

## TALARIA PROCESS = GENUINE DIVERSIFICATION BENEFITS

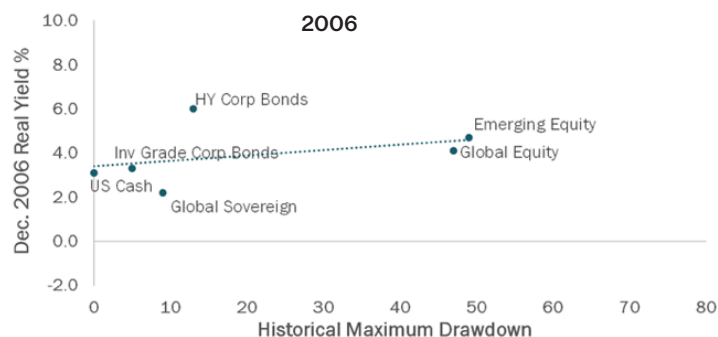
Traditional asset allocation approaches face extreme challenges to balance the risk / reward trade-off on behalf of clients.

Below we step through the challenges facing asset allocators in attempting to achieve maximum benefit per unit of risk using traditional asset class strategies. We also demonstrate why strategies that are truly differentiated are the key to delivering risk / return outcomes for clients.

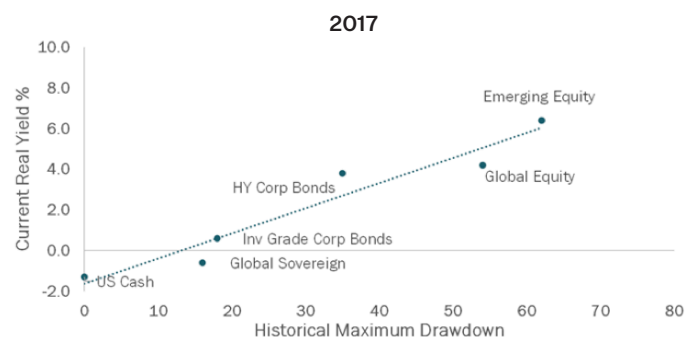
### Introduction:

- \*\* Traditional portfolio diversification doesn't work today. Specifically, blending cash / bonds / equities doesn't generate anywhere near the historical return for the risk taken.
- \*\* Assuming an inflation+4% target return, on a like for like basis 2017's diversified portfolio today has a negative (rather than a positive in 2006) drawdown expectation. ...you're almost as likely to get a negative return as a positive return p.a. of equal magnitude.
- \*\* Looking for truly differentiated strategies within asset classes rather than thinking across asset classes is the key to finding diversification given current cross asset valuations.
- \*\* **Our process seeks to halve the level of risk AND doubles the potential absolute return vs. global equities over a cycle** - providing an opportunity for diversification in overall portfolios. For example blending our strategy into the theoretical diversified portfolio below increases the target return by 0.9% p.a AND reduces the drawdown risk by around 40%.

The steepening of the lines of best fit in the two charts below show how the benefits of diversification are much lower compared to a decade ago. I have included below the charts a simplistic asset allocation assuming the requirement to generate a minimum 4%+ real return p.a and the capital at risk assuming a one in seven year drawdown to demonstrate this lower benefit. Notable is in 2006 – the worst outcome on the “portfolio” was an implied 2.6% p.a real return over a 7 year time horizon.



Asset	Real Yield	% Allocation	Max Drawdown
US Cash	3.1%	33%	0%
Investment Grade Corporate Bonds	3.3%	33%	5%
High Yield Corporate Bonds	6.0%	33%	13%
Expected Portfolio Return (p.a.)	4.1%		+2.6%



Asset	Real Yield	% Allocation	Max Drawdown
US Cash	3.1%	33%	0%
Defensive Equities	4.1%	33%	35%
High Yield Corporate Bonds	3.8%	33%	35%
Emerging Market Equities	6.4%	33%	62%
Expected Portfolio Return (p.a.)	4.8%		-4.3%

\*\*\*Note we have generously assumed the real earnings yield on equities to equate to the real yield of equities

With the current real yields on offer in cash, sovereign bonds and investment grade corporate debt the outlook for a traditional 60 / 40 asset mix is such that the “old rule of thumb model” is broken.

Estimated and Subsequent 12 Year nominal Returns of 60:40 Portfolio



Estimated returns of blended portfolio: 60% household and NFO total financial assets/personal incomes, 30% from treasury bonds, 10% from estimated t-bills  
Actual subsequent 12 year returns: 65% S&P 500, 30% 12 Year Bonds, 10% Treasury Bills

Our strategy – that incorporates agreeing to buy the equities we want to own, at a price typically 3-5% lower and on average 6 weeks in advance - increases the 7 year real return outlook, and reduces the risk of losses.

Since inception twelve years ago and excluding unencumbered cash, around 30% of the Fund has been in cash backing the commitment to buy the companies we fundamentally want to own. This 30% typically has never earned less than 13% real so generates a 4.1% real return uplift all else equal. There is no free lunch obviously - the opportunity cost of the \$30 not directly exposed to equity markets is 1.2% per annum. Summing these gives an overall uplift to the real yield on our global portfolio of 290bps pa.

Despite the return uplift, the lower direct equity market exposure reduces overall risk - by around 25% than simply being exposed to the market.



Diversifications aim is simply to increase returns per unit of risk. The above chart demonstrates how our strategy over a cycle increases returns and reduces risk - the diversification benefits are obvious.

Replacing the Global Equity allocation with Wingate Asset Management (now Talaria) in the 2017 “portfolio” above, results in an increase in returns of 90 basis points per annum and reduces overall drawdown risk by around 160 basis points.

### Diversification Benefits Of Including WAM In The Portfolio

Asset	Real Yield	% Allocation	Max Drawdown
Global Equities	4.1%	33%	54%
High Yield Corporate Bonds	3.8%	33%	35%
Emerging Market Equities	6.4%	33%	62%
Expected Portfolio Return (p.a.)	4.8%		-4.3%
Asset	Real Yield	% Allocation	Max Drawdown
Wingate Asset Management	7.0%	33%	42%
HY Corp Bonds	3.8%	33%	35%
Emerging Market Equities	6.4%	33%	62%
Expected Portfolio Return (p.a.)	5.7%		-2.7%
Diversification Benefit (p.a.)	+0.9%		+1.6%

Our process of explicitly expecting to be paid to take market risk - results in a potential return of \$60 per \$100 vs a potential loss of \$13 over a seven year period assuming a static return uplift in the event of a drawdown (which has not been the case historically and nor do we see as likely going forward).

This compares to Global Equities in general offering a prospective \$32 return on \$100 and a \$26 loss so over a 7 year period on this basis for half the level of risk you double the potential absolute return.

An additional benefit of our process is it gives greater certainty around our overall portfolio outcomes given we know the minimum return in advance of the 30% of capital guaranteeing our purchase commitments. From a diversification point of view this lowers the volatility of returns.

As the table below shows – it would be possible to diversify into a portfolio with around half the level of risk and still generate the same 4.8% return as the 2017 “portfolio”.

Asset	Real Yield	% Allocation	Max Drawdown
Global Equities	4.2%	33%	54%
High Yield Corporate Bonds	3.8%	33%	35%
Emerging Market Equities	6.4%	33%	62%
Expected Portfolio Return (p.a.)	4.8%		-4.3%
<b>Diversification Still Possible</b>			
Asset	Real Yield	% Allocation	Max Drawdown
Wingate Asset Management	7.0%	25%	42%
Emerging Market Equities	6.4%	25%	62%
HY Corp Bonds	3.8%	35%	35%
Investment Grade Credit	0.6%	15%	18%
Expected Portfolio Return (p.a.)	4.8%		-2.1%

All this adds up to a global equity strategy that has a positive skew in terms of returns, a higher mean and a greater level of certainty..

## WAM & Index Rolling 7 year p.a. total return distribution



## Performance: Expected Outcome In Various Market Conditions

Rolling 3 Year p.a. Market Environment	< 0% p.a. Absolute	0% - 10% p.a. Absolute	> 10% p.a. Absolute
Volatility < 15	Red minus / Green plus	Green plus / Green plus	Green plus / Red minus
Volatility 15 - 20	Red minus / Green plus	Green plus / Green plus	Green plus / Red minus
Volatility > 20%	Blue wavy / Green plus	Green plus / Green plus	Green plus / Blue wavy



As it stands today – the key to diversification is finding truly differentiated strategies within asset classes, not looking across asset classes.

### Important Information

Wholesale Units in the Talaria Global Equity Fund (the Fund) are issued by Australian Unity Funds Management Limited ABN 60 071 497 115, AFS Licence No. 234454. Talaria Asset Management Pty Ltd ABN 67 130 534 342, AFS Licence No. 333732 is the investment manager and distributor of the Fund. References to "we" means Talaria Asset Management Pty Ltd, the investment manager. The information in this document is general information only and is not based on the objectives, financial situation or needs of any particular investor. In deciding whether to acquire, hold or dispose of the product you should obtain a copy of the current Product Disclosure Statement (PDS) for the Fund and consider whether the product is appropriate for you. A copy of the PDS is available at [australianunity.com.au/wealth](http://australianunity.com.au/wealth) or by calling Australian Unity Wealth Investor Services team on 13 29 39. Investment decisions should not be made upon the basis of the Fund's past performance or distribution rate, or any ratings given by a rating agency, since each of these can vary. In addition, ratings need to be understood in the context of the full report issued by the rating agency itself. The information provided in the document is current at the time of publication.