
Perpetual Pure Credit Alpha Fund

Annual Report
for the year ended 30 June 2025
ARSN 121 609 747

Perpetual Investment Management Limited
ABN 18 000 866 535 AFSL 234426

Perpetual 

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Annual Report

for the year ended 30 June 2025

Contents	Page
Directors' report	2
Lead auditor's independence declaration	5
Statement of comprehensive income	6
Statement of financial position	7
Statement of changes in equity	8
Statement of cash flows	9
Notes to the financial statements	10
Directors' declaration	31
Independent auditor's report to the unitholders	32

Directors' report

The directors of Perpetual Investment Management Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of Perpetual Limited), the Responsible Entity of Perpetual Pure Credit Alpha Fund (the Scheme), present their report together with the financial statements of the Scheme for the year ended 30 June 2025 and the auditor's report thereon.

Responsible Entity

The Responsible Entity of Perpetual Pure Credit Alpha Fund is Perpetual Investment Management Limited (ABN 18 000 866 535). The Responsible Entity's registered office and principal place of business is Level 14, 123 Pitt Street, Sydney, NSW 2000.

Directors

The following persons held office as directors of Perpetual Investment Management Limited during the year or since the end of the year and up to the date of this report:

A Apted (appointed 9 April 2020)
J MacNevin (appointed 1 January 2025)
A Serhan (appointed 1 July 2024)
S Mosse (appointed 30 November 2023, resigned 31 December 2024)
A Rozenauers (appointed 9 November 2022, resigned 1 July 2024)

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Scheme is to provide unitholders with a positive return above the cash rate over rolling three-year periods (before fees and taxes) by primarily investing in and actively trading fixed income securities and related derivatives.

The Scheme did not have any employees during the year.

There were no significant changes in the nature of the Scheme's activities during the year.

Review and results of operations

During the year, the Scheme's assets were invested in accordance with the investment objective and guidelines as set out in the governing documents of the Scheme and in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme's Constitution.

The performance of the Scheme, as represented by the results of its operations, was as follows:

	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
Operating profit/(loss) (\$'000)	<u>41,662</u>	<u>42,636</u>
Wholesale Class A		
Distributions paid and payable (\$'000)	<u>3,245</u>	<u>3,393</u>
Distributions (cents per unit)	<u>8.34</u>	<u>8.14</u>
Retail Class W		
Distributions paid and payable (\$'000)	<u>36,640</u>	<u>26,109</u>
Distributions (cents per unit)	<u>8.25</u>	<u>8.10</u>
Class S		
Distributions paid and payable (\$'000)	<u>2,665</u>	<u>17</u>
Distributions (cents per unit)	<u>5.94</u>	<u>2.25</u>

Directors' report (continued)

Interests in the Scheme

The movement in units on issue in the Scheme during the year is disclosed in note 6 to the financial statements.

The value of the Scheme's assets and liabilities is disclosed in the statement of financial position and derived using the basis set out in note 2 to the financial statements.

Significant changes in state of affairs

In May 2025, the Responsible Entity completed the transition of the Scheme's external registry service providers from Tech Mahindra Limited to MUFG Corporate Markets. The registry service provider manages a range of administrative functions for the Scheme, including (but not limited to) processing unitholder transactions and maintaining unitholder details.

In the opinion of the directors, there were no other significant changes in the state of affairs of the Scheme during the financial year.

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2025 that has significantly affected or may significantly affect:

- (i) the operations of the Scheme in future financial years; or
- (ii) the results of those operations in future financial years; or
- (iii) the state of affairs of the Scheme in future financial years.

Likely developments and expected results of operations

The Scheme will continue to be managed in accordance with the investment objective and guidelines as set out in the governing documents of the Scheme and in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme's Constitution.

The results of the Scheme's operations will be affected by a number of factors, including the performance of investment market in which the Scheme invests. Investment performance is not guaranteed and future returns may differ from past returns. As investment conditions change over time, past returns should not be used to predict future returns.

Environmental regulation

The operations of the Scheme are not subject to any particular or significant environmental regulations under a law of the Commonwealth, or of a State or Territory.

Fees paid to the Responsible Entity or its related parties

Fees paid to the Responsible Entity or its related parties out of the Scheme's property during the year are disclosed in note 13 to the financial statements.

No fees were paid out of the Scheme's property to the directors of the Responsible Entity during the year.

Indemnity and insurance of officers and auditors

No insurance premiums are paid for out of the assets of the Scheme in regard to insurance cover provided to either the officers of Perpetual Investment Management Limited or the auditor of the Scheme. So long as the officers of Perpetual Investment Management Limited act in accordance with the Scheme's Constitution and the law, the officers remain indemnified out of the assets of the Scheme against losses incurred while acting on behalf of the Scheme. The auditor of the Scheme is in no way indemnified out of the assets of the Scheme.

Directors' report (continued)

Rounding of amounts to the nearest thousand dollars

The Scheme is an entity of a kind referred to in *ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191*. Amounts in the directors' report have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars in accordance with the legislative instrument, unless otherwise indicated.

Lead auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the lead auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out on page 5.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of the directors.



Director

Sydney
17 September 2025



Lead Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001

To the Directors of Perpetual Investment Management Limited as the
Responsible Entity of Perpetual Pure Credit Alpha Fund

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the audit of Perpetual Pure Credit Alpha Fund for the financial year ended 30 June 2025 there have been:

- i. no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- ii. no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.


KPMG


Andrew Reeves

Partner

Sydney

17 September 2025

Statement of comprehensive income

	Notes	30 June 2025 \$'000	30 June 2024 \$'000
Investment income			
Dividend/distribution income		1,608	1,280
Interest income	3	45,595	31,564
Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		(120)	13,863
Net foreign exchange gains/(losses)		(2)	(71)
Other income		180	118
Total investment income/(loss)		<u>47,261</u>	<u>46,754</u>
Expenses			
Responsible Entity's fees	13	5,548	4,092
Other expenses	4	51	26
Total expenses		<u>5,599</u>	<u>4,118</u>
Operating profit/(loss)		<u>41,662</u>	<u>42,636</u>
Finance costs			
Distributions to unitholders	5	42,550	29,519
Changes in net assets attributable to unitholders	6	(888)	13,117
Profit/(loss)		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Other comprehensive income		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The above statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of financial position

	Notes	30 June 2025 \$'000	30 June 2024 \$'000
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	11(b)	15,071	12,849
Margin accounts		4,205	2,267
Receivables	9	25,462	8,813
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7	739,867	541,929
Total assets		784,605	565,858
Liabilities			
Margin accounts		40	960
Distributions payable	5	13,856	14,329
Payables	10	8,972	371
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	8	2,056	1,254
Total liabilities (excluding net assets attributable to unitholders)		24,924	16,914
Net assets attributable to unitholders - liability	6	759,681	548,944

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of changes in equity

The Scheme's net assets attributable to unitholders are classified as a liability under AASB 132 *Financial Instruments: Presentation*. As such, the Scheme has no equity and no items of changes in equity have been presented for the current or comparative period.

Statement of cash flows

	Notes	30 June 2025 \$'000	30 June 2024 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Proceeds from sale of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		1,214,645	387,025
Payments for purchase of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		(1,428,241)	(505,691)
Amount received from/(paid to) brokers for margin		(2,858)	1,275
Dividends/distributions received		1,753	935
Interest received		43,418	30,118
Other income received		553	416
Responsible Entity's fees paid		(5,788)	(4,345)
Other expenses paid		(51)	(26)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	11(a)	<u>(176,569)</u>	<u>(90,293)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from applications by unitholders		368,472	174,118
Payments for redemptions by unitholders		(150,043)	(57,118)
Distributions paid		<u>(39,638)</u>	<u>(24,111)</u>
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from financing activities		<u>178,791</u>	<u>92,889</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		2,222	2,596
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		12,849	10,258
Effects of foreign currency exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		-	(5)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	11(b)	<u>15,071</u>	<u>12,849</u>

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

1 General information

These financial statements cover Perpetual Pure Credit Alpha Fund (the Scheme) as an individual entity. The Scheme is a registered managed investment scheme under the *Corporations Act 2001*. The Scheme was constituted on 5 September 2006. The Scheme will terminate on 3 September 2086 unless terminated earlier in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme's Constitution (as amended). The Scheme is domiciled in Australia.

The Responsible Entity of the Scheme is Perpetual Investment Management Limited. The Responsible Entity's registered office is Level 14, 123 Pitt Street, Sydney, NSW 2000.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors of the Responsible Entity on 17 September 2025. The directors of the Responsible Entity have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

2 Summary of material accounting policies

The material accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the *Corporations Act 2001*. The Scheme is a for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial statements.

The financial statements are prepared on the basis of fair value measurement of assets and liabilities, except where otherwise stated.

The statement of financial position is presented on a liquidity basis. Assets and liabilities are presented in decreasing order of liquidity and do not distinguish between current and non-current. All balances are expected to be recovered or settled within twelve months, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and net assets attributable to unitholders.

The Scheme manages financial assets at fair value through profit or loss based on the economic circumstances at any given point in time, as well as to meet any liquidity requirements. As such, it is expected that a portion of the portfolio will be realised within twelve months, however, an estimate of that amount cannot be determined at the reporting date.

Compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards

The financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards and Interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the Scheme's functional currency.

Use of estimates

Management makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Estimates and associated assumptions are reviewed regularly and are based on historical experience and various other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Where applicable to the fair value measurement, the current changing market conditions are assessed and estimated. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The use of estimates and critical judgements in fair value measurement that can have significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is described in note 15(d).

New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted by the Scheme

There are no new accounting standards, amendments and interpretations that are effective for the first time for the reporting period beginning 1 July 2024 and have a material impact on the financial statements of the Scheme.

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

New standards, amendments and interpretations effective after 1 July 2025 and have not been early adopted

A number of new accounting standards, amendments and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for the 30 June 2025 reporting period and have not been early adopted in preparing these financial statements. Most of these are not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements of the Scheme. However, management is still in the process of assessing the impact of these new standards and amendments.

- AASB 2024-2 *Amendments to Australian Standards - Classification and Measurement of Financial Statement Instruments* [AASB 7 & AASB 9] (effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026). These amendments include clarifying the date of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system.
- AASB 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* (effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027) which was issued in June 2024 and replaces AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*. AASB 18 introduces new requirements for the presentation of the statement of comprehensive income, including specified totals and subtotals. Furthermore, all income and expenses within statement of comprehensive income are required to be classified into one of five categories: operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations. It also requires disclosure of management-defined performance measures, subtotal of income and expenses, and includes the new requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on identified roles of the primary statement and the notes.

(b) Financial instruments

(i) Classification

The Scheme classifies its investments based on its business model for managing those financial instruments and their contractual cash flow characteristics. The Scheme's investment portfolio is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with the Scheme's documented investment strategy. The Scheme's policy is to evaluate the information about its investments on a fair value basis together with other related financial information.

Derivatives, equity securities and unlisted unit trusts are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

For debt securities, the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, however, they are neither held for collecting contractual cash flows nor held for both collecting contractual cash flows and for sale. The collection of contractual cash flows is only incidental to achieving the Scheme's business model's objective. Consequently, debt securities are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Derivative contracts that have negative values are presented as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

(ii) Recognition/derecognition

The Scheme recognises its investments on the date it becomes party to the purchase contractual agreement (trade date) and recognises changes in fair value of the financial instruments from this date.

Investments are derecognised on the date the Scheme becomes party to the sale contractual agreement (trade date).

(iii) Measurement

At initial recognition, investments are measured at fair value. Transaction costs are expensed in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequently, all investments are measured at fair value without any deduction for estimated future selling costs. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value measurement are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Further details of fair value measurement are disclosed in note 15(d).

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(b) Financial instruments (continued)

(iv) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(c) Net assets attributable to unitholders

Units are redeemable at unitholders' option. However, applications and redemptions may be suspended by the Responsible Entity if it is in the best interests of the unitholders.

Under AASB 132 *Financial instruments: Presentation*, puttable financial instruments are classified as equity where certain strict criteria are met. The Scheme does not meet the criteria as the Scheme issues more than one class of units that have different contractual features. Consequently, the Scheme classifies the net assets attributable to unitholders as financial liability.

The carrying amount of net assets attributable to unitholders is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

(d) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank and other short term and highly liquid financial assets with a maturity period of three months or less from the date of acquisition that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

(e) Margin accounts

Margin accounts comprise cash held or owed as collateral for derivative transactions. The cash is held by or owed to the broker and is only available to meet margin calls. It is not included as a component of cash and cash equivalents.

The carrying amount of margin accounts is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

(f) Receivables

Receivables include accrued income, application monies receivable and receivables for securities sold.

These amounts are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost. At each reporting date, the Scheme measures the loss allowance on receivables at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. If, at the reporting date, the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Scheme measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. Significant financial difficulties of the counterparty, probability that the counterparty will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default in payments are all considered indicators that a loss allowance may be required. If the credit risk increases to the point that it is considered to be credit impaired, interest income will be calculated based on the gross carrying amount adjusted for the loss allowance.

The amount of the impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss within other expenses. When a trade receivable for which an impairment allowance had been recognised becomes uncollectible in a subsequent period, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against other expenses in profit or loss.

The carrying amount of receivables is a reasonable approximation of fair value due to their short term nature.

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(g) Payables

Payables include accrued expenses, redemption monies owing by the Scheme and payables for securities purchased which are unpaid at the end of the reporting period.

The carrying amount of payables is a reasonable approximation of fair value due to their short term nature.

(h) Investment income

Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost is recognised using the effective interest method and includes interest from cash and cash equivalents.

Interest from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is determined based on the contractual coupon interest rate and includes interest from debt securities.

Dividend and distribution income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss when the Scheme's right to receive payment is established.

Other changes in fair value for such instruments are recorded in accordance with the accounting policies described in note 2(b).

(i) Expenses

All expenses, including Responsible Entity's fees, are recognised in profit or loss on an accruals basis.

(j) Income tax

The Scheme is not subject to income tax provided the taxable income of the Scheme is attributed to its unitholders each financial year. Unitholders are subject to income tax at their own marginal tax rates on amounts attributed to them.

(k) Distributions

In accordance with the Scheme's Constitution, the Scheme distributes its distributable income and any other amounts as determined by the Responsible Entity.

(l) Changes in net assets attributable to unitholders

Income not distributed is included in net assets attributable to unitholders. Changes in net assets attributable to unitholders are recognised in the profit or loss as finance costs.

(m) Goods and Services Tax

The Goods and Services Tax (GST) is incurred on the cost of various services provided to the Scheme by third parties. The Scheme qualifies for Reduced Input Tax Credit (RITC); hence expenses such as Responsible Entity's fees have been recognised in profit or loss net of the amount of GST recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office. Payables are inclusive of GST. The net amount of GST recoverable is included in receivables in the statement of financial position. Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis.

(n) Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translations at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(n) Foreign currency translation (continued)

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported in profit or loss on a net basis within net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

(o) Rounding of amounts

The Scheme is an entity of a kind referred to in *ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191*. Amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars in accordance with the legislative instrument, unless otherwise indicated.

3 Interest income

	30 June 2025 \$'000	30 June 2024 \$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	562	427
Debt securities	45,033	31,137
Total	45,595	31,564

4 Other expenses

	30 June 2025 \$'000	30 June 2024 \$'000
Transaction costs	51	26
Total	51	26

5 Distributions to unitholders

The distributions for the year were as follows:

	30 June 2025 \$'000	30 June 2025 CPU	30 June 2024 \$'000	30 June 2024 CPU
Wholesale Class A				
Distributions paid - September	598	1.43	205	0.49
Distributions paid - December	948	2.45	639	1.54
Distributions paid - March	730	1.87	1,030	2.46
Distributions payable - June	969	2.59	1,519	3.65
	3,245		3,393	

5 Distributions to unitholders (continued)

	30 June 2025 \$'000	30 June 2025 CPU	30 June 2024 \$'000	30 June 2024 CPU
Retail Class W				
Distributions paid - September	5,353	1.37	1,054	0.39
Distributions paid - December	10,733	2.42	4,524	1.53
Distributions paid - March	8,776	1.85	7,738	2.46
Distributions payable - June	11,778	2.61	12,793	3.72
	<u>36,640</u>		<u>26,109</u>	
Class S				
Distributions paid - September	45	1.04	-	-
Distributions paid - December	759	1.74	-	-
Distributions paid - March	752	1.31	-	-
Distributions payable - June	1,109	1.85	17	2.25
	<u>2,665</u>		<u>17</u>	
Total distributions	<u>42,550</u>		<u>29,519</u>	

6 Net assets attributable to unitholders

Movements in the number of units and net assets attributable to unitholders during the year were as follows:

	30 June 2025 Units'000	30 June 2024 Units'000	30 June 2025 \$'000	30 June 2024 \$'000
Wholesale Class A				
Opening balance	41,651	40,940	53,108	50,381
Redemptions	(5,659)	(536)	(7,340)	(700)
Units issued upon reinvestment of distributions	1,381	1,247	1,772	1,566
Changes in net assets attributable to unitholders	-	-	300	1,861
Closing balance	<u>37,373</u>	<u>41,651</u>	<u>47,840</u>	<u>53,108</u>
Retail Class W				
Opening balance	343,685	261,008	495,101	363,395
Applications	208,632	121,358	305,815	175,780
Redemptions	(102,703)	(39,436)	(149,888)	(56,418)
Units issued upon reinvestment of distributions	1,092	755	1,583	1,073
Changes in net assets attributable to unitholders	-	-	(506)	11,271
Closing balance	<u>450,706</u>	<u>343,685</u>	<u>652,105</u>	<u>495,101</u>

6 Net assets attributable to unitholders (continued)

	30 June 2025 Units'000	30 June 2024 Units'000	30 June 2025 \$'000	30 June 2024 \$'000
Class S				
Opening balance	742	-	735	-
Applications	60,486	742	60,903	750
Redemptions	(1,238)	-	(1,250)	-
Units issued upon reinvestment of distributions	30	-	30	-
Changes in net assets attributable to unitholders	-	-	(682)	(15)
Closing balance	60,020	742	59,736	735
Total			759,681	548,944

As stipulated within the Scheme's Constitution, each unit in a unit class represents a right to a unit in the relevant class within the Scheme and does not extend to a right to the underlying assets of the Scheme. The Scheme issues three classes of units: Class A, Class W and Class S. All classes of units are exposed to the same underlying pool of assets. The unit classes are generally differentiated by the management fee structure.

Capital risk management

The Scheme considers its net assets attributable to unitholders as capital, notwithstanding net assets attributable to unitholders are classified as a liability. The amount of net assets attributable to unitholders can change significantly on a daily basis as the Scheme is subject to daily applications and monthly redemptions at the discretion of unitholders.

Applications and redemptions are reviewed relative to the liquidity of the Scheme's underlying assets on a monthly basis by the Responsible Entity. Under the terms of the Scheme's Constitution, the Responsible Entity has the discretion to reject an application and to defer or adjust a redemption if the exercise of such discretion is in the best interests of unitholders.

7 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	30 June 2025 \$'000	30 June 2024 \$'000
Derivatives		
Futures	-	352
Swaps	222	1,643
Foreign currency forward contracts	243	48
Equity securities	4,099	4,048
Debt securities	718,543	515,726
Unlisted unit trusts	16,760	20,112
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	739,867	541,929

8 Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

	30 June 2025 \$'000	30 June 2024 \$'000
Derivatives		
Futures	671	-
Swaps	1,385	1,254
Total financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	2,056	1,254

9 Receivables

	30 June 2025 \$'000	30 June 2024 \$'000
Dividends/distributions receivable	206	351
Interest receivable	7,766	5,589
Applications receivable	1,044	2,798
Receivables for securities sold	16,368	30
Other receivables	78	45
Total receivables	25,462	8,813

10 Payables

	30 June 2025 \$'000	30 June 2024 \$'000
Responsible Entity's fees payable	537	371
Redemptions payable	8,435	-
Total payables	8,972	371

11 Reconciliation of operating profit/(loss) to net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities

	30 June 2025 \$'000	30 June 2024 \$'000
(a) Reconciliation of operating profit/(loss) to net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities		
Operating profit/(loss)	41,662	42,636
Proceeds from sale of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	1,214,645	387,025
Payments for purchase of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	(1,428,241)	(505,691)
Amount received from/(paid to) brokers for margin	(2,858)	1,275
(Increase)/decrease in dividends/distributions receivable	145	(345)
(Increase)/decrease in interest receivable	(2,177)	(1,446)
(Increase)/decrease in other receivables	(33)	(1)
Increase/(decrease) in payables	166	46
Net (gains)/losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	120	(13,863)
Net foreign exchange (gains)/losses	2	71
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	(176,569)	(90,293)
(b) Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at the end of the year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to the statement of financial position as follows:		
Cash at bank	15,071	12,849
Total cash and cash equivalents	15,071	12,849
(c) Non-cash financing activities		
Distribution payments satisfied by the issue of units under the distribution reinvestment plan	3,385	2,639

12 Remuneration of auditors

	30 June 2025 \$	30 June 2024 \$
Amount received or due and receivable by KPMG:		
Audit of financial statements	32,228	31,048
Other regulatory assurance services	4,665	4,650
Total	36,893	35,698

Audit fees were paid or payable by the Responsible Entity.

13 Related party transactions

Responsible Entity

The Responsible Entity of Perpetual Pure Credit Alpha Fund is Perpetual Investment Management Limited (ABN 18 000 866 535), a wholly owned subsidiary of Perpetual Limited (ACN 000 431 827).

The Scheme does not employ personnel in its own right. However, it is required to have an incorporated Responsible Entity to manage the activities of the Scheme and this is considered the key management personnel.

Key management personnel

(a) Directors

The directors of Perpetual Investment Management Limited during the year or since the end of the year and up to the date of this report were as follows:

A Apted (appointed 9 April 2020)
J MacNevin (appointed 1 January 2025)
A Serhan (appointed 1 July 2024)
S Mosse (appointed 30 November 2023, resigned 31 December 2024)
A Rozenauers (appointed 9 November 2022, resigned 1 July 2024)

(b) Other key management personnel

There were no other persons with responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Scheme, directly or indirectly, during the year or since the end of the year.

Transactions with key management personnel

Key management personnel services are provided by Perpetual Investment Management Limited and included in the Responsible Entity's fees. There is no separate charge for these services. There was no compensation paid directly by the Scheme to any of the key management personnel during the year.

The Scheme has not made, guaranteed or secured, directly or indirectly, any loans to the key management personnel or their related entities at any time during the reporting period.

Responsible Entity's fees and other transactions

Under the terms of the Scheme's Constitution, the Responsible Entity is entitled to receive management fees. The Scheme incurred management fees (inclusive of GST and net of RITC) of nil% per annum for Class A, 0.85% per annum for Class W and 0.70% per annum for Class S for the year ended 30 June 2025. The management fees are calculated by reference to the net asset value of the Scheme. Where the Scheme invests into other schemes, the Responsible Entity's fees are calculated after rebating management fees charged in the underlying schemes.

The transactions during the year and amounts payable at the reporting date between the Scheme and the Responsible Entity were as follows:

	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	\$	\$
Responsible Entity's fees	5,548,376	4,091,507
Responsible Entity's fees payable	536,829	371,049

14 Structured entities

A structured entity is an entity that has been designed so that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factors in deciding control and the relevant activities are directed by means of contractual arrangements.

The Scheme considers all investments in unlisted unit trusts to be structured entities. The Scheme invests in unlisted unit trusts for the purpose of capital appreciation and earning investment income.

The unlisted unit trusts are invested in accordance with the investment strategy by their respective investment managers. The return of the unlisted unit trusts is exposed to the variability of the performance of their investments. The unlisted unit trusts finance their operations by issuing redeemable units which are puttable at the holder's option and entitle the holder to a proportional stake in the respective trusts' net assets and distributions.

The Scheme's exposure to structured entities at fair value is disclosed in the following table:

	Fair value	
	30 June 2025 \$'000	30 June 2024 \$'000
Perpetual Institutional Cash Management Trust	16,760	13,228
Perpetual Loan Fund	-	6,884

The fair value of these entities is included in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss in the statement of financial position.

The Scheme's maximum exposure to loss from its interests in the structured entities is equal to the total fair value of its investments in these entities as there are no off balance sheet exposures relating to them. The Scheme's exposure to any risk from the structured entities will cease when these investments are disposed of.

The Scheme does not have current commitments or intentions and contractual obligations to provide financial or other support to the structured entities. There are no loans or advances currently made to these entities.

15 Financial risk management

The Scheme's operating activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

A risk management framework has been established by the Responsible Entity of the Scheme to monitor the Scheme's compliance with its governing documents and to minimise risks in its investment activities. This framework incorporates a regular assessment process to ensure procedures and controls adequately manage the investment activities. The Scheme is permitted to use derivative products. However, the use of derivatives must be consistent with the investment strategy and restrictions specified in the Scheme's governing documents.

All investment securities present a risk of loss of capital. The maximum loss of capital on investment securities is generally limited to the fair values of those positions. The maximum loss of capital on derivatives is limited to the notional contract values of those positions.

The Scheme's asset managers aim to manage these risks through the use of consistent and carefully considered investment strategy and guidelines specifically tailored for the Scheme's investment objective. Risk management techniques are used in the selection of investments. These include periodic stress testing for debt securities. Asset managers will only purchase securities (including derivatives) which meet the prescribed investment criteria. Risk may also be reduced by diversifying investments across several asset managers, markets, regions or different asset classes and counterparties.

The Scheme uses different methods to measure different types of risks to which it is exposed. These methods include Value at Risk (VaR) analysis in the case of market risk and credit ratings analysis for credit risk.

15 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Market risk

(i) Currency risk

Currency risk arises as the fair value or future cash flows of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency will fluctuate due to changes in exchange rates. The currency risk relating to non-monetary assets and liabilities is a component of price risk and not currency risk. However, management monitors the exposures on all foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities.

The Scheme holds foreign currency forward contracts and cross currency swaps to protect the valuation of financial assets and liabilities against variations in the exchange rates. The Scheme does not designate any derivatives as hedges, and hence these derivative financial instruments are classified at fair value through profit or loss.

The Scheme did not have a significant exposure to currency risk (net of foreign currency exposure arising from derivatives) at the reporting date.

Currency risk is managed as part of price risk and measured using VaR analysis.

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Scheme is exposed to cash flow interest rate risk on financial instruments with floating interest rates. Financial instruments with fixed interest rates expose the Scheme to fair value interest rate risk.

The following tables summarise the Scheme's exposure to interest rate risk:

30 June 2025	Floating interest rate \$'000	Fixed interest rate \$'000	Non-interest bearing \$'000	Total \$'000
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	15,071	-	-	15,071
Margin accounts	4,205	-	-	4,205
Cash management trusts	16,760	-	-	16,760
Debt securities	627,830	90,713	-	718,543
Derivatives	-	-	222	222
Financial liabilities				
Margin accounts	40	-	-	40
Derivatives	-	671	1,385	2,056

15 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk (continued)

30 June 2024	Floating interest rate \$'000	Fixed interest rate \$'000	Non-interest bearing \$'000	Total \$'000
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	12,849	-	-	12,849
Margin accounts	2,267	-	-	2,267
Cash management trusts	13,228	-	-	13,228
Debt securities	366,167	149,559	-	515,726
Derivatives	58	352	1,585	1,995
Financial liabilities				
Margin accounts	960	-	-	960
Derivatives	-	-	1,254	1,254

Interest rate risk is managed as part of price risk and measured using VaR analysis.

(iii) Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual instrument or factors affecting all instruments in the market.

The asset manager uses a number of quantitative techniques to assess the impact of market risk including credit events, changes in interest rates, credit spreads and recovery values on the Scheme's investment portfolio.

The asset manager calculates VaR as an indicator of the sensitivity of the Scheme's investment portfolio valuation to changes in market prices and rates. VaR is a statistical framework that supports the quantification of market risk within a portfolio at a specified confidence interval over a defined holding period. VaR seeks to quantify the expected dollar losses that may result from the interactive behaviour of all material market prices, spreads, volatilities, and rates based on the historically observed relationships between these markets. The VaR measure is limited by its assumptions.

The VaR measure for the Scheme is estimated using a confidence level of 95%, of the potential portfolio losses, if the current market risk positions were to be held unchanged for 21 days.

In estimating VaR, the asset manager makes certain assumptions in relation to expected returns, correlations volatilities, future prices, yields and other micro and macroeconomic variables. These assumptions are often based on historically observed relationships or subjective assessments. The actual outcome may differ materially from the estimate.

	30 June 2025		30 June 2024	
	VaR \$'000	% of Net Assets	VaR \$'000	% of Net Assets
Perpetual Pure Credit Alpha Fund	2,203	0.29	1,812	0.33

15 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts when they fall due. The main concentration of counterparty credit risk, to which the Scheme is exposed to, arises predominantly from the Scheme's investments in debt securities. The Scheme is also exposed to counterparty credit risk on derivative financial instruments, cash and cash equivalents and receivables for securities sold. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amount of the financial assets. None of these assets are impaired or past due but not impaired.

(i) Debt securities

Investment management processes include the consideration of counterparty risk. The asset managers may refer to the credit ratings issued by rating agencies to assess the creditworthiness of counterparties. The asset managers consider (among other things) branding, stability and security marketability of counterparties and consistently monitor exposure through electronic systems.

The asset managers monitor the credit ratings of debt securities on a regular basis.

The tables below set out the analysis of debt securities by credit ratings as issued by Standard & Poor's or other rating agencies:

30 June 2025	AAA to AA- \$'000	A+ to A- \$'000	BBB+ to BBB- \$'000	BB+ to B- \$'000	NON- RATED \$'000	Total \$'000
Debt securities	36,901	64,471	419,010	62,400	135,761	718,543
	36,901	64,471	419,010	62,400	135,761	718,543
30 June 2024	AAA to AA- \$'000	A+ to A- \$'000	BBB+ to BBB- \$'000	BB+ to B- \$'000	NON- RATED \$'000	Total \$'000
Debt securities	18,342	124,942	205,583	56,756	110,103	515,726
	18,342	124,942	205,583	56,756	110,103	515,726

(ii) Derivative financial instruments

The risk of counterparty default in a derivative transaction is minimised by predominantly using exchange traded derivatives (except for currency hedging, contracts for differences and occasionally other approved over the counter instruments). The exchange traded derivatives are only executed and cleared through approved members of the exchanges. For over the counter derivatives, minimum credit ratings apply for counterparties at the time of entering into a contract and ISDA agreements are put in place with counterparties.

(iii) Cash and cash equivalents

The exposure to credit risk for cash and cash equivalents is low as all counterparties have a high grade credit rating.

(iv) Receivables for securities sold

All transactions in debt securities are settled/paid for upon delivery using approved brokers. The risk of default is considered low, as delivery of securities sold is only made once the broker has received payment from the counterparty. Payments on securities acquired are only made after the broker has received the securities. The trade will fail if either party fails to meet its obligations.

All transactions in unlisted unit trusts are settled/unitised when unit prices are issued. The risk of default is considered low except when trading in a suspended unlisted unit trust.

15 Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Scheme will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

The Scheme is exposed to monthly cash redemptions of redeemable units and daily margin calls on derivatives.

The Scheme's investments in equity securities are considered to be readily realisable. The Scheme primarily holds investments in an active market which can be readily disposed. Only a limited proportion of these investments may not be actively traded on a stock exchange.

The Scheme's investments in unlisted unit trusts expose it to the risk that the responsible entity or the manager of those trusts may be unwilling or unable to fulfill the redemption requests within the timeframe requested by the Scheme. However, these investments are considered readily realisable unless the unlisted unit trusts are declared illiquid or suspended.

The Scheme may, from time to time, invest in derivative contracts traded over the counter, which are not traded in an organised market and may be illiquid. As a result, the Scheme may not be able to quickly liquidate these instruments at an amount close to their fair value to meet its liquidity requirements or to respond to specific events.

In order to manage the Scheme's overall liquidity, asset managers will only purchase securities (including derivatives) which meet the Scheme's investment criteria, including the assessment of saleability in different market conditions. The Scheme's investment strategy generally defines a minimum liquidity level for the Scheme which is monitored regularly.

The following tables summarise the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including interest payments where applicable:

30 June 2025	Contractual cash flows			
	Carrying amount \$'000	less than 6 months \$'000	6-12 months \$'000	more than 12 months \$'000
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Margin accounts	40	40	-	-
Distributions payable	13,856	13,856	-	-
Payables	8,972	8,972	-	-
Net assets attributable to unitholders - liability	<u>759,681</u>	<u>759,681</u>	-	-
Total	<u>782,549</u>	<u>782,549</u>	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities				
Futures	671	671	-	-
Swaps	1,385			
Outflow	-	719	574	28,735
Inflow	-	(807)	(807)	(27,490)
Total	<u>2,056</u>	<u>583</u>	<u>(233)</u>	<u>1,245</u>

15 Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (continued)

30 June 2024	Contractual cash flows			
	Carrying amount \$'000	less than 6 months \$'000	6-12 months \$'000	more than 12 months \$'000
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Margin accounts	960	960	-	-
Distributions payable	14,329	14,329	-	-
Payables	371	371	-	-
Net assets attributable to unitholders - liability	548,944	548,944	-	-
Total	564,604	564,604	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities				
Swaps	1,254			
Outflow	-	554	554	27,302
Inflow	-	(830)	(830)	(25,433)
Total	1,254	(276)	(276)	1,869

(d) Fair value measurement

The Scheme classifies fair value measurement of its financial assets and liabilities by level of the following fair value hierarchy:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1);
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (level 2); and
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (level 3).

(i) Fair value in an active market (level 1)

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period without any deduction for estimated future selling costs.

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

Equity securities and exchange traded derivatives are valued at the last traded price. For the majority of these financial instruments, information provided by the independent pricing services is relied upon for valuation.

(ii) Fair value in an inactive or unquoted market (level 2 and level 3)

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, reference to current fair value of a substantially similar other instrument, discounted cash flow techniques, option pricing models or any other valuation techniques that provide a reliable estimate of prices obtained in actual market transactions.

15 Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Fair value measurement (continued)

(ii) Fair value in an inactive or unquoted market (level 2 and level 3) (continued)

Valuation models use observable data to the extent practicable. However, areas such as credit risk (both own and counterparty), volatilities and correlations require management to make estimates. Changes in the assumptions for these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. The output of a model is always an estimate or approximation of a value that cannot be determined with certainty, and valuation techniques employed may not fully reflect all factors relevant to the positions held.

Debt securities are generally valued using broker quotes. Where discounted cash flow techniques are used, estimated future cash flows are based on management's best estimates and the discount rate used is a market rate at the end of the reporting period applicable for an instrument with similar terms and conditions. Management monitors credit spreads closely and conducts regular review to ensure any estimates and assumptions used in the valuation model remain appropriate.

The fair value of derivatives that are not exchange traded is estimated at the amount that would be received or paid to terminate the contract at the end of the reporting period taking into account current market conditions (volatility and appropriate yield curve) and the current creditworthiness of the counterparties.

Investments in unlisted unit trusts are recorded at the unit price as reported by the investment managers of such trusts. The Scheme may make adjustments to the value based on the considerations such as: liquidity of the unlisted unit trust or its underlying investments, the value date of the net asset value provided, or any restrictions on redemptions and the basis of accounting.

The Scheme's level 3 assets include unlisted unit trust which are subject to withdrawal offer and valued at the unit price as provided by the investment manager. These unit prices are not considered observable as they are not traded frequently enough to be considered observable.

Recognised fair value measurements

The following tables present the Scheme's financial assets and liabilities by fair value hierarchy levels:

	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
30 June 2025				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivatives				
Swaps	-	222	-	222
Foreign currency forward contracts	-	243	-	243
Equity securities	4,099	-	-	4,099
Debt securities	-	718,543	-	718,543
Unlisted unit trusts	-	16,760	-	16,760
Total	4,099	735,768	-	739,867
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivatives				
Futures	671	-	-	671
Swaps	-	1,385	-	1,385
Total	671	1,385	-	2,056

15 Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Fair value measurement (continued)

Recognised fair value measurements (continued)

30 June 2024	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivatives				
Futures	352	-	-	352
Swaps	-	1,643	-	1,643
Foreign currency forward contracts	-	48	-	48
Equity securities	4,048	-	-	4,048
Debt securities	-	515,726	-	515,726
Unlisted unit trusts	-	13,228	6,884	20,112
Total	4,400	530,645	6,884	541,929
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivatives				
Swaps	-	1,254	-	1,254
Total	-	1,254	-	1,254

Transfers between levels

The Scheme's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of the fair value hierarchy levels at the end of the reporting period.

30 June 2025

There were no transfers between levels as at 30 June 2025.

30 June 2024

The following table presents the transfers between levels as at 30 June 2024:

	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000
Transfers between levels 1 and 2:			
Debt securities	(3,729)	3,729	-

The transfers from level 1 to level 2 for the debt securities were due to the change of the Scheme's assessment for the fair value hierarchy levels.

15 Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Fair value measurement (continued)

Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (level 3)

The following table presents the movement in level 3 instruments for the years ended 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024:

	30 June 2025 Unlisted unit trusts \$'000	30 June 2024 Unlisted unit trusts \$'000
Opening balance	6,884	-
Purchases	8,000	13,651
Sales	(14,984)	(6,500)
Gains/(losses) recognised in profit or loss	100	(267)
Closing balance	-	6,884
Total unrealised gains/(losses) recognised in profit or loss for financial instruments held at the reporting date	-	(214)

The unobservable inputs used in the valuation of the level 3 securities are the unit price of these securities and a subjective adjustment or discount which may be applied to the unit price. There was no adjustment or discount applied to the unit price at the reporting date. An increase/(decrease) in the discount by 5% would (decrease)/increase the fair value of the level 3 securities by nil (2024: \$344,201).

16 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The gross and net positions of financial assets and liabilities that have been offset in the statement of financial position are disclosed in the first three columns of the tables below:

30 June 2025	Effects of offsetting on the statement of financial position			Related amounts not offset	
	Gross amounts \$'000	Gross amounts set off \$'000	Net amounts presented \$'000	Amounts subject to master netting arrangements \$'000	Net amounts \$'000
Financial assets					
Margin accounts	4,205	-	4,205	(1,841)	2,364
Derivatives	465	-	465	(130)	335
Total	4,670	-	4,670	(1,971)	2,699
Financial liabilities					
Margin accounts	(40)	-	(40)	40	-
Derivatives	(2,056)	-	(2,056)	1,931	(125)
Total	(2,096)	-	(2,096)	1,971	(125)

16 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

30 June 2024	Effects of offsetting on the statement of financial position			Related amounts not offset	
	Gross amounts \$'000	Gross amounts set off \$'000	Net amounts presented \$'000	Amounts subject to master netting arrangements \$'000	Net amounts \$'000
Financial assets					
Margin accounts	2,267	-	2,267	(578)	1,689
Derivatives	2,043	-	2,043	(1,523)	520
Total	4,310	-	4,310	(2,101)	2,209
Financial liabilities					
Margin accounts	(960)	-	(960)	960	-
Derivatives	(1,254)	-	(1,254)	1,141	(113)
Total	(2,214)	-	(2,214)	2,101	(113)

Master netting arrangement - not currently enforceable

Agreements with derivative counterparties are based on the ISDA Master Agreements. Under the terms of these arrangements, only where certain credit events occur (such as default), the net position owing/receivable to a single counterparty in the same currency will be taken as owing and all the relevant arrangements terminated. As the Scheme does not presently have a legally enforceable right of set-off, these amounts have not been offset in the statement of financial position, but have been presented separately in this note.

17 Derivative financial instruments

A derivative is a financial instrument or other contract which is settled at a future date and whose value changes in response to the change in a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign currency exchange rates, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index or other variables.

Derivative financial instruments require no initial net investment or an initial net investment that is smaller than would be required for other types of contracts that would be expected to have a similar response to changes in market factors.

Derivative transactions include many different instruments, such as foreign currency forward contracts, futures and options. Derivatives are considered to be part of the investment process and the use of derivatives is an essential part of the Scheme's portfolio management. Derivatives are not managed in isolation. Consequently, the use of derivatives is multifaceted and includes:

- hedging to protect an asset or liability of the Scheme against a fluctuation in market values or to reduce volatility;
- a substitution for trading of physical securities; and
- adjusting asset exposures within the parameters set in the investment strategy, and adjusting the duration of fixed interest portfolios or the weighted average maturity of cash portfolios.

While derivatives are used for trading purposes, they are not used to gear (leverage) a portfolio. Gearing a portfolio would occur if the level of exposure to the markets exceeds the underlying value of the Scheme.

17 Derivative financial instruments (continued)

The Scheme held the following derivative financial instruments during the year:

(a) Futures

Futures are contractual obligations to buy or sell financial instruments on a future date at a specified price established in an organised market. The futures contracts are collateralised by cash or marketable securities. Changes in futures contracts' values are usually settled net daily with the exchange.

(b) Foreign currency forward contracts

Foreign currency forward contracts are agreements to receive or deliver a fixed quantity of foreign currency for an agreed upon price on an agreed future date. Foreign currency forward contracts are primarily used to hedge against currency risks of non-Australian dollar denominated securities.

(c) Swaps

Swaps are derivative instruments in which two counterparties agree to exchange one stream of cash flow against another stream.

Interest rate swaps are valued based on the estimated amount that the entity would receive or pay to terminate the swap at the reporting date, taking into account current interest rates and the current creditworthiness of the swap counterparties.

Cross currency swaps are valued at fair value which is based on the estimated amount the Scheme would pay or receive to terminate the currency derivatives at the reporting date, taking into account current interest rates, foreign exchange rates, volatility and the current creditworthiness of currency derivatives counterparties. Cross currency swaps are used to hedge the Scheme's foreign currency exposure. However, hedge accounting has not been applied.

Risk exposures and fair value measurements

Information about the Scheme's exposure to financial risks and the methods and assumptions used in determining fair values is provided in note 15. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period is the carrying amount of the derivative financial instruments.

18 Events occurring after the reporting period

No significant events have occurred since the reporting date which would have an impact on the financial position of the Scheme as at 30 June 2025 or on the results and cash flows of the Scheme for the year ended on that date.

19 Contingent assets, liabilities and commitments

As at 30 June 2025, the Scheme had undrawn loan commitments of \$1,000,000 (2024: \$nil) on its investments in term loan.

There were no other outstanding contingent assets, liabilities or commitments as at 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024.

Directors' declaration

In the opinion of the directors of Perpetual Investment Management Limited, the Responsible Entity of Perpetual Pure Credit Alpha Fund:

- (a) the financial statements and notes, set out on page 6 to 30, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - (i) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and
 - (ii) giving a true and fair view of the Scheme's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date;
- (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Scheme will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and
- (c) note 2(a) confirms that the financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards and Interpretations as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the directors.



Director

Sydney
17 September 2025



Independent Auditor's Report

To the unitholders of Perpetual Pure Credit Alpha Fund

Opinion

We have audited the **Financial Report** of Perpetual Pure Credit Alpha Fund (the Scheme).

In our opinion, the accompanying Financial Report of the Scheme gives a true and fair view, including of the Scheme's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of its financial performance for the year then ended, in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, in compliance with *Australian Accounting Standards* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

The **Financial Report** comprises:

- Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025;
- Statement of comprehensive income, Statement of changes in equity, and Statement of cash flows for the year then ended;
- Notes, including material accounting policies; and
- Directors' Declaration.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with *Australian Auditing Standards*. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report* section of our report.

We are independent of the Scheme in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the *Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Report in Australia. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Other Information

Other Information is financial and non-financial information in Perpetual Pure Credit Alpha Fund's annual report which is provided in addition to the Financial Report and the Auditor's Report. The Directors of Perpetual Investment Management Limited (the Responsible Entity) are responsible for the Other Information.

Our opinion on the Financial Report does not cover the Other Information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Report, our responsibility is to read the Other Information. In doing so, we consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Report or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We are required to report if we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Other Information, and based on the work we have performed on the Other Information that we obtained prior to the date of this Auditor's Report we have nothing to report.



Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The Directors of Perpetual Investment Management Limited (the Responsible Entity) are responsible for:

- preparing the Financial Report in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including giving a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Scheme, and in compliance with *Australian Accounting Standards* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*
- implementing necessary internal control to enable the preparation of a Financial Report in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including giving a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Scheme, and that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- assessing the Scheme's ability to continue as a going concern and whether the use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate. This includes disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Scheme or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report

Our objective is:

- to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- to issue an Auditor's Report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with *Australian Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. They are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the Financial Report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report is located at the *Auditing and Assurance Standards Board* website at:

http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf This description forms part of our Auditor's Report.


KPMG


Andrew Reeves

Partner

Sydney

17 September 2025

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