Perpetual Private

Perpetual

Fund Profile - 30 June 2026

Implemented International Share Portfolio

Fund facts

APIR code	PER0711AU
Inception date	9 December 2013
Asset class	Global Equities
Investment style	Multi manager blend
Benchmark	MSCI AC World Index – Net Return (Unhedged in AUD)
Suggested length of investment	Five years or more
Unit pricing frequency	Daily
Distribution frequency	Quarterly
Legal type	Unit trust
Product type	Wholesale Managed Investment Scheme
Status	Open
Management fee*	0.93%
Buy/Sell spread	0.22% / 0.00% as at September 2025
Issuer	Perpetual Investment Management Limited

*Additional fees and costs generally apply. Please refer to the Product Disclosure Statement for further details.

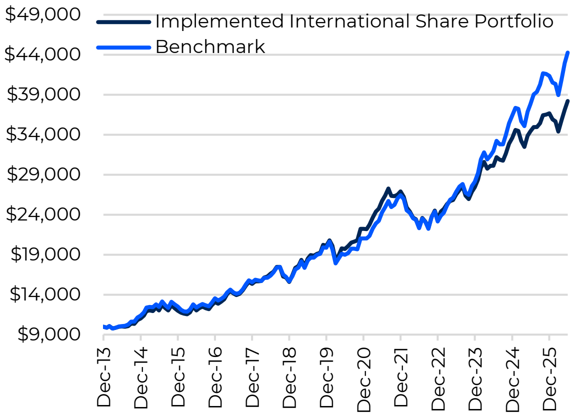
Investment objective

To provide investors with long term capital growth through investment in a diversified portfolio of international shares, aiming to outperform the stated benchmark over rolling three-year periods.

Benefits

Provides investors with the potential for maximising capital growth, with broad market exposure.

Growth of $10,000 since inception



Source: State Street. Performance shown is net of all fees and transaction costs. Past performance is not indicative of future performance.

Net performance

As at June 2026

Returns	1M	3M	1YR	3YR	5YR	S/I*
Total return	2.9%	11.1%	11.0%	12.9%	8.3%	11.6%
Growth return	-5.0%	2.5%	1.9%	1.7%	0.1%	5.2%
Distribution return	7.9%	8.6%	9.1%	11.2%	8.2%	6.4%
Benchmark	3.0%	13.6%	17.0%	18.1%	12.8%	12.9%
Excess Return	-0.1%	-2.5%	-6.0%	-5.2%	-4.5%	-1.3%

Source: State Street. Performance shown is net of all fees and transaction costs. Past performance is not indicative of future performance. *Since Inception.

Top 10 stock holdings

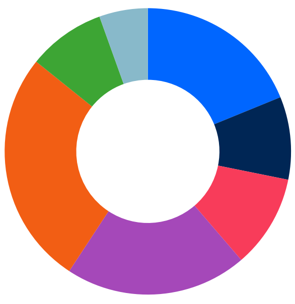
As at June 2026

Stock	Weight	Country
NVIDIA Corporation	3.5%	United States
Alphabet Inc.	3.4%	United States
Microsoft Corporation	2.4%	United States
TSMC Ltd.	2.0%	Taiwan
Amazon.com	2.0%	United States
Apple Inc.	1.9%	United States
Broadcom	1.4%	United States
Visa Inc.	1.3%	United States
Samsung Electronics	1.2%	Korea
Mastercard Inc.	1.1%	United States
Total Top 10 Holdings %	**20.1%**	

Source(s): State Street, FactSet.

Portfolio exposure by manager

As at June 2026



Source(s): State Street, FactSet.

Investment approach

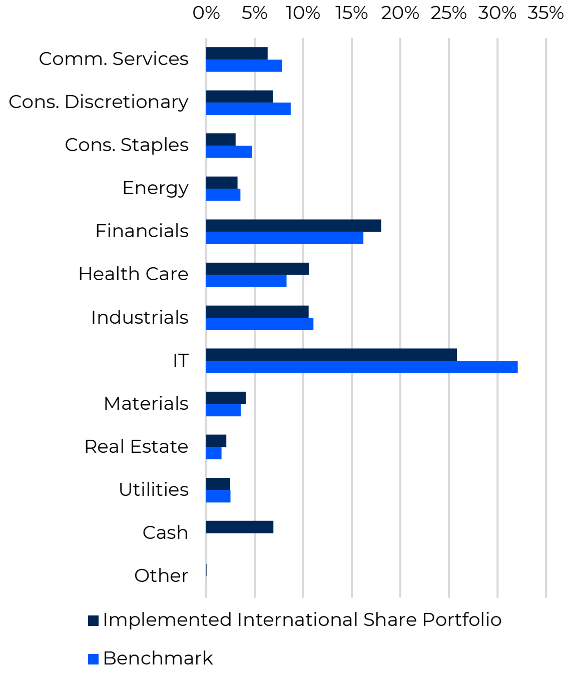
A multi-manager framework is utilised, where specialist investment managers are selected to form a diverse and complementary mix of investment strategies and styles. This can help reduce volatility by avoiding over exposure to a particular specialist investment manager. Derivatives may be used in managing the portfolio.

Investment strategy

The portfolio combines managers who apply either a bottom-up fundamental stock picking or quantitative approach to security selection, have a repeatable investment process, work within appropriate risk management frameworks, operate in an aligned and stable organisational structure, and have a performance track record that is consistent with their style and approach. We believe combining these characteristics positions the portfolio to best deliver a stable outcome within a multi-manager framework.

The Implemented International Share Portfolio combines managers who operate across all industry sectors and geographic regions, including both developed and emerging markets. All managers within the portfolio play a specific role, despite individually managing appropriately diversified portfolios. The portfolio is diversified in a range of ways including by market capitalisation (small, mid, and large cap), investment style (value, growth, quality, or a combination) and investment approach (fundamental or quantitative). The overarching characteristic of the managers within the portfolio is a modest bias towards 'quality', embodying our 'protect and grow' investment philosophy. The portfolio blends the above-mentioned group of managers targeting a portfolio that combines investment styles, market capitalisation biases, and other characteristics in a way that complements each other, and should over time deliver a well-balanced, consistent performance outcome. The end result is the creation of a portfolio that aims to have an overall volatility below that of the broader benchmark, while exhibiting a modest level of tracking error.

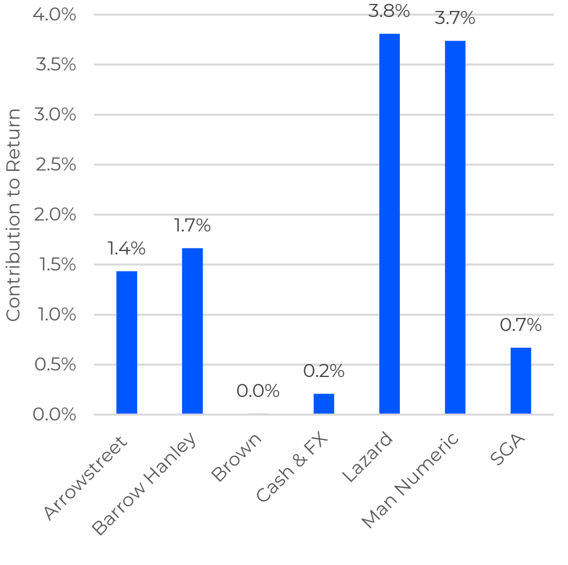
Sector exposures
As at June 2026



Source(s): State Street, FactSet.

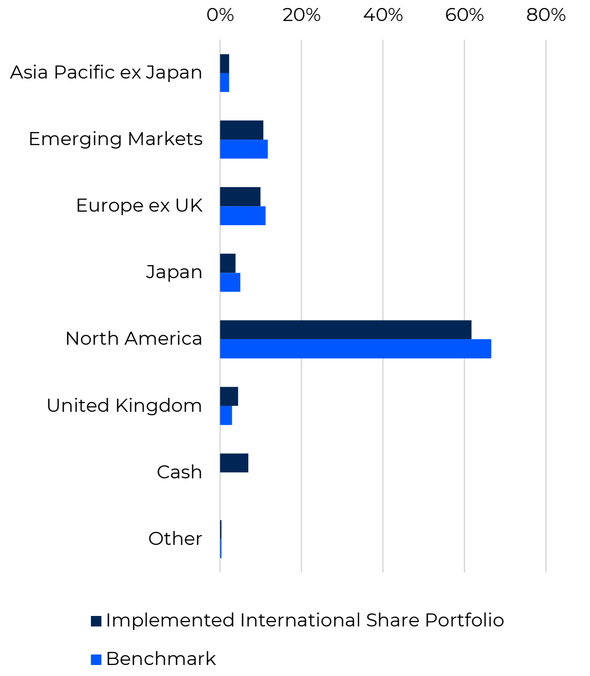
Sector exposures (including cash) are shown at a point in time and reflect a look-through to the underlying holdings of the underlying managers. Exposures may vary over time and can be influenced by manager positioning, including cash holdings.

Contribution by manager
Quarter to June 2026



Source(s): State Street, Factset.

Region exposures
As at June 2026



Source(s): State Street, Factset.

Manager line-up and approach
As at June 2026

Manager	Approach
Barrow Hanley Global Investors	Diversified portfolio, mid-large cap value
Man Numeric	Concentrated portfolio, quantitative global large to mega cap
Sustainable Growth Advisers (SGA)	Concentrated portfolio, mid to large cap growth
Arrowstreet Capital	Quantitative, core, global small cap
Lazard Asset Management	Quantitative, core, benchmark aware
Brown Advisory Global Leaders	Quality, growth

Market Commentary

International equities rebounded strongly over the June quarter, with the MSCI All Country World Index returning +13.6%[1] as investors looked through geopolitical uncertainty and refocused on earnings growth. The quarter began against a backdrop of heightened tension across the Middle East, elevated oil prices and concerns that persistent inflation pressures would keep global interest rates higher for longer. However, as fears of a prolonged disruption to global energy markets gradually subsided and oil prices retraced from their highs, investor attention shifted firmly back towards the AI trade. Large technology and semiconductor companies continued to surpass expectations, reinforcing confidence in the durability of AI-related spending and supporting a rapid recovery in risk appetite. While periods of volatility emerged as stronger economic data led markets to reassess the likelihood of near-term central bank easing, these setbacks proved temporary as investors continued to look through macroeconomic concerns. By quarter-end, the strength of the rally had pushed global equities to new highs, though increasingly elevated valuations, narrow market leadership and growing reliance on future AI-related earnings outcomes left parts of the market appearing progressively more stretched.

From a style perspective, Growth (+17.5%[2]) materially outperformed Value (+8.0%[3]), reversing the defensive rotation that characterised the March quarter. Growth stocks benefited from renewed investor enthusiasm toward AI-linked businesses, with strong earnings results and ongoing capital expenditure commitments across semiconductors, cloud infrastructure and data centres driving a sharp rerating in technology-related sectors. While concerns around elevated valuations and increasing market concentration persisted throughout the quarter, investors remained willing to reward companies with visible exposure to the AI investment cycle. Value also delivered positive returns but lagged meaningfully, as falling oil prices weighed on energy exposures and improving risk sentiment reduced demand for defensive sectors. Small caps (+13.6%[4]) kept pace with the broader market, supported by the recovery in risk appetite despite an environment where interest rates remained elevated and policy easing expectations were repeatedly pushed further into the future.

At the sector level, Information Technology (+37.5%[5]) was the standout performer by a wide margin, supported by strong earnings results, accelerating demand for semiconductors and continued spending on AI infrastructure and data centres. Industrials (+11.3%[6]) and Financials (+10.0%[7]) also delivered strong returns as concerns around economic growth and credit quality eased. In contrast, Energy (-14.0%[8]) was the weakest performer, unwinding much of its prior-quarter strength as oil prices fell alongside easing concerns around supply disruptions. Materials (-1.1%[9]) and Utilities (-1.1%[10]) also lagged, while defensive sectors such as Consumer Staples (+0.4%[11]) failed to keep pace as investors rotated back into higher-growth opportunities.

Regionally, the US remained the primary driver of global equity returns, with the S&P 500 gaining +13.8%[12] and the Nasdaq Composite surging +20.2%[13] as technology leadership reasserted itself. Japan was the strongest major developed market, with the Nikkei 225 rising +32.9%[14], supported by corporate reforms, strong earnings growth and investor inflows. European markets also delivered positive returns,

[1] As measured by the MSCI All Country World index in AUD (unhedged) terms
[2] As measured by the MSCI World Growth index in AUD (unhedged) terms
[3] As measured by the MSCI World Value index in AUD (unhedged) terms
[4] As measured by the MSCI AC World Small Cap index in AUD (unhedged) terms
[5] As measured by the MSCI AC World – Information Technology index in AUD (unhedged) terms
[6] As measured by the MSCI AC World – Industrials index in AUD (unhedged) terms
[7] As measured by the MSCI AC World – Financials index in AUD (unhedged) terms
[8] As measured by the MSCI AC World – Energy index in AUD (unhedged) terms
[9] As measured by the MSCI AC World – Materials index in AUD (unhedged) terms
[10] As measured by the MSCI AC World – Utilities index in AUD (unhedged) terms
[11] As measured by the MSCI AC World – Consumer Staples index in AUD (unhedged) terms
[12] As measured by the S&P 500 index in AUD (unhedged) terms
[13] As measured by the NASDAQ index in AUD (unhedged) terms
[14] As measured by the Nikkei 225 index in AUD (unhedged) terms

led by Germany's DAX (+8.1%[15]) and France's CAC 40 (+7.4%[16]), while the UK's FTSE 100 (+3.5%[17]) lagged. Emerging markets outperformed developed markets, returning +22.6%[18], supported by strength across North Asian technology exporters, while China remained a notable weak spot, with the Hang Seng Index declining -7.6%[19] as concerns around domestic growth and the property sector persisted.

Portfolio Commentary

The Perpetual Implemented International Share Portfolio underperformed the MSCI All Country World Index (unhedged AUD) on a net-of-fees basis in the June quarter of 2026. A manager change during the quarter was the appointment of Brown Advisory, managing a high conviction, quality-focused portfolio underpinned by deep fundamental research and disciplined cash-flow based valuations.

Arrowstreet Capital outperformed both the MSCI ACWI (unhedged AUD) and its strategy benchmark, the MSCI World Small Cap Index (unhedged AUD). Against the ACWI benchmark, Arrowstreet's small cap orientation neither added to nor detracted from relative performance, as small caps performed broadly in line with large caps over the period. Against the strategy benchmark, outperformance was primarily driven by sector and regional allocation. Sector allocation benefited from an overweight to Information Technology whilst regional allocation benefitted from an underweight to Asia Pacific and an overweight to Emerging Markets. The primary stock contributors to total return during the period were Sandisk Corporation, JHT Design and Extreme Networks.

Barrow Hanley underperformed the MSCI ACWI (unhedged AUD) in the June quarter. The strategy's value style was a strong detractor to performance as value heavily lagged growth over the period. This was evident in underperformance that was mainly driven by sector allocation, offsetting strong stock selection whilst region allocation was flat. Stock selection was strongest within IT, but the large underweight to this sector detracted the most from a sector allocation perspective, as did the overweight to Energy. The largest stock detractors were positions in Alibaba, GE Healthcare Technologies and Rheinmetall.

Man Numeric outperformed the MSCI ACWI (unhedged AUD) in the June quarter. As a large and mega-cap-oriented strategy, the size bias toward the mega cap growth segment was a tailwind to performance over the period, particularly within AI semiconductors and hardware. Stock selection and sector allocation were the primary drivers of outperformance, while regional allocation was neutral. Stock selection was weakest within Emerging Markets Information Technology. From a sector allocation perspective, the overweight to Information Technology and the underweights to Consumer Staples and Consumer Discretionary were the largest contributors. The largest stock contributors for the period were Samsung, AMD, SK Hynix and TSMC.

SGA materially underperformed the MSCI ACWI (unhedged AUD) in the June quarter. Stock selection was the primary driver of underperformance, offsetting positive sector allocation. The key detractor to performance came from an overweight to software names which sold off as part of the perceived disruption risk from AI, and an underweight to semiconductors and AI infrastructure which have been some of the biggest beneficiaries of the AI story to date. The largest stock detractors included Microsoft, Adyen, Intuit, SAP and Salesforce.

Lazard performed in line with the MSCI ACWI (unhedged in AUD) in the June quarter. Both selection and allocation effect were flat over the period. Stock selection was strongest within Financials and Communication Services and weakest in Industrials and Materials. The largest stock contributors were Micron, Samsung and Alphabet whilst the largest detractors were Microsoft, Meta and Autodesk.

[15] As measured by the Germany DAX index in AUD (unhedged) terms
[16] As measured by the France CAC 40 index in AUD (unhedged) terms
[17] As measured by the FTSE 100 index in AUD (unhedged) terms
[18] As measured by MSCI Emerging Markets index in AUD (unhedged) terms
[19] As measured by the Hang Seng index in AUD (unhedged) terms

Manager Insights and Outlook

Markets entered the June quarter still shaped by March's geopolitical shocks, higher oil prices and renewed inflation concerns, which had pushed equities into a more macro-driven environment. With the margin for error narrower, we expected elevated valuations and less certain earnings profiles to face greater scrutiny, while companies with pricing power, balance sheet strength and clearer earnings visibility would be better supported.

For the portfolio, this meant a balanced approach across styles rather than positioning too heavily for a single market outcome. Our quality growth manager was expected to focus on durable earnings and credible AI monetisation, our value managers were expected to benefit if geopolitical and energy risks persisted, while our quant strategies were expected to provide diversified multi-factor exposure across the market cap spectrum.

The quarter ultimately delivered a much sharper rebound in risk appetite than many managers had expected. As fears of prolonged energy disruption eased and oil prices retraced, investors quickly rotated back toward growth, momentum and AI-related exposures. While this was broadly consistent with our view that earnings delivery would remain critical, the speed and narrowness of the rally was notable. Pleasingly, the market rally was supported by improving fundamentals. In the US, S&P 500 net profit margins rose a record 14.8% in the first quarter, while in Emerging Markets, Taiwan and South Korea benefited from semiconductor and memory-linked earnings tied to their dominance within the AI supply chain. A notable observation was that the AI trade became more selective. Rather than rewarding broad technology exposure, the market increasingly favoured companies with direct exposure to AI infrastructure, particularly semiconductors, data centres and AI hardware, where earnings revisions and revenue visibility were strongest.

While the growth style performed strongly during the quarter, our quality growth manager (SGA) struggled as its overweight to software and underweight to semiconductors and AI infrastructure left it less exposed to the areas driving earnings upgrades and market leadership. Our value managers' underperformance (Barrow Hanley) was unsurprising given the unwind in energy as oil prices retreated, and investors moved back toward growth, momentum and AI-linked exposures. By contrast, our large & mega cap focused manager (Man Numeric) delivered strong outperformance, as would be expected in an environment dominated by large cap technology and the AI infrastructure beneficiaries leading the market.

Looking ahead, the focus remains on the nexus between valuations and earnings delivery. Equity valuations remain elevated, market leadership has narrowed, and expectations for AI-related earnings have risen materially. The rally can continue, but the market is likely to be less forgiving if companies fail to translate AI-related capital expenditure and demand into tangible revenue, margin expansion and cash flow.

From a portfolio perspective, we continue to see merit in maintaining complementary style exposures through our levers-based approach. While we are not seeking wholesale changes, we continue to monitor concentration risk, valuation discipline and the quality of earnings exposure across the portfolio.

More information

1800 631 381
pcresearch@perpetual.com.au
perpetual.com.au/managed-accounts

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