BT Institutional Enhanced Global Fixed Interest Fund

Fact Sheet
October 2011

ARSN: 088 841 972

BT Investment Management

About the Fund

The BT Institutional Enhanced Global Fixed Interest Fund is a diversified portfolio of investments which utilises a combination of active and enhanced strategies including: cash strategies, duration, credit investments, a currency strategy and a benchmark swap arrangement[1].

Fund objective

The Fund aims to provide a return (before fees, costs and taxes) that exceeds the JP Morgan GBI Global Traded Index, hedged in Australian dollars, over the medium term. The recommended investment timeframe is three years or more.

Investment process

Investment returns for the BT Institutional Enhanced Global Fixed Interest Fund may be generated from a number of sources:

- → **Cash strategies**: an actively managed portfolio of debt securities which aims to add value from sector and security selection and portfolio construction
- → **Duration**: a combination of fundamental and quantitative analysis is employed to create an optimal global duration portfolio. Positioning reflects the risk adjusted allocation of duration to the markets of: US, Australia, Europe, Japan and Canada.
- → **Credit**: exposure to global corporate markets with dynamic allocation between sectors determined by return expectations and break even spread analysis.
- → **Currency**: a quantitative valuation tool is used to assess relative value and create an optimal currency portfolio.
- → **Benchmark**: the return of the global government bond market is delivered via a Total Return Index Swap.

Investment team

BTIM's Income and Fixed Interest team includes seven dedicated investment professionals. The team also draws on a wide range of knowledge resources including BTIM's other specialist investment teams: Equity Strategies and Macro Strategies. The Fund is managed by Vimal Gor, Head of Income Strategies who has more than 17 years industry experience.

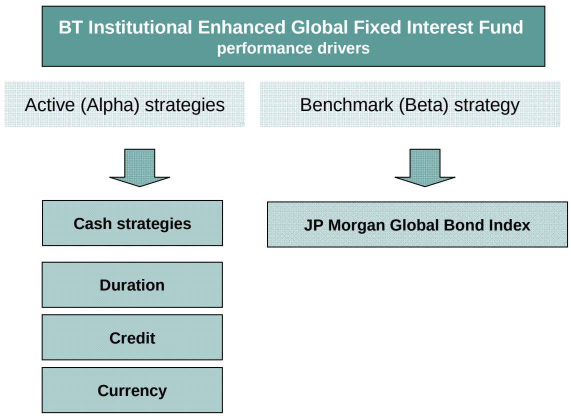
[1]Change in investment strategy

From its inception, the main investment strategy employed in the Fund was an enhanced index strategy using an alpha transfer technique combined with a benchmark swap. From May 2007, the Fund added three active alpha strategies to its investment universe: duration, credit and currency. The new sources of excess return were introduced to provide greater diversification and increase the potential for outperformance.

Performance

(%)	Total Returns (post-fee)	Total Returns (pre-fee)	Benchmark Return
1 month	-0.35	-0.32	-0.28
3 months	3.06	3.15	3.74
FYDT	4.28	4.40	5.05
6 months	6.30	6.47	6.96
1 year (pa)	7.14	7.50	7.55
2 years (pa)	10.39	10.75	9.02
3 years (pa)	10.80	11.16	9.12
5 years (pa)	7.88	8.23	8.46

The benchmark for this fund has changed over time.
The benchmark performance shown is that of the combined benchmarks that the fund has aimed to exceed over time.



Other information

Fund size (as at 31 Oct 2011)	$846 million
Date of inception	July 1992
Minimum investment	$25,000
Buy-sell spread	0.12%[1]
Distribution frequency	Annual
APIR code	WFS0005AU

1_The buy-sell spread represents transaction costs incurred whenever you invest or withdraw funds, and may vary from time to time without notice.

Fees

Management fee	0.33% pa*

* You should refer to the latest Product Disclosure Statement for full details of fees and other costs you may be charged.

Market Review

Australian bond yields paused their rally and sold off in October. The three-year bond yield rose from 3.62% to 3.88%; the ten-year yield from 4.22% to 4.51%; and the 3-10s yield curve steepened to 63bp. The Reserve Bank of Australia left the cash rate unchanged again at 4.75% at its October meeting. Internationally, business and consumer confidence in Europe and the United States remained low. Chinese growth softened, coupled with sharp falls in base metal prices. In Australia, economic conditions continued to vary across sectors. While the pipeline of investment in mining sector remained strong, the broader NAB business conditions survey declined to below its long-run average level. The consecutively increasing unemployment rate confirmed a softening labour market. The housing market remained subdued with falling housing prices and higher rental vacancy rate.

International market performance in October has been driven by positive developments in the ongoing European crisis. Investor sentiment improved as the European governments moved in a more coordinated way to solve the crisis. All Eurozone countries approved to increase the size of EFSF. The plan converged to a larger haircut on Greek debt and recapitalisation of the banks. The positive sentiment was also supported by generally stronger than expected economic data from the US in the month. As a result, the US and UK ten-year yields sold off 20bp and 14bp for the month, respectively. UK and Japanese yields were relatively stable and both rose only by 1bp. Australia underperformed the US with the ten-year yield spread closing higher at 2.40%. The Australian currency bottomed in the month and outperformed over the period with the trade-weighted index appreciating 6.77%. Risk assets (equities and commodities) had a strong rally over the month.

Cash credit markets marginally tighter by month end, after experiencing a multitude of alternative plans to fix the European sovereign crisis. Primary issuance has been muted due to market volatility although there was a flurry of issues near month end. Synthetic credit spreads were tighter over the month. The Australian iTraxx, US CDX finished 52bps and 23bp wider, respectively. European Main ended 40bps tighter.

During the month, nearly all attention has continued to be on events unfolding overseas and not on the domestic front.

Outlook

The coordinated move by the European governments was welcomed by the market. However, without explicit participation by the ECB and a possible lengthy negotiation with the BRIC countries, the level of uncertainty remains high before a credible plan is brought to the table. Strong economic data proved to be sporadic, leading indicators in Europe remain weak and business and consumer confidence remained low. Before the European crisis settles and the global economy gathers momentum, the euphoria of the risk asset rally is bound to be short lived.

With the Reserve Bank more comfortable with the inflation outlook they elected to ease monetary policy at their November meeting, taking policy setting from mildly restrictive to a neutral stance. In the absence of any shock from Europe, monetary policy can be expected to remain unchanged in the near to medium term as the Reserve Bank waits for evidence of the effect that Europe and the United States is having on the rest of the world.

From a fundamental perspective, we remain negative, on credit markets in the short to medium as indicators have deteriorated. That said, indicators are still slightly positive to neutral. Whilst lending standards are still viewed as easing many of the other indicators have turned bearish. We continue to be concerned about European sovereign issues. Whilst corporate balance sheets are strong with a solid earnings season, concern over cautious management outlooks due to expectations of weak top-line growth does represent a concern. Energy cost increases could also continue to pressure margins. Increasingly, macro event risk from European sovereigns has the potential create headwinds for prospective credit performance.

For more information

Please call 1800 813 886, contact your business development representative or visit www.btim.com.au