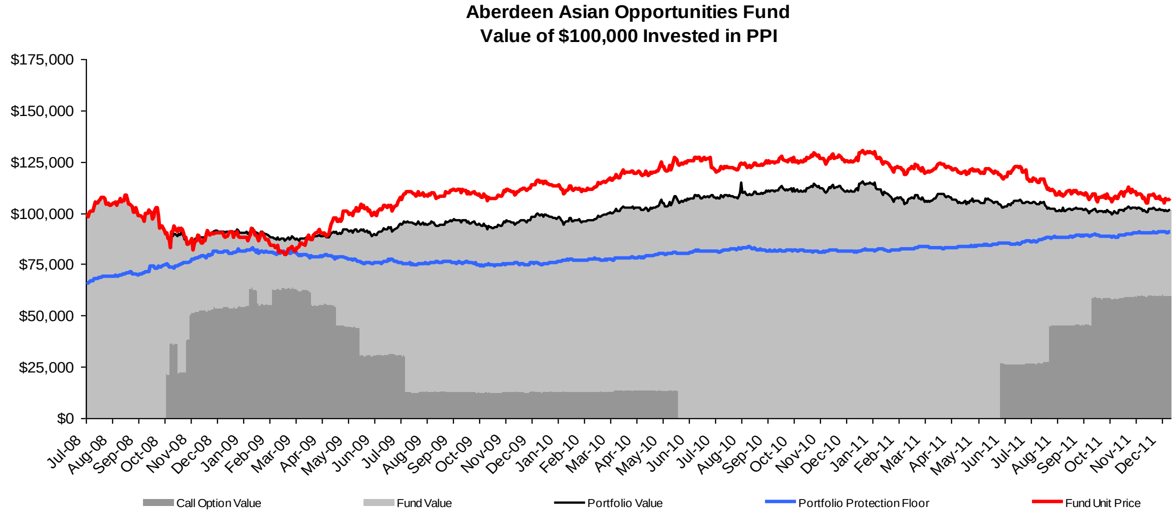
Perpetual

Perpetual Protected Investments

Perpetual Protected Investments – Series 3
Half-yearly performance summary as at 31 December 2011

Aberdeen Asian Opportunities Fund



The above graph represents the changes in the indicative value of your investment from 25 July 2008 to 31 December 2011. Your portfolio value is calculated as the sum of fund units, call options and cash at any given point in time. The graph does not represent a direct investment into the Aberdeen Asian Opportunities Fund *Source: Perpetual*

At a Glance			
Investment date	25 July 2008	Value as at 31/12/2011 of $1 invested	$0.99
Protection end date	31 May 2015	Percentage allocation of Fund units	41.1%
Maturity date	31 May 2015		

Source: Perpetual

The following information has been provided by the Fund Manager who has given their consent for it to be published. The information below represents a direct investment in the Fund not an investment in Perpetual Protected Investments Series 3.

Fund Commentary

The portfolio fell by 8.26% (before fees) in Australian dollar terms over the six months to end of December, outperforming the benchmark MSCI AC Asia Free ex Japan ($A unhedged) Index, which fell by 14.51%.

Both asset allocation and stock selection were positive. As bottom-up stock pickers, our country and sector allocations are driven by where we can find quality companies with attractive valuations. This approach may lead to significant deviations from the index.

At the country level, our underweight to China and overweight to Thailand contributed positively to relative performance.
In selection terms, our holdings in Korea, India and Taiwan added to performance, but those in Thailand and Philippines cost the fund.

Market Review

Asian markets fell over the six months to end of December. The double-digit loss was largely driven by Europe's unfolding debt crisis threatening to engulf the Continent. In previous years, the massive liquidity injections from two rounds of quantitative easing in the US had buffered markets and created a floor each time share prices fell. With the end of the second round of quantitative easing in the middle of 2011 and the absence of a third, stockmarket movements have become increasingly volatile and the falls steeper.
On the economic front, Asia had continued to expand throughout 2011, albeit at a slower pace. China and India, which had been the engines of growth since the global financial crisis, faced headwinds that were largely self-induced. At first, both countries contended with inflationary pressures that had accompanied the rapid growth of the previous two years. Natural catastrophes, such as Japan's earthquake and the floods in Australia, Thailand and the Philippines, as well as political turmoil in the Middle East and North Africa, added to these pressures.
In the first half of 2011, India, took a more active approach in tightening monetary policy via interest rate hikes, while China lifted the reserve requirement ratio for lenders successively.
But growth prospects took a turn for the worse. This was due in part to the debt contagion in Europe that appeared to be spreading to the core economies. In Asia, economies dependent on export markets in the West saw shipments fall. Even the two fastest expanding economies of China and India were forced to change tack in view of the expected global slowdown. China loosened monetary policy in November for the first time in three years by relaxing the reserve requirements for banks, while India, which had been aggressively raising benchmark rates until October, have had to put monetary tightening on hold.

Outlook

Regional stockmarkets will continue to face more of the same external headwinds in the year ahead. Global growth is likely to slow in 2012. Europe appears headed for a recession under the weight of the raft of austerity measures, while the US is still deleveraging, despite the recent improvement in short-term economic data. Asia is unlikely to escape these external problems unscathed. Yet, Asia's long-term prospects remain undiminished. This is because inflationary pressures appear to be ebbing, allowing central banks greater leeway in supporting growth. At the same time, governments in the region are in much better fiscal shape than those in developed countries, affording them the policy tools necessary to stimulate their flagging economies should the need arise.

Performance
as at 31 December 2011

	3 months (%)	1 year (%)	2 years (%) pa	3 years (%) pa	5 years (%) pa	Inception (%) pa
Gross	-2.87	-11.64	0.68	10.40	2.25	9.92
Net	-3.16	-12.69	-0.50	9.11	1.05	8.64
Benchmark	-2.07	-17.08	-6.59	5.28	-2.40	5.77

Stock name	%
Aberdeen Global Indian Equity Fund	13.97
Oversea Chinese Banking Corporation	4.82
Jardine Strategic Holdings	4.50
Swire Pacific 'A'	4.29
Samsung Electronics	4.28
Standard Chartered	4.02
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	3.48
Petrochina	3.34
United Overseas Bank	3.34
City Developments	3.33

Sector weights	%
Energy	6.43
Materials	2.61
Industrials	10.31
Consumer Discretionary	1.86
Consumer Staples	5.80
Health Care	0.00
Financials	51.23
Information Technology	10.94
Teleco Services	7.99
Utilities	0.00
Cash	2.83

Investment Objective

To provide investors with high capital growth over the medium to long-term (minimum between 3 to 5 years) by seeking exposure to the Asian markets (other than the Japan market).

In seeking to achieve the Fund's objective, Aberdeen may invest in securities which are not contained in the index used as the Fund's performance benchmark.

Benchmark

MSCI All Countries Asia (Free) ex Japan Index (AUD unhedged).

Investment Category

International Equites (Asian).