

Target Market Determination – Funds Management

Daintree Core Income Trust

Legal disclaimer

This Target Market Determination (TMD) is required under section 994B of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) (**the Act**). It sets out the class of consumers for whom the product, including its key attributes, would likely be consistent with their likely objectives, financial situation and needs. In addition, the TMD outlines the triggers to review the target market and certain other information. It forms part of **Perennial Investment Management Limited's** design and distribution arrangements for the product.

This document is **not** a product disclosure statement and is **not** a summary of the product features or terms of the product. This document does not take into account any person's individual objectives, financial situation or needs. Persons interested in acquiring this product should carefully read the Product Disclosure Statement (PDS) for the **Daintree Core Income Trust** before making a decision whether to buy this product.

Important terms used in this TMD are defined in the TMD Definitions which supplement this document. Capitalised terms have the meaning given to them in the product's PDS, unless otherwise defined. The PDS can be obtained by 1300 730 032 or on the website at www.daintreecapital.com.au/daintree-core-income-trust

Target Market Summary

This product is likely to be appropriate for a consumer seeking **capital preservation and income distribution**, to be used as a **core or satellite** within a portfolio where the consumer has a **medium** investment timeframe and **low to medium** risk/return profile.

Fund and Issuer identifiers

| | | | |
|-------------|---|-------------------|--------------|
| Issuer | Perennial Investment Management Limited | APIR Code | WPC1963AU |
| Issuer ABN | 13 108 747 637 | ISIN Code | AU60WPC19633 |
| Issuer AFSL | 275101 | Date TMD approved | 26 July 2021 |
| Fund | Daintree Core Income Trust | TMD Version | 1 |
| ARSN | 617 947 690 | TMD Status | Current |

Description of Target Market

This part is required under section 994B(5)(b) of the Act.

TMD indicator key

The Consumer Attributes for which the product is likely to be appropriate have been assessed using a red/amber/green rating methodology with appropriate colour coding:

| | | |
|------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| In target market | Potentially in target market | Not considered in target market |
|------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|

Instructions

In the tables below, Column 1, Consumer Attributes, indicates a description of the likely objectives, financial situation and needs of the class of consumers that are considering this product. Column 2, TMD indicator, indicates whether a consumer meeting the attribute in column 1 is likely to be in the target market for this product.

Generally, a consumer is unlikely to be in the target market for the product if:

- **one or more** of their Consumer Attributes correspond to a **red** rating, or
- **three or more** of their Consumer Attributes correspond to an **amber** rating.

Investment products and diversification

A consumer (or class of consumer) may intend to hold a product as part of a diversified portfolio (typically with an intended product use of satellite/small allocation or core component). In such circumstances, the product should be assessed against the consumer's attributes for the relevant portion of the portfolio, rather than the consumer's portfolio as a whole. For example, a consumer may seek to construct a conservative portfolio with a satellite/small allocation to growth assets. In this case, it may be likely that a product with a High or Very High risk/return profile is consistent with the consumer's objectives for that allocation notwithstanding that the risk/return profile of the consumer as a whole is Low or Medium. In making this assessment, distributors should consider all features of a product (including its key attributes).

| Consumer Attributes | TMD Indicator | Product description including key attributes |
|--|---------------|---|
| Consumer's investment objective | | |
| Capital Growth | Red | The Trust aims to provide a steady stream of income and capital stability over the medium term by investing in a diversified portfolio of credit fixed income securities and cash. The Trust aims to provide a total return (after fees) that exceeds the RBA Cash Rate (AUD class) and RBNZ Cash Rate (NZD class) measured throughout a market cycle. The Trust provides monthly distributions. |
| Capital Preservation | Green | |
| Capital Guaranteed | Red | |
| Income Distribution | Green | |
| Consumer's intended product use (% of Investable Assets) | | |
| Solution/Standalone (75-100%) | Red | The Trust invests in a diversified portfolio of predominantly global investment grade credit securities which meet the investment manager's investment standards. All securities must carry a Standard & Poor's rating (or equivalent) of BB- or higher at the time of purchase. The asset class allocation of the Trust is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global fixed income securities 0-100% • Cash and cash equivalents 0-100% |
| Core Component (25-75%) | Green | |
| Satellite/small allocation (<25%) | Green | |
| Consumer's investment timeframe | | |
| Short (≤ 2 years) | Red | The minimum suggested timeframe for holding investments in the Trust is 3 years. |
| Medium (> 2 years) | Green | |
| Long (> 8 years) | Green | |
| Consumer's Risk (ability to bear loss) and Return profile | | |
| Low | Green | Low to medium risk of short-term capital loss compared to other investment types in return for potentially delivering investment returns over the minimum suggested timeframe. |
| Medium | Green | |
| High | Green | |
| Very High | Green | |
| Consumer's need to withdraw money | | |
| Daily | Green | Investors will normally be able to redeem from the Trust on any Business Day, being a day other than a Saturday or Sunday on which banks are open in Melbourne. |
| Weekly | Green | |
| Monthly | Green | |
| Quarterly | Green | |
| Annually or longer | Green | |

Appropriateness

Note: This section is required under RG 274.64–66.

The Issuer has assessed the product and formed the view that the product, including its key attributes, is likely to be consistent with the likely objectives, financial situation and needs of consumers in the target market as described above, as the features of this product in Column 3 of the table above are likely to be suitable for consumers with the attributes identified with a green TMD Indicator in Column 2.

Distribution conditions/restrictions

This part is required under section 994B(5)(c) of the Act.

| Distribution Condition | Distribution Condition Rationale |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| There are no distribution conditions. | Not applicable. |

| Review triggers |
|---|
| This part is required under section 994B(5)(d) of the Act. |
| Material change to key attributes, fund investment objective and/or fees. |
| Material deviation from benchmark / objective over sustained period. |
| Key attributes have not performed as disclosed by a material degree and for a material period. |
| Determination by the issuer of an ASIC reportable Significant Dealing. |
| Material or unexpectedly high number of complaints (as defined in section 994A(1) of the Act) about the product or distribution of the product. |
| The use of Product Intervention Powers, regulator orders or directions that affects the product. |

| Mandatory review periods | |
|--|---------------------------|
| This part is required under section 994B(5)(e) and (f) of the Act. | |
| Review period | Maximum period for review |
| Initial review | 1 year and 3 months |
| Subsequent review | 3 years and 3 months |

Distributor reporting requirements

This part is required under section 994B(5)(g) and (h) of the Act.

| Reporting requirement | Reporting period | Which distributors this requirement applies to |
|---|---|--|
| Complaints (as defined in section 994A(1) of the Act) relating to the product design, product availability and distribution. The distributor should provide all the content of the complaint, having regard to privacy. | Within 10 business days following end of calendar quarter. | All distributors |
| Significant dealing outside of target market, under s994F(6) of the Act. See Definitions for further detail. | As soon as practicable but no later than 10 business days after distributor becomes aware of the significant dealing. | All distributors |
| To the extent a distributor is aware, dealings outside the target market, including reason why acquisition is outside of target market, and whether acquisition occurred under personal advice. | Within 10 business days following end of calendar quarter. | All distributors |

If practicable, distributors should adopt the FSC data standards for reports to the issuer. Distributors must report to Issuer using the method specified on this website: www.daintreecapital.com.au/target-market-determinations. This link also provides contact details relating to this TMD for the Issuer.

Disclaimer

This document is issued by Perennial Investment Management Limited ABN 13 108 747 637 AFSL 275101 (Issuer). The Issuer is the responsible entity and issuer of units in the managed investment scheme referred to in this document. This document provides general information only and does not take into account your individual objectives, financial situation, needs or circumstances. Before making any investment decision, you should assess whether the document is appropriate for you and obtain financial advice tailored to you having regard to your individual objectives, financial situation, needs and circumstances. This document is not a financial product recommendation or an offer or solicitation with respect to the purchase or sale of any financial product in any jurisdiction.

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Definitions

| Term | Definition |
|--|--|
| Consumer's investment objective | |
| Capital Growth | The consumer seeks to invest in a product designed to generate capital return. The consumer prefers exposure to growth assets (such as shares or property) or otherwise seeks an investment return above the current inflation rate. |
| Capital Preservation | The consumer seeks to invest in a product to reduce volatility and minimise loss in a market down-turn. The consumer prefers exposure to defensive assets (such as cash or fixed income securities) that are generally lower in risk and less volatile than growth investments. |
| Capital Guaranteed | The consumer seeks a guarantee or protection against capital loss whilst still seeking the potential for capital growth (typically gained through a derivative arrangement). The consumer would likely understand the complexities, conditions and risks that are associated with such products. |
| Income Distribution | The consumer seeks to invest in a product designed to distribute regular and/or tax-effective income. The consumer prefers exposure to income-generating assets (typically, high dividend-yielding equities, fixed income securities and money market instruments). |
| Consumer's intended product use (% of Investable Assets) | |
| Solution/Standalone (75-100%) | The consumer intends to hold the investment as either a part or the majority (up to 100%) of their total <i>investable assets</i> (see definition below). The consumer typically prefers exposure to a product with at least High <i>portfolio diversification</i> (see definitions below). |
| Core Component (25-75%) | The consumer intends to hold the investment as a major component, up to 75%, of their total <i>investable assets</i> (see definition below). The consumer typically prefers exposure to a product with at least Medium <i>portfolio diversification</i> (see definitions below). |
| Satellite (<25%) | The consumer intends to hold the investment as a smaller part of their total portfolio, as an indication it would be suitable for up to 25% of the total <i>investable assets</i> (see definition below). The consumer is likely to be comfortable with exposure to a product with Low <i>portfolio diversification</i> (see definitions below). |
| Investable Assets | Those assets that the investor has available for investment, excluding the residential home. |
| Portfolio diversification (for completing the key product attribute section of consumer's intended product use) | |
| Low | Single asset class, single country, low or moderate holdings of securities - e.g. high conviction Aussie equities. |
| Medium | 1-2 asset classes, single country, broad exposure within asset class, e.g. Aussie equities "All Ords". |
| High | Highly diversified across either asset classes, countries or investment managers, e.g. Australian multi-manager balanced fund or global multi-asset product (or global equities). |

| Term | Definition |
|---|---|
| Consumer's intended investment timeframe | |
| Short (≤ 2 years) | The consumer has a short investment timeframe and may wish to redeem within two years. |
| Medium (> 2 years) | The consumer has a medium investment timeframe and is unlikely to redeem within two years. |
| Long (> 8 years) | The consumer has a long investment timeframe and is unlikely to redeem within eight years. |
| Consumer's Risk (ability to bear loss) and Return profile | |
| <p>Issuers should undertake a comprehensive risk assessment for each product. The FSC recommends adoption of the Standard Risk Measure (SRM) to calculate the likely number of negative annual returns over a 20 year period, using the guidance and methodology outlined in the <i>Standard Risk Measure Guidance Paper For Trustees</i>. SRM is not a complete assessment of risk and potential loss. For example, it does not detail important issues such as the potential size of a negative return or that a positive return could still be less than a consumer requires to meet their investment objectives/needs. Issuers may wish to supplement the SRM methodology by also considering other risk factors. For example, some products may use leverage, derivatives or short selling, may have liquidity or withdrawal limitations, or otherwise may have a complex structure or increased investment risks, which should be documented together with the SRM to substantiate the product risk rating.</p> <p>A consumer's desired product return profile would generally take into account the impact of fees, costs and taxes.</p> | |
| Low | <p>The consumer is conservative or low risk in nature, seeks to minimise potential losses (e.g. has the ability to bear up to 1 negative return over a 20 year period (SRM 1 to 2)) and is comfortable with a low target return profile.</p> <p>Consumer typically prefers defensive assets such as cash and fixed income.</p> |
| Medium | <p>The consumer is moderate or medium risk in nature, seeking to minimise potential losses (e.g. has the ability to bear up to 4 negative returns over a 20 year period (SRM 3 to 5)) and comfortable with a moderate target return profile.</p> <p>Consumer typically prefers a balance of growth assets such as shares, property and alternative assets and defensive assets such as cash and fixed income.</p> |
| High | <p>The consumer is higher risk in nature and can accept higher potential losses (e.g. has the ability to bear up to 6 negative returns over a 20 year period (SRM 6)) in order to target a higher target return profile.</p> <p>Consumer typically prefers predominantly growth assets such as shares, property and alternative assets with only a smaller or moderate holding in defensive assets such as cash and fixed income.</p> |
| Very high | <p>The consumer has a more aggressive or very high risk appetite, seeks to maximise returns and can accept higher potential losses (e.g. has the ability to bear 6 or more negative returns over a 20 year period (SRM 7) and possibly other risk factors, such as leverage).</p> <p>Consumer typically prefers growth assets such as shares, property and alternative assets.</p> |
| Consumer's need to withdraw money | |

| Term | Definition |
|--|--|
| | <p>Issuers should consider in the first instance the redemption request frequency under ordinary circumstances. However, the redemption request frequency is not the only consideration when determining the ability to meet the investor's requirement to access capital. To the extent that the liquidity of the underlying investments or possible liquidity constraints (e.g. ability to stagger or delay redemptions) could impact this, this is to be taken into consideration in completing this section.</p> |
| <p>Daily/Weekly/Monthly/Quarterly/Annually or longer</p> | <p>The consumer seeks to invest in a product which permits redemption requests at this frequency under ordinary circumstances and the issuer is typically able to meet that request within a reasonable period.</p> |
| <p>Distributor Reporting</p> | |
| <p>Significant dealings</p> | <p>Section 994F(6) of the Act requires distributors to notify the issuer if they become aware of a significant dealing in the product that is not consistent with the TMD. Neither the Act nor ASIC defines when a dealing is 'significant' and distributors have discretion to apply its ordinary meaning.</p> <p>The issuer will rely on notifications of significant dealings to monitor and review the product, this TMD, and its distribution strategy, and to meet its own obligation to report significant dealings to ASIC.</p> <p>Dealings outside this TMD may be significant because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • they represent a material proportion of the overall distribution conduct carried out by the distributor in relation to the product, or • they constitute an individual transaction which has resulted in, or will or is likely to result in, significant detriment to the consumer (or class of consumer). <p>In each case, the distributor should have regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the nature and risk profile of the product (which may be indicated by the product's risk rating or withdrawal timeframes), • the actual or potential harm to a consumer (which may be indicated by the value of the consumer's investment, their intended product use or their ability to bear loss), and • the nature and extent of the inconsistency of distribution with the TMD (which may be indicated by the number of red or amber ratings attributed to the consumer). <p>Objectively, a distributor may consider a dealing (or group of dealings) outside the TMD to be significant if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it constitutes more than half of the distributor's total retail product distribution conduct in relation to the product over the reporting period, • the consumer's intended product use is <i>Solution / Standalone</i>, or • the consumer's intended product use is <i>Core component</i> and the consumer's risk (ability to bear loss) and return profile is <i>Low</i>. |