

Perpetual Investment Funds

PERPETUAL DIVERSIFIED REAL RETURN

31 August 2024

FUND FACTS

Investment objective: Aims to target a pre-tax return of 5% per annum above inflation (before fees and taxes) over rolling five-year periods, while minimising downside risk over rolling two-year periods.

Management Fee: 1.10% pa**

Suggested minimum investment period: Five years or longer

*Refer to PDS for Management Costs.

^Management Fee for Super and Pension is 0.85%.

TOTAL RETURNS % (AFTER FEES) AS AT 31 AUGUST 2024

PERFORMANCE	APIR	1 MTH	3 MTHS	6 MTHS	1 YR	3 YRS PA	5 YRS PA	7 YRS PA	10 YRS PA
Perp. WealthFocus Allocated Pension	PER0741AU	-0.02	1.79	2.63	4.31	2.43	3.66	3.83	-
Perp. WealthFocus Investment Advantage	PER0739AU	-0.02	1.71	2.56	4.14	2.24	3.46	3.60	-
Perp. WealthFocus Super	PER0742AU	-0.02	1.63	2.42	3.91	2.18	3.28	3.43	-

FUND OBJECTIVE OUTCOME AS AT 31 AUGUST 2024

Objective: Gross returns of CPI plus 5% over rolling 5 year periods

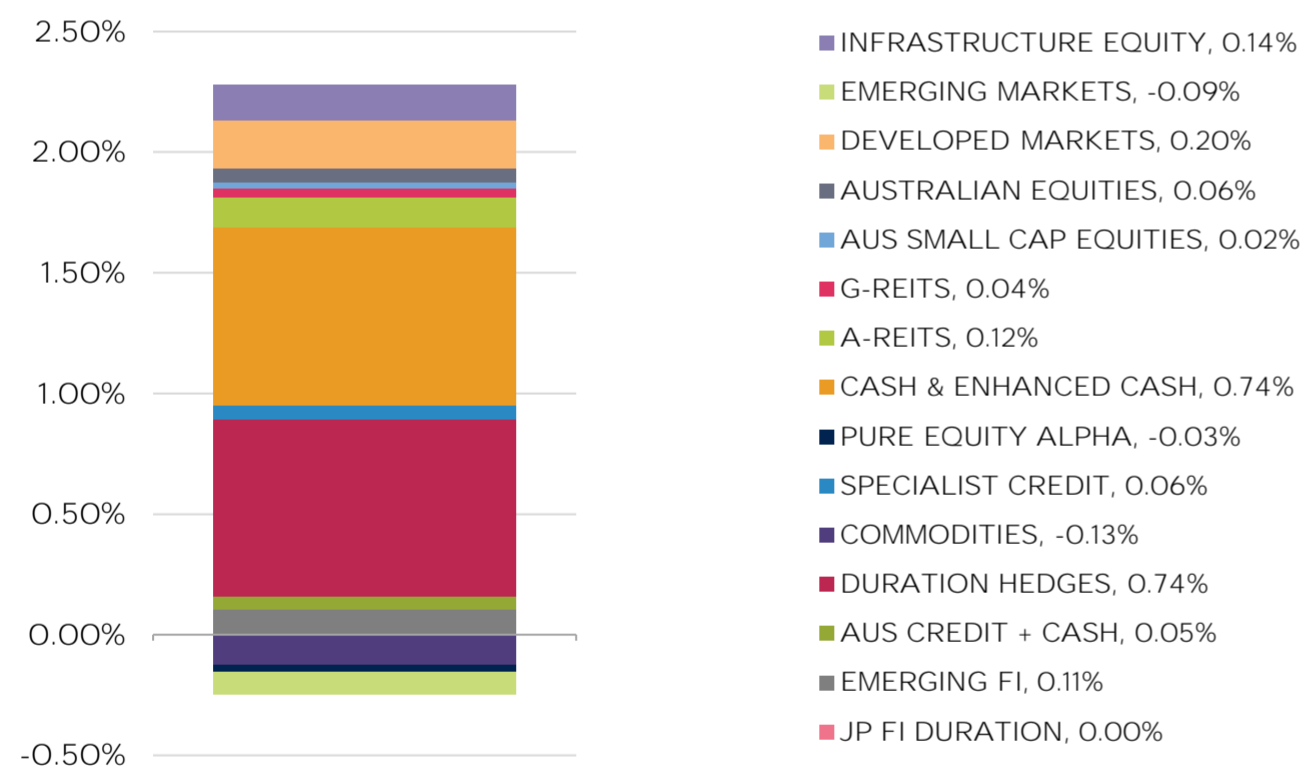
	5 YRS PA	INCEPT PA
Perpetual Diversified Real Return Fund (Gross)	4.8	6.4
CPI plus 5%	9.17	7.88

Past performance is not indicative of future performance.

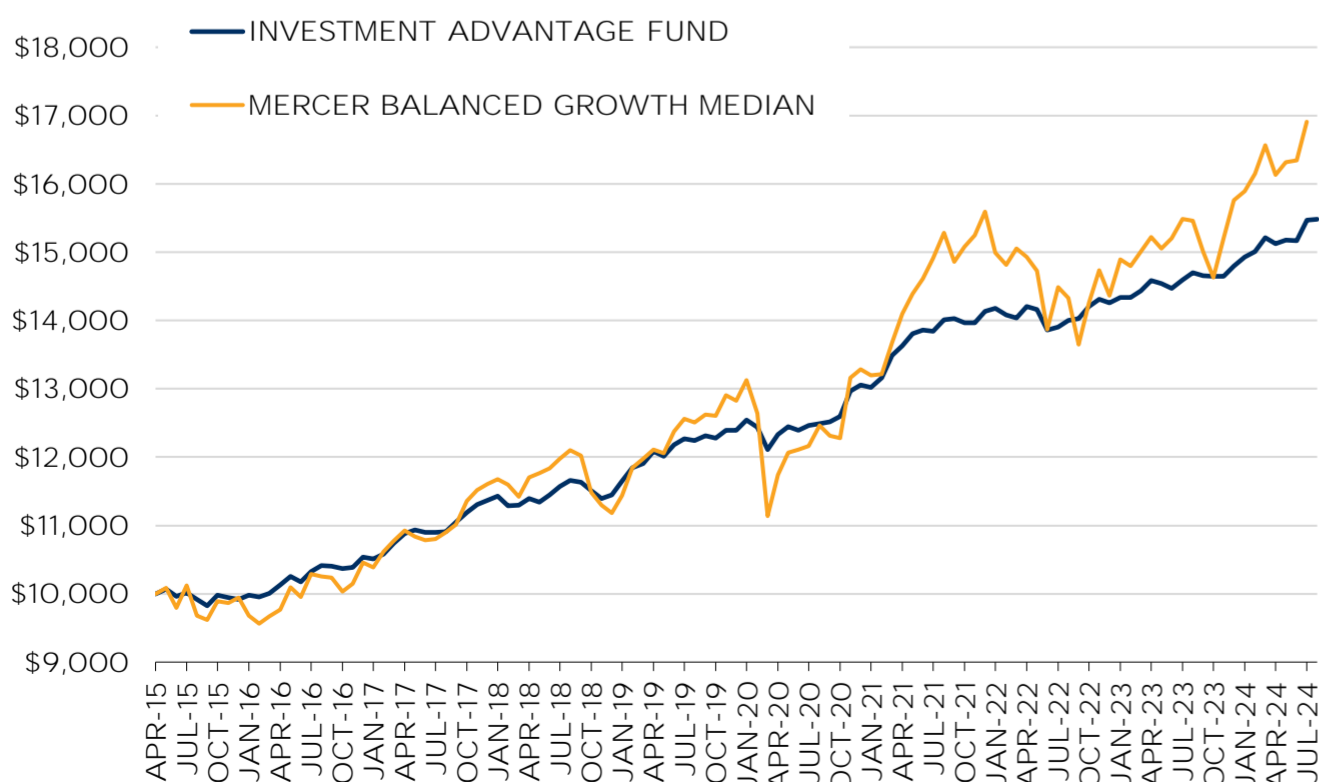
** Information on Management Costs (including estimated indirect costs) is set out in the Fund's PDS

* Volatility and Mercer Balanced Growth Median data is lagged by 1 month

CONTRIBUTION TO 3MTH PERFORMANCE (GROSS)



GROWTH OF \$10,000 SINCE INCEPTION



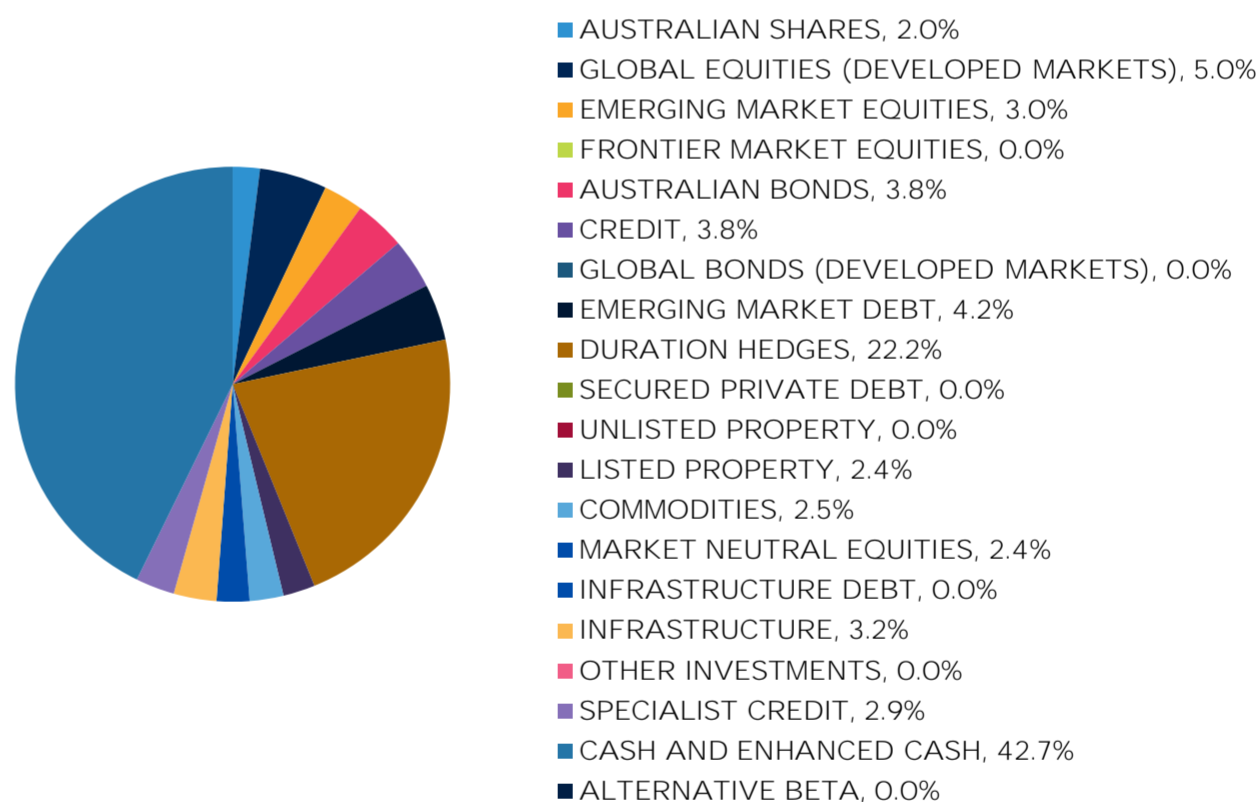
FUND BENEFITS

True alignment to investors real return objectives; Diversification of risk; Active management of the Asset Allocation; Access to an increased amount of investment opportunities

FUND RISKS

All investments carry risk and different strategies may carry different levels of risk. The relevant product disclosure statement or offer document for a fund should be considered before deciding whether to acquire or hold units in that fund. Your financial adviser can assist you in determining whether a fund is suited to your financial needs.

PORTFOLIO SECTORS



CHANGES IN ASSET ALLOCATION (%)

	3 MTHS	6 MTHS	1 YR
Australian Shares	-3.7	-3.8	-3.5
Global Equities (Developed Markets)	-3.8	-6.1	3.2
Emerging Market Equities	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1
Frontier Market Equities	0.0	0.0	0.0
Australian Bonds	-0.2	0.1	-2.6
Credit	0.3	0.5	0.9
Global Bonds (Developed Markets)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Emerging Market Debt	0.3	0.3	0.6
Duration Hedges	-16.7	-15.0	20.5
Secured Private Debt	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unlisted Property	0.0	0.0	0.0
Listed Property	0.0	0.0	0.1
Commodities	-0.1	-0.4	-4.9
Market Neutral Equities	0.1	0.3	0.5
Infrastructure Debt	0.0	0.0	0.0
Infrastructure	0.9	3.2	3.2
Other Investments	0.0	0.0	0.0
Specialist Credit	0.2	0.4	0.7
Cash and Enhanced Cash	23.1	20.7	-18.6
Alternative Beta	0.0	0.0	0.0

FUND PERFORMANCE

The Diversified Real Return Fund returned 0.1% (net) in August. Over the past year, the Fund has returned 5.3% (net) and over the past 5 years the Fund has returned 4.8% (net) per annum compared with the objective of 9.2% (CPI plus 5%*) over rolling 5 years. Since inception (in 2010) the Fund has returned 6.4% (net) per annum compared with the objective of 7.9% (CPI plus 5%*).

The Fund's government bond exposure was the most substantial contributor to returns during August. The portfolio held 0.75 of a year of 2-year US government bonds at the start of August which performed well as yields declined amid strengthening expectations that an aggressive easing cycle by the US Federal Reserve was set to begin in September given growing concerns about the state of the US economy. Given the US economy is still expected to avoid recession, we lessened our exposure as bond prices continued to rise.

Meanwhile, global stock selection alpha also added to performance as investors reduced their exposure to highly priced growth stocks - particularly tech shares, which culminated in our global value, deep value and UK income strategies delivery strong returns to investors. The Fund retains an elevated exposure to cash which continues to deliver an attractive running yield which also supported returns.

In contrast, domestic equity stock selection weighed on performance as the local technology sector outperformed in Australia. Elsewhere, the Fund's elevated USD exposure detracted as the greenback weakened against peers in response to rising rate cut expectations.

MARKET COMMENTARY

Risk assets sold off in August as a weak US non-farm payrolls report had investors questioning the growth outlook in the world's largest economy. Meanwhile, a second hike in Japanese official interest rates sparked an abrupt reversal of the global carry trade which has supported markets for a prolonged period. The ensuing rally in the Yen saw the Japanese sharemarket record its largest individual day loss since the 1987 stock market crash which weighed on all regional sharemarkets. However, most bourses recovered in the second half of the month as the US Fed raised optimism that official rates were set to be lowered in September.

- Developed market equities rose for a fourth straight month (+1.9%), led by the S&P 500 (+2.4%), as US Fed Chair Powell provided some dovish commentary about future US rate cuts at the Jackson Hole conference. This, combined with a strong July consumer spending report, helped revive investor optimism after a poor start to the month
- European equities (+1.8%) climbed for a second straight month led by Germany (+2.15%). In response to a favourable July CPI report which the market viewed as supported rate cut expectations in September. UK equities (+0.9%) also performed solidly (+0.9%) as the Bank of England delivered its first rate cut in 4 years, which was partially offset by incoming UK Prime minister Keir Starmer forewarning of a painful first budget with spending cuts and tax increases.
- The ASX 300 (+0.4%) rallied for a fourth consecutive month but underperformed its developed market peers as a better-than-expected domestic reporting season was outweighed by some sombre guidance from domestically focused companies.
- Emerging market equities also report a modest rise for the month (0.4%) as the tailwind of a weaker US Dollar was mostly offset by another weak set of Chinese economic data in which the property market is struggling to find a bottom.
- Conversely, Japanese equities (-2.9%) recorded its largest monthly decline in 2024 after an initial rally in the Yen following a surprise rate hike by the Bank of Japan, sparked heightened volatility. Some soothing words from the Bank of Japan Governor about the future policy path saw the Yen subsequently depreciate but the market could only partially recover its early losses.
- Increased demand from safe haven investments, combined with clear Fed guidance of upcoming rate cuts, sparked a fourth straight month of positive returns in regional bond markets. The price gains extended as the month progressed and was not perturbed by an eventual recovery in global risk sentiment which saw the US 2Yr bond close the month at a nine-month low of 3.91%. This provided a strong backdrop for Australian bonds to rally in unison with their US peers with the 10Yr Australian yield closing below 4% for the first time since Mar-24.

Volatility spiked in August with financial markets selling off sharply early before recovering over the remainder of the month. The US unemployment rate unexpectedly rose to 4.3% – its highest reading in nearly three years – and the pace of job gains decelerated. The softer than anticipated data triggered the Sahm rule and associated recession fears saw equities selloff and credit spreads widen globally. While the Sahm rule been a historically accurate indicator of recession, the increase in US unemployment this cycle has primarily been driven by rising supply of workers, not falling demand for labour, which has had investors increasingly question the validity of traditional recession indicators (such as yield curve inversion) given the continued expansion in 2023 and 24.

The turnaround in US sentiment was also swift, supported by strong consumer spending data and corporate earnings results, alongside dovish comments from the Fed. Meanwhile, there are more questions being asked about the Australian economy given continued sluggish growth and waning consumer sentiment. The challenges here have been camouflaged by strong population growth and another year of significant public sector spending growth at a time when the RBA is trying to slow economy-wide spending. The Australian economy has struggled in the wake of higher inflation and increased interest rates which have sparked 6 consecutive quarters of declining growth in GDP per capita with the June quarter National Accounts showing that household consumption fell -0.2%.

It remains hard to see a significant global growth acceleration in the remainder of the year, as the regional fiscal impulse is generally negative, monetary policy remains restrictive, credit growth is anaemic and employment growth is slowing. While trend growth is supportive for equities, a soft-landing has already been priced into market expectations which - as evidenced by the sharp selloff in August - increases the vulnerability to downside surprises from earnings, geopolitical shocks and any re-pricing in global fixed interest markets of central bank expectation.

Uncertainty surrounding economic growth and inflation alongside high starting valuations provide a challenging backdrop for markets to negotiate. As always, our focus remains on identifying investments that can generate returns of CPI plus 5% per annum over a five-year horizon while maintaining an asset allocation that ensures that no individual position or cluster of positions will risk the medium-term investment objective.

CURRENT POSITIONING

Equity market performance has been very strong thus far in 2024 with elevated valuations underpinned by expectations of a soft landing for the global economy and supportive central bank action on policy rates. We have undertaken a review of “return seeking” opportunities which have a high probability of achieving CPI+5%p.a. over 5 years based on valuation, economic cycle and momentum and the result is moving further away from traditional equity beta. A key premise in all these allocations is for the cash flow generated by the companies to support forward returns. To generate returns, they are not reliant on someone else paying a higher price for them (ie valuation expansion), unlike someone who buys Nvidia today at 35x revenue, needing another buyer at 38x revenue to make CPI+5%.

The Fund trimmed its exposure to 2-year US government bonds during August. The focus on the short end of the US yield curve benefits from the deep inversion of the curve meaning that cash and shorter dated bonds not only have a higher running yield, and are more exposed to falling central bank rates, but are also better protected against an upside inflation shock than longer-dated bonds.

The Fund retains explicit downside protection in the form of S&P 500 and Eurostoxx puts and a call option on the USD versus the Hong Kong Dollar (which is a low-cost downside protection for tail risks around China) and a put option on the USD against the Japanese Yen which performed well through early August as the Yen appreciated sharply.

The Fund’s cautious asset allocation is supported by a very substantial cash allocation, which provide an attractive running yield and significant optionality as it enables us to quickly allocate capital to take advantage of mispricing in the event of a market selloff.

*All groups CPI measured and published by the ABS as at 30 June 2024

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Total returns shown in this publication have been calculated using exit prices after taking into account all of Perpetual’s ongoing fees and assuming reinvestment of distributions. No allowance has been made for taxation. Past performance is not indicative of future performance.

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