosen not to be reimbursed for these expenses by the Scheme.

The interests in the Scheme held by the Responsible Entity and its associates at the end of the half-year are disclosed in Note 8 to the financial statements.

Scheme assets

At 31 December 2024 the Scheme held assets to a total \$142. The basis for valuation of the assets is disclosed in Note 2 to the financial statements.

Significant changes in the statement of affairs

None to report. Other than that detailed above, there were no significant changes to the state of affairs of the Scheme during the half-year.

Significant events after the balance date

There has been no matter or circumstance that has arisen since the end of the half-year that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the Scheme's operations in future financial years, the results of those operations or the Scheme's state of affairs in future financial years.

Likely developments and expected results

The Scheme will be maintained in accordance with the Scheme Constitution and continue to be maintained to attract new members.

Environment regulation and performance

The operations of the Scheme are not subject to any particular or significant environmental regulation under a law of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory. There have been no known significant breaches of any other environmental requirements applicable to the Scheme.

Reviewer's independence declaration

An independence declaration has been provided to the directors by the reviewer of Diversa Group Life Pool, Hunt & Company Accountants, Tax Advisors & Auditors, and is attached to the directors' report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors

Peter Mueller Director

Dated this 17^h day of March 2025



Reviewer's Independence Declaration to the Directors of Diversa Insurance Limited, as Responsible Entity for Diversa Group Life Pool

In relation to our review of the financial report of Diversa Group Life Pool for the half-year ended 31 December 2024, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of the reviewer independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* or any applicable code of professional conduct.

Hunt & Company Accountants, Tax Advisors & Auditors

Phillip S. Hunt Director

Company Auditor No. 309298

Dated this 30 March 2025

Statement of Financial Position As at 31 December 2024

	Note	2024	2023 \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash at bank	3	57,279	22,990
Premiums receivable		0	0
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	_	57,279	22,990
TOTAL ASSETS	_	57,279	22,990
LIABILITIES CURRENT LIABILITIES Administration fees payable Insurance premiums payable Sundry Creditor Pre-Payment		4,073 14,810 142 38,254	4,169 18,679 142
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	_	57,279	22,990
TOTAL LIABILITIES	_	57,279	22,990
NET ASSETS	_		

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the Half-Year Ended 31 December 2024

	\$	\$
	421,546	340,306
4	0	-
	0	0
	0	0
	421,546	340,306
	0	0
	0	0
	320,868	271,653
	100,678	68,653
	0	0
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	421,546	340,306
	0	0
_	0	0
	4	4 0 0 0 0 421,546 0 0 320,868 100,678 0 0 421,546 0 0

Statement of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Members For the Half-Year Ended 31 December 2024

	Application for membership	Net assets attributed to members
Balance at 01 July 2024	-	-
Issue of memberships	9	-
Issue of lives insured	-	-
Redemption of membership	2	-
	7	-
Decrease in net assets attributed to members from transactions to membership	-	-
Decrease in net assets attributed to lives insured from transactions to membership	-	-
Change in net assets attributed to members		
Balance at 31 December 2024	-	

Statement of Cash Flows For the Half-Year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 \$	2023 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING		Ψ	Φ
ACTIVITIES		477 700	0.40.000
Premiums received		477,723	340,306
Premiums paid		(306,058)	(252,974)
Claim proceeds received		0	0
Claim payments made		(0)	(0)
Bank interest		0	-
Bank fees		0	0
Administration fees paid		(96,605)	(64,484)
Adviser Fee		(0)	(0)
Premiums to DGSCP		(2,255)	(0)
Refund o/paid premium		(15,668)	(0)
NET CASH (USED IN)/ FROM OPERATING			
ACTIVITIES	6	57,137	22,848
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH HELD Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the		57,137	22,848
period		142	142
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD		57,279	22,990
		01,210	

Notes to The Financial Statements For the Half-Year Ended 31 December 2024

1. Corporate information

The registered office of the Responsible Entity is located at 16 Harwood Avenue Chatswood NSW 2067.

The objective of the Scheme is to pool members' premiums in order to gain access to Life, Total and Permanent Disablement and Trauma Insurance features and benefits that may not be otherwise available to members directly and to provide these benefits at a competitive cost.

The financial statements of Diversa Group Life Pool for the half-year ended 31 December 2024 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors on 17 March 2025.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial report is a general purpose financial report, which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*, Australian Accounting Standards and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board. The financial report has also been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial assets and financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss, that have been measured at fair value.

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 expected to be recovered or settled within twelve months, except for financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and net assets attributable to members. The amount expected to be recovered or settled within twelve months in relation to these balances cannot be reliably determined.

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest \$ except where otherwise indicated.

Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards as issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

New Accounting Standards and Interpretations

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective have not been adopted by the Scheme for the reporting period ended 31 December 2024. The impact of these standards and interpretations has been assessed and to the extent applicable to the Scheme as discussed below. Standards and Interpretations that are not expected to have a material impact on the Scheme have not been included.

2.2 Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of the Scheme's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts recognised in the financial statements. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future.

Notes to The Financial Statements For the Half-Year Ended 31 December 2024

Fair value of financial instruments

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of mathematical models. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values.

The judgments include considerations of liquidity and model inputs such as credit risk (both own and counterparty's), correlation and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

Functional Currency

The primary objective of the Scheme is to generate returns in Australian dollars, its funding currency. The liquidity of the Scheme is managed on a day-to-day basis in Australian dollars to meet the operations of the Scheme. The Scheme's performance is evaluated in Australian dollars. Therefore, management considers the Australian dollar as the currency that most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events, and conditions.

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

(A) Financial Instruments

(i) Classification

The Scheme classifies its financial assets and financial liabilities into the categories below in accordance with AASB 139.

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

The category of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through the profit or loss is sub-divided, where applicable, into:

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. The Scheme includes in this category short term receivables.

Other financial liabilities

This category includes all financial liabilities, other than those classified as at fair value through profit or loss. The Scheme includes in this category short term payables.

(ii) Recognition

The Scheme recognises a financial asset or a financial liability when, and only when, it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace are recognised on the trade date, i.e. the date that the Scheme commits to purchase or sell the asset.

(iii) Derecognition

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

Notes to The Financial Statements

For the Half-Year Ended 31 December 2024

- i. the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- ii. the Scheme has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass through' arrangement; and
- iii. either (a) the Scheme has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Scheme has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

The Scheme derecognises a financial liability when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires.

(iv) Initial measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recorded in the statement of financial position at fair value. All transaction costs for such instruments are recognised directly in profit or loss.

Loans and receivables and financial liabilities (other than those classified as at fair value through profit or loss) are measured initially at their fair value plus any directly attributable incremental costs of acquisition or issue.

(v) Subsequent measurement

After initial measurement, the Scheme measures financial instruments which are classified as at fair value through profit or loss at fair value (see Note 2.3(B) below). Subsequent changes in the fair value of those financial instruments are recorded in 'change in fair value of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss'. Interest earned is recorded in 'interest revenue' according to the terms of the contract. Dividend revenue is recorded in 'dividend revenue'.

Loans and receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any allowance for impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

Financial liabilities, other than those classified as at fair value through profit or loss, are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the amortisation process.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Scheme estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instruments but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

(B) Determination of Fair Value

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

The fair value for financial instruments traded in active markets at the reporting date is based on their quoted price or binding dealer price quotations (bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions), without any deduction for transaction costs.

Notes to The Financial Statements For the Half-Year Ended 31 December 2024

For all other financial instruments not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined by using appropriate valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include: using recent arm's length market transactions; reference to the current market value of another instrument that is substantially the same; discounted cash flow analysis and option pricing models making as much use of available and supportable market data as possible.

(C) Impairment of Financial Assets

The Scheme assesses at each reporting date whether a financial asset or group of financial assets classified as loans and receivables is impaired. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtor or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults. If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the assets carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not yet been incurred) discounted using the asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced using an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss as 'impairment expense'.

Impaired debts together with the associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realised or has been transferred to the Scheme. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is increased or reduced. If a previous write-off is later recovered, the recovery is credited to the 'impairment expense'.

Interest revenue on an impaired financial asset is recognised using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

D) Offsetting Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. This is generally not the case with master netting agreements unless one party to the agreement defaults and the related assets and liabilities are presented gross in the statement of financial position.

(E) Functional and Presentation Currency

The Scheme's functional and presentation currency is the Australian dollar, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates. The Scheme's performance is evaluated, and its liquidity is managed in Australian dollars. Therefore, the Australian dollar is considered as the currency that most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events, and conditions.

(F) Foreign Currency Translations

Transactions during the period, including purchases and sales of securities, income, and expenses, are translated at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at each period end.

Notes to The Financial Statements

For the Half-Year Ended 31 December 2024

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at

fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Foreign currency transaction gains and losses on financial instruments classified as at fair value through profit or loss are included in the statement of comprehensive income as part of the 'changes in net fair value of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss'. Exchange differences on other financial instruments are included in the statement of comprehensive income as 'net foreign exchange gains (losses)'.

(G) Change in Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities

This item includes changes in the fair value of financial assets and liabilities held for trading or designated upon initial recognition as 'held at fair value through profit or loss' and excludes interest and dividend income and expenses. Amounts are calculated as the difference between the fair value at sale or at year end, and the fair value at the previous valuation point. This includes both realised and unrealised gains and losses.

(H) Fees, Commissions and Other Expenses

Except where included in the effective interest calculation (for financial instruments carried at amortised cost), fees and commissions are recognised on an accrual basis. Legal and audit fees are disclosed in the Directors Report as expenses incurred by the Responsible Entity on behalf of the Scheme, which amounted to \$8,380 and are recorded on an accrual basis.

(I) Income Taxes

Under current Australian legislation, the Scheme is not subject to income tax provided the members are presently entitled to the income of the Scheme and the Scheme fully distributes its net taxable income.

(J) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash on hand and cash deposits in banks which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

(K) Capital Management

The Responsible Entity manages the net surplus attributable to members as capital, notwithstanding net assets attributable to members is classified as a liability.

(L) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:

- i. when the GST incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- ii. receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as part of operating cash flows.

Notes to The Financial Statements For the Half-Year Ended 31 December 2024

		2024 \$	2023 \$
3.	Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash	at bank		
04011	a. zam.	57,279	22,990
4.	Interest revenue		
Cash	and cash equivalents	0	0
5.	Auditor's remuneration		
during	uditor remuneration was paid out of Scheme proper g the half-year. Auditor's fees were paid by the onsible Entity on behalf of the Scheme.		
	unts received or due and receivable by Hunt & pany for:		
Audit	and review of the financial report of the Scheme	4,539	7,564
6.	Statement of cash flows reconciliation		
	conciliation of change in net assets attributable	to members to net c	ash flows from
oporat	and dollylics	2024	2023
Chan	ge in net assets attributable to members	-	-
	hanges in operating assets and liabilities:		
	ease/(increase) in premiums receivable ease/(increase) in Pre-payment	0 38,254	0
	ase/(increase) in Fre-payment ase/(decrease) in administration fees payable	4,073	4,169
	ase/(decrease) in trade creditor	4,073	4,109
	rease) in adviser fees payable	-	-
	rease) in premiums payable	14,810	18,679
	ash provided by operating activities	57,137	22,848
	i a a man a y a p a a man g would moo	01,101	22,070

7. Financial risk management objectives and policies

Introduction

The Scheme's objective in managing risk is the creation and protection of members. Risk is inherent in the Scheme's activities, but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement

Notes to The Financial Statements

For the Half-Year Ended 31 December 2024

and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. The process of risk management is critical to the Scheme's continuing profitability.

Risk management structure

The Scheme's Responsible Entity is responsible for identifying and controlling risks. The board of directors supervises the Responsible Entity and are ultimately responsible for the overall risk management approach within the Scheme.

Risk measurement and reporting system

Monitoring and controlling risks is primarily set up to be performed based on limits established by the Responsible Entity. These limits reflect the business strategy and market environment of the Scheme as well as the level of the risk that Scheme is willing to accept. In addition, the Scheme monitors and measures the overall risk bearing capacity in relation to the aggregate risk exposure across all risk type and activities.

Excessive risk concentration

Concentration indicates the relative sensitivity of the Scheme's performance to developments affecting a particular industry or geographical location. Concentrations of risk arise when a number of financial instruments or contracts are entered into with the same counterparty, or where a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographic region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions.

In order to avoid excessive concentration of risk, the Scheme's policies and procedures include specific guidelines to focus on credit quality.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as interest rates.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments.

The majority of interest rate exposure arises on cash accounts in the Australian market.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Scheme's profit/(loss) for the year to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant.

The sensitivity of the profit/(loss) for the year is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on the net interest income for one year, based on the floating rate financial assets held at the balance date.

There is no sensitivity effect on 'other comprehensive income' as the Scheme has no assets classified as 'available for sale' or designated hedging instruments.

In practice, the actual results may differ from the below sensitivity analysis and the difference could be significant.

The basis points sensitivity is based on the volatility of change in Australian interest rates of 10% over the coming year.

Notes to The Financial Statements

For the Half-Year Ended 31 December 2024

		Sensitivity of
Changes in basis	Sensitivity of interest	changes in fair value
points	income	of investments
Increase / (decrease)	Increase / (decrease)	Increase / (decrease)
	\$	\$

31 December 2024

N/A

Sancitivity of

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Scheme will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. Liquidity risk arises because of the possibility that the Scheme could be required to pay its liabilities earlier than expected.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Scheme's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted cash flows.

The Scheme manages the liquidity risk associated with cash outflows by holding cash. The total amount meeting this classification as at 31 December 2024 is \$57,279.

	Less than 1 month \$	1 to 3 months \$	3 to 6 months \$	6 to 12 months \$	1 to 5 years \$	Total \$
Financial liabilities Pre-Payment Administration fees					38,254	38,254
payable	-	-	-	-	4,073	4,073
Trade creditor	-	-	a-	-	142	142
Premiums payable	_	-	-	_	14,810	14,810
Total financial liabilities	_	_	_	-	57.279	57.279

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the Scheme by failing to discharge an obligation.

The Scheme is exposed to the risk of credit-related losses that can occur as a result of a counterparty or issuer being unable or unwilling to honour its contractual obligations. These credit exposures exist within financing relationships.

The table below analyses the Scheme's maximum exposure to credit risk. The maximum exposure is shown gross, before the effect of mitigation through the use of master netting and collateral agreements at reporting date.

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Cash and cash equivalents	57,279	22,990
Premiums receivable	-	-
Total credit risk exposure	57,279	22,990

Notes to The Financial Statements

For the Half-Year Ended 31 December 2024

Credit quality of financial assets

The Scheme invests only in financial assets with at least investment grade credit rating as rated by S&P, Moody's or Fitch.

Risk concentrations of the maximum exposure to credit risk

Concentration of risk is managed by counterparty credit quality.

The Scheme has one significant counterparty, which has an AA rating. A significant counterparty is defined as any counterparty that holds portfolio positions and cash that in aggregate, are greater than 10% of the total exposure to credit risk.

The table below analyses the Scheme's concentration of credit risk by geographical distribution (based on counterparties' country of domicile):

% of debt instruments 2024

Australia

100%

The table below analyses the Scheme's concentration of credit risk by industry distribution:

% of debt instruments 2024

Finance and insurance

100%

None of the Scheme's financial assets were considered to be past due or impaired in 2024.

Notes to The Financial Statements For the Half-Year Ended 31 December 2024

8. Related party disclosures

(a) Responsible Entity

The Responsible Entity of Diversa Group Life Pool is Diversa Insurance Limited

(b) Details of Key Management Personnel

(i) Directors

The directors of Diversa Insurance Limited are considered to be key management personnel of the Scheme. The Directors of the Responsible Entity in office during the year and up to the date of the report are:

Mr Peter Werner Mueller Mr Andrew Peter de Vries (until 31/7/24) Mr Andrew Derek Stanning Scott Alan Hodgson (from 1/8/24)

(ii) Compensation of Key Management Personnel

No amount is paid by the Scheme directly to the directors of the Responsible Entity. Consequently, no compensation as defined in AASB 124 "Related Party Disclosures" is paid by the Scheme to the directors as key management personnel.

Compensation is paid to the Responsible Entity in the form of fees and is disclosed in note 8(c).

(c) Fees

Diversa Insurance Limited provides management services to Diversa Group Life Pool and outsources custodial functions to Trust Company (Australia) Limited. All costs associated with the provision of custodial services are paid for by the Responsible Entity and are conducted on normal commercial terms and conditions.

Transactions between Diversa Group Life Pool and Diversa Insurance Limited result from normal dealings with that company as the Scheme's Responsible Entity. Diversa Insurance Limited is an Australian Financial Services Licence holder.

Diversa Insurance Limited receives all management fees that have been paid by the Scheme during the year. Total fees paid to the Responsible Entity during the half-year for management of the Scheme were \$100,678. At balance date there is an amount outstanding of \$Nil.

During the period the Responsible Entity incurred certain expenses on behalf of the Scheme of \$8,380.

(d) Related Party transactions

Related Parties

Transactions between the Scheme and the Responsible Entity during the year are outlined in note 8(c) above.

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

All related party transactions are made in arm's length transactions on normal commercial terms and conditions. Outstanding balances at year end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables.

Directors' declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Diversa Insurance Limited, I state that:

In the opinion of the directors:

- (a) The financial statements and notes of the Scheme are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - i. Giving a true and fair view of the Scheme's financial position as at 31 December 2024 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
 - ii. Complying with Accounting Standards and Corporations Regulations 2001.
- (b) The financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in note 2.1; and
- (c) There are reasonable grounds to believe that the Scheme will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

On behalf of the board

Peter Werner Mueller Director

Dated this 17th day of March 2025



Independent reviewer's report to the members of Diversa Group Life Pool

Report on the financial report

We have reviewed the accompanying financial report of Diversa Group Life Pool (the Scheme), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in net assets attributable to members and statement of cash flows for the half-year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration.

Opinion

In our opinion:

- a. the financial report of Diversa Group Life Pool is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - i. giving a true and fair view of the scheme's financial position as at 31 December 2024 and of its performance for the half-year ended on that date; and
 - ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations* 2001; and
- b. the financial report also complies with *International Financial Reporting Standards* as disclosed in Note 2.1.

Information Other than the Financial Report and Reviewer's Report Thereon

Those charged with governance are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Scheme's annual report for the half-year ended 31 December 2024 but does not include the financial report and our reviewer's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our review of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the review or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Directors' responsibility for the financial report

The directors of the Responsible Entity are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal controls as the directors determine are necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In note 2.1, the directors also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, that the financial statements comply with *International Financial Reporting Standards*.

Independent reviewer's report to the members of Diversa Group Life Pool (continued)

Reviewer's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our review. We conducted our review in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to review engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

A review involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the reviewer's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the reviewer considers internal controls relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in order to design review procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal controls. A review also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

We believe that the review evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our review opinion.

Independence

In conducting our review, we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

We have given to the directors of the Responsible Entity a written Reviewer's Independence Declaration, a copy of which is attached to the directors' report.

Phillip Hunt Director

Hunt & Company Accountants, Tax Advisors & Auditors

Company Auditor No. 309298

Sydney

Dated this / th day of March 2025