Perpetual Pure Series Funds

PERPETUAL PURE CREDIT ALPHA FUND CLASS W

November 2018

FUND FACTS

Investment objective: The Fund aims to provide investors with a positive return above the cash rate over rolling three-year periods (before fees and taxes) by investing in and actively trading fixed income securities and related derivatives.

Benchmark: RBA Cash Rate
Inception date: March 2012
Size of fund: $552.1 million as at 30 September 2018
APIR: PER0669AU
Mgmt Fee: 1.00% pa*
Benchmark Yield: 1.836% as at 30 November 2018
Suggested minimum investment period: Three years or longer

FUND BENEFITS

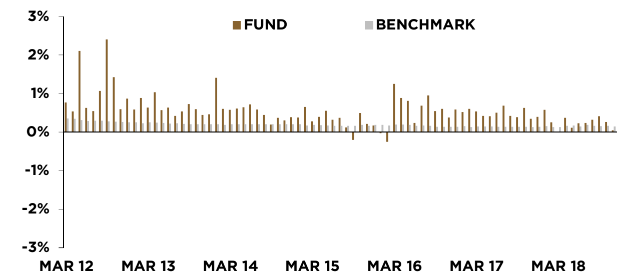
Perpetual aims to meet its objective by utilising an active and risk aware investment process that leverages the full use of the Perpetual Credit team's experience. The strategy allows the team discretion to invest in areas of the market or a company's capital structure where they see relative value. The portfolio is diversified, takes into account changes in market-wide and security-specific credit margins while seeking to maximise returns from liquidity premiums.

TOTAL RETURNS % (AFTER FEES) AS AT 30 November 2018

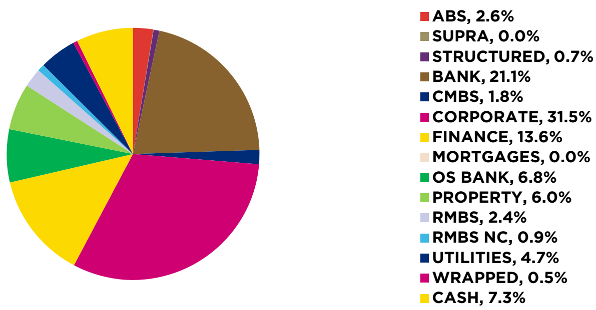
	1 MTH	3 MTHS	6 MTHS	1 YR	2 YRS PA	3 YRS PA	5 YRS PA	7 YRS PA	INCEPT PA
Perpetual Pure Credit Alpha Fund W Class	0.05	0.74	1.55	3.33	4.80	5.35	5.47	-	6.76
RBA Cash Rate	0.12	0.37	0.75	1.51	1.51	1.61	1.90	-	2.24

Please note: Performance for Perpetual's complete list of investment funds is available on www.perpetual.com.au. Past performance is not indicative of future performance.

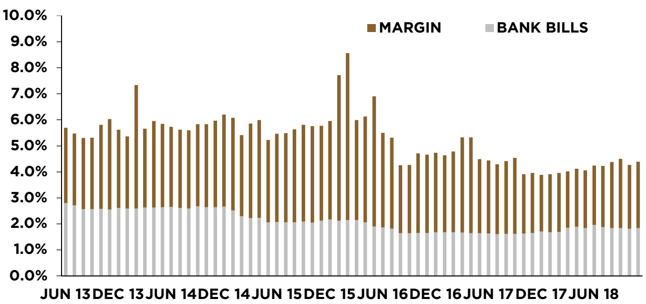
MONTHLY PERFORMANCE SINCE INCEPTION



PORTFOLIO SECTORS



RUNNING YIELD



PORTFOLIO COMPOSITION

	BREAKDOWN
Senior Debt	68.12%
Subordinated Debt	28.12%
Hybrid Debt	3.76%
% Geared	0.00%
Running Yield	4.35%
Portfolio Weighted Average Life	3.78 yrs
No. Securities	159
Long	92.61
Short	0.00
Net	92.61

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION OF MATERIAL ASSETS

The Fund holds no single international asset representing more than 10% of the Fund's net asset value.

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

MARKET COMMENTARY

November was a volatile month for risk assets. Fears of potential policy error by the US Federal Reserve, geopolitical uncertainties and negatively biased idiosyncratic events underpinned fragile investor sentiment. Although having appeared resilient early in the month, spreads of domestic cash bonds pushed wider as time progressed, following the trend observed in offshore equivalents earlier in the period.

Broadly positive employment and economic data announcements early in the month were tempered by a variety of headwinds. Continued US-Sino trade tensions remained in focus, while political uncertainty associated with the midterm elections in the US occupied investors minds. Markets grappled with ongoing concerns over the global economic growth outlook, Italy's budget clash with the European Commission and Brexit related risk. Concerns around the volume of lower quality corporate bonds outstanding (primarily in the US) also served to compound nervousness.

While offshore cash bonds succumbed to widening pressures early in the month, domestic spreads were initially relatively resilient. This was in part attributable to diminished volumes of local market new issuance holding spreads firm. However, as primary market activity increased, lacklustre demand for the significant volumes of supply resulted in significant new issuance concessions relative to where comparable secondary market equivalents were pricing.

Although domestic employment data was robust and Australia's terms of trade higher, evidence of less favourable dynamics in the housing market served to temper sentiment regarding domestic economic conditions. This prompted the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) to maintain their ongoing dovish tone, leaving interest rates at 1.5% while indicating that current monetary conditions are appropriate for the growth objectives of the domestic economy. Domestic cash bonds outperformed their synthetic iTraxx equivalents, which were more volatile as a result of dynamics in broader risk assets generally.

PORTFOLIO COMMENTARY

The portfolio continued to collect running income in excess of the benchmark across all corporate and collateralised sectors. This contribution from positive carry was mainly associated with portfolio exposure to corporates alongside banks and financials.

Credit spread widening detracted from performance. Offshore spreads pushed wider throughout the month with dynamics driven by a myriad of concerns including geopolitical uncertainties, US-Sino trade tensions and fears associated with potential policy error in the US. Although diminished new issue volumes in the Australian market early in the period provided support for domestic spreads, as primary market activity increased, spreads pushed wider. The proposed change by the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) for tier two debt to form a substantial part of the major banks Total Loss Absorbing Capacity (TLAC) resulted in spreads of domestic bank sub-debt to push significantly wider following the proposal.

In terms of positioning, sector allocation was actively managed. Attractive relative value opportunities continue to be sought out within both the core investment grade and higher yielding segments of the fund. In line with a softer credit outlook, portfolio weighted average life has been reduced further below four years, while exposures higher up both rating and capital structures have been increased. Primary market participation included a position in the five year floating rate tranche of Westpac's A$4.25bn deal. Secondary market activity included switches across issuance from the same name issuer, viewed as attractive from a relative valuations perspective. The running yield at month end was approximately 4.3% with the spread measured at 2.6% above the benchmark.l

OUTLOOK

The credit outlook has turned negative. Despite the prevalence of a supportive macroeconomic environment, deteriorating market driven metrics alongside unbalanced supply and demand dynamics underpin the negative bias observed.

Valuation indicators are modestly negative. From a relative valuation perspective, spread differentials between domestic and offshore paper remain mostly tight. Despite recent spread widening, both domestic and offshore cash bonds continue to trade tight of their long-term averages in investment grade and high yield spaces. However, given an elevated basis swap, a slight divergence in spreads relative to US equivalents have been observed.

Support from market metrics continues to deteriorate on the back of recent increased volatility in both equity and bond markets. This has caused some credit buyers to pull back and raise cash in anticipation of buying at better technical levels. In addition, intermediary appetite for credit appears to have waned recently. Supply and demand dynamics have also become less supportive. A combination of elevated volumes of primary issuance in the past month and reduced upcoming maturities has put a floor under any meaningful near-term tightening expectations. Recent demand for primary issuance has become somewhat lacklustre, where new issue concessions relative to secondary market equivalents have been present.

Somewhat tempering the negative biases observed is strength in the macroeconomic outlook. This is driven by strength in economic indicators, including the recent US manufacturing ISM survey print alongside PMI prints and the recent decline in the crude oil price in US dollar. Credit fundamentals in both the investment grade and high yield spaces remain robust.

Although the fundamentally strong economic environment remains positive for credit, we remain vigilant regarding the fragility of the geopolitical landscape. Trade friction is appearing to dampen the outlook for global economic growth. Uncertainty around potential policy error in the United States, Brexit related volatility and the pace of unwind of quantitative easing in place is also apparent. We continually monitor information flows that may influence market sentiment and, in such situations, retain sufficient flexibility to appropriately and actively manage portfolio risk exposures.

** UBS Australian Bond Index changed to Bloomberg AusBond Bank Bill Index effective 26 September 2014

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