

**Presenting
debate on
contemporary
and emerging
portfolio
construction
issues**



portfolio
construction

CONFERENCE

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PRESERVING CAPITAL, CREATING WEALTH

Absolute Conviction – at what price?

Peter Constable, Chief Investment Officer
MMC Asset Management



Presentation to PortfolioConstruction Conference 2007

Introduction

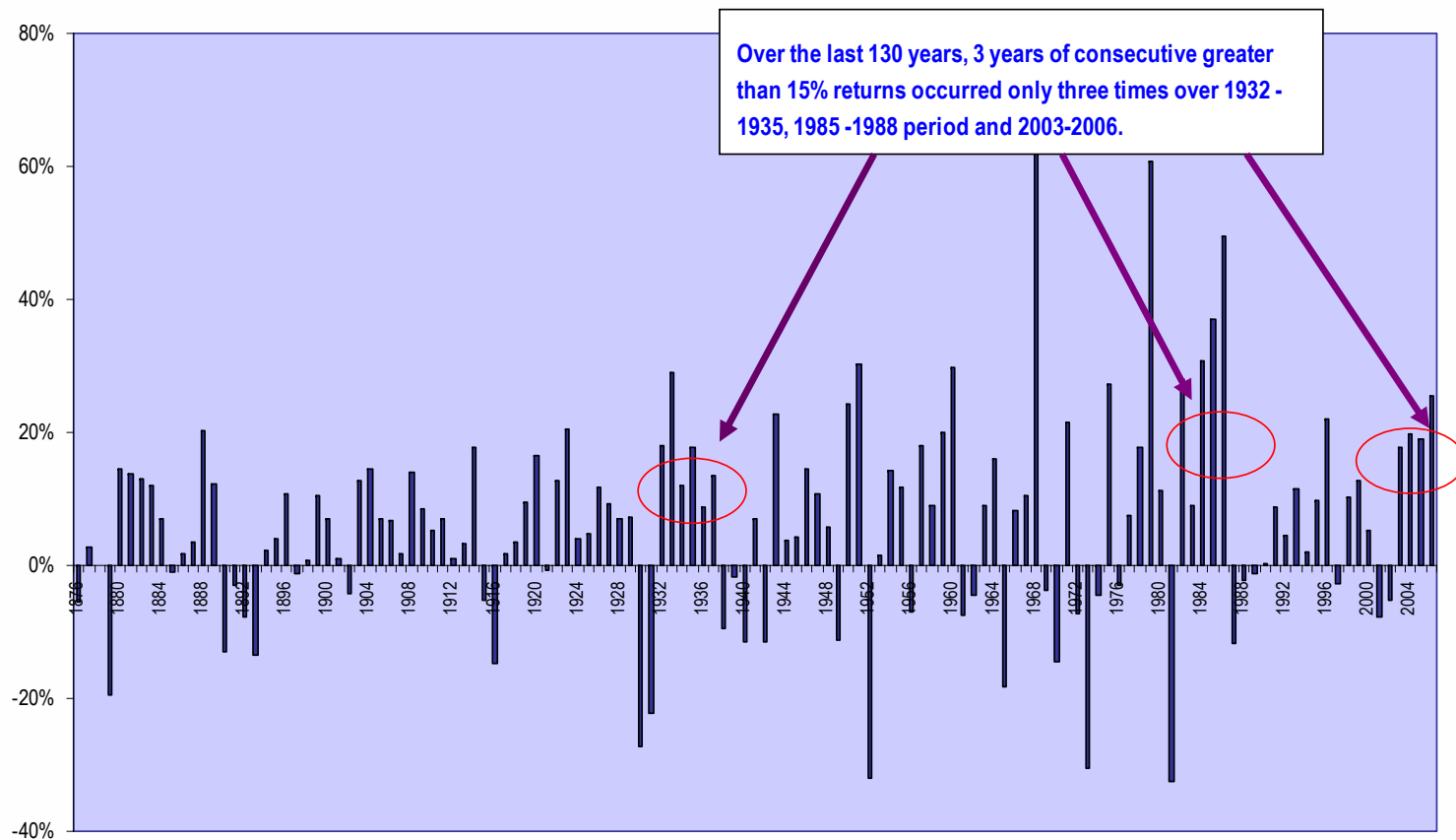
- Setting the scene
- About MMC
- Peter Constable, Chief Investment Officer

Agenda

- Considerations
- What is absolute conviction?
- Portfolio benefits
- Conclusions

Unprecedented times

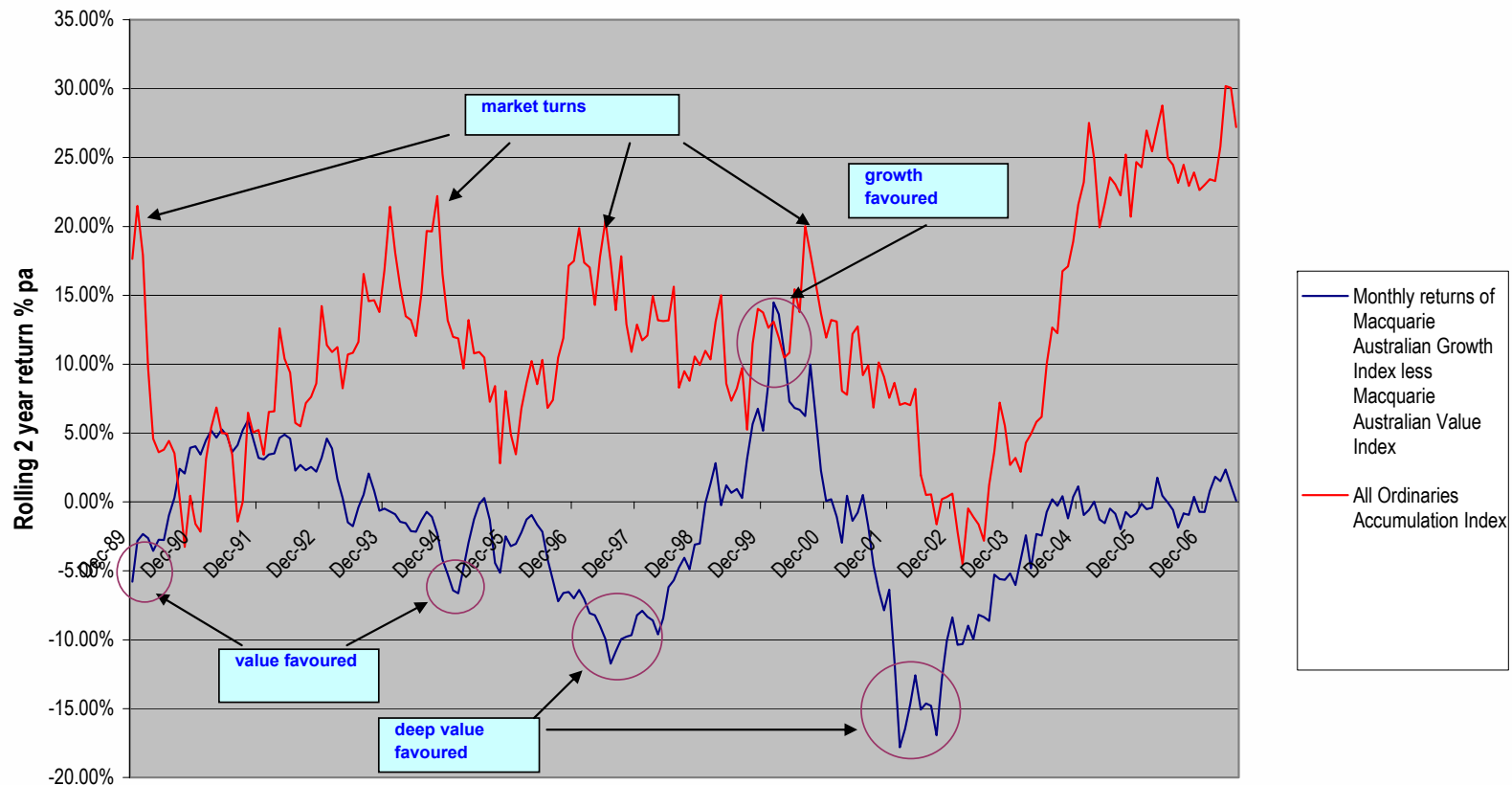
All Ords Consecutive Returns over a 130 year period



Source : Australian Stock Exchange and MMC

When does value outperform?

Relative performance of growth versus styles over rolling 2 year periods



Source: Macquarie Equities, IRESS, MMC Asset Management

High conviction absolute value: Defined

- High conviction
- Absolute value

Risk in the eye of the beholder?

- Modern Portfolio Theory → risk = standard deviation
- Absolute value manager → risk = capital loss
- For example:
 - Stock A – share price of \$3 and intrinsic value of \$4 (33% upside)
 - Share price drops to \$2
 - absolute value manager = ↓ risk (increase in margin of safety)
 - modern portfolio theory = ↑ risk (increase in volatility)

Misunderstanding...

- Individual Investors mainly think of risk in terms of downside risk. They are concerned about the maximum they can lose
- The Professional Investors view defines risk in terms of variance, and doesn't discriminate gains from losses
- There is a great deal of miscommunication and misunderstanding because of these very different views of risk
 - Beta does not do it for most people, who are more concerned with the possibility of loss



“Risk can be greatly reduced by concentrating on only a few holdings”

Warren Buffet

Putting diversification into context

- Modern Portfolio Theory – systematic and non-systematic risk
- Risk – measure of loss of capital or standard deviation?
- Greater diversification may or may not decrease a value managers view on risk ie. the chance of capital loss
- Profiting by knowing a lot about a small number of holdings versus diversification (which is a poor surrogate for knowledge)

Portfolio context

- Low benchmark correlation ie. AOAI
- Case study conducted
 - Mean/variance analysis
 - Hypothetical Australian equities and hypothetical balanced fund
 - Funds based on benchmark returns

The study

Comparative risk/return metrics

Metric	AOAI	High conviction absolute value manager	Balanced Fund*
10 years			
Return	13.07%	12.63%	8.61%
Risk (SD)	9.79%	8.08%	6.66%
Return/Risk	1.34	1.56	1.29
8 years			
Return	14.55%	13.90%	8.66%
Risk (SD)	9.98%	6.05%	6.43%
Return/Risk	1.46	2.30	1.35
5 years			
Return	19.56%	14.50%	12.61%
Risk (SD)	8.83%	6.63%	5.85%
Return/Risk	2.22	2.19	2.16

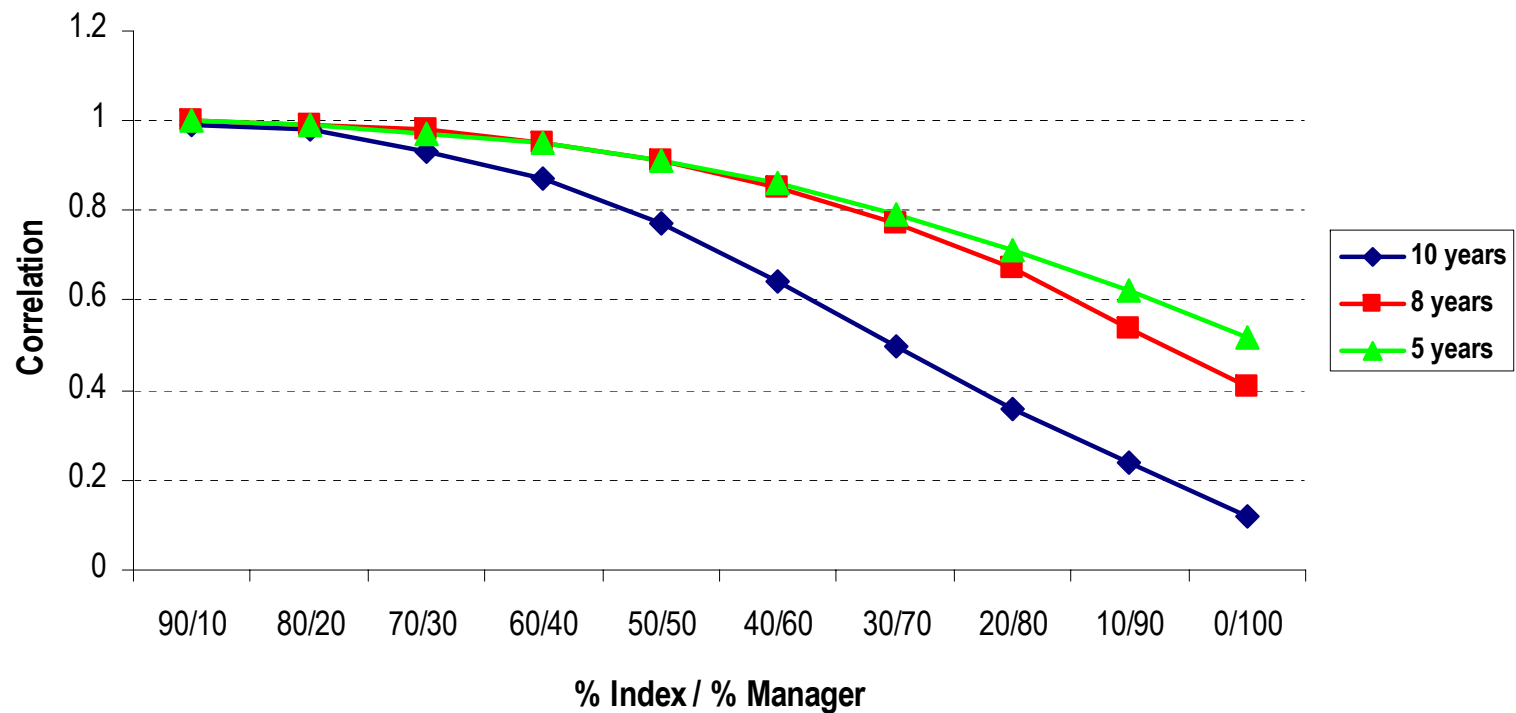
* Balanced fund comprises a blend (Aust equities 35%, global equities 25%, Aust LPTs 10%, Aust bonds 25%, cash 5%)

Equities Correlation

- High conviction manager added to the AOAI
- Various weightings applied

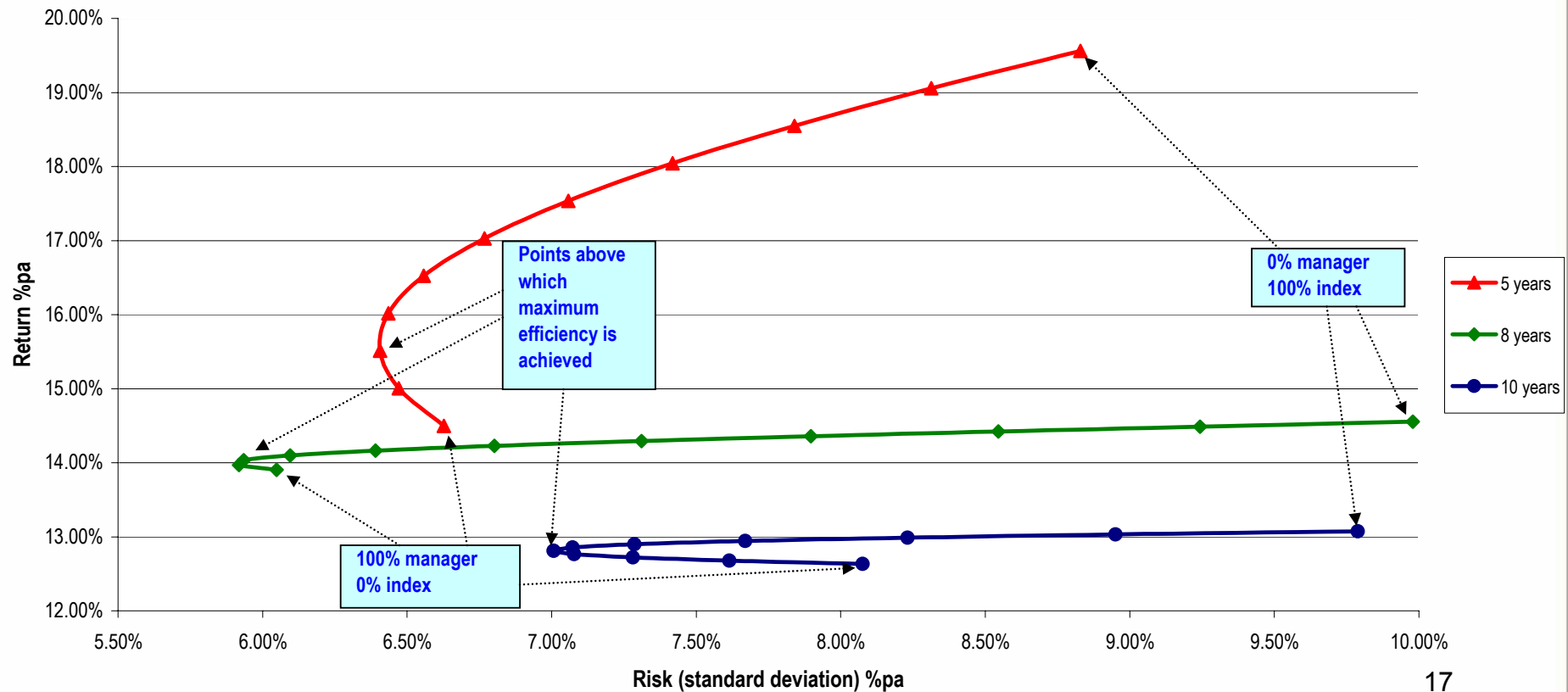
Correlation

AOAI and Manager Correlation



Efficient frontier

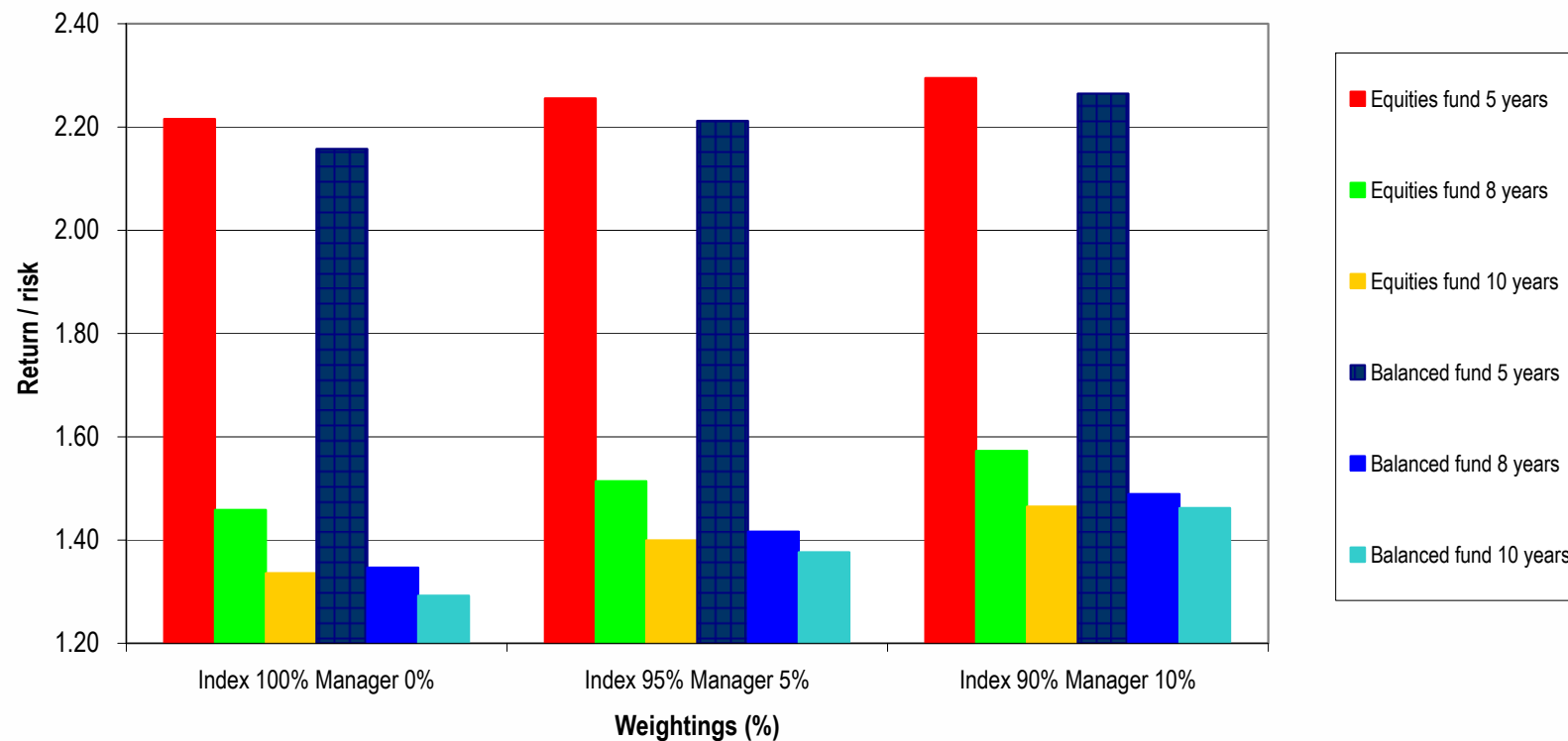
AOAI & High Conviction Manager



Source: IRESS, MMC Asset Management

How much is appropriate?

Risk adjusted returns



Source: IRESS, MMC Asset Management

Conclusions

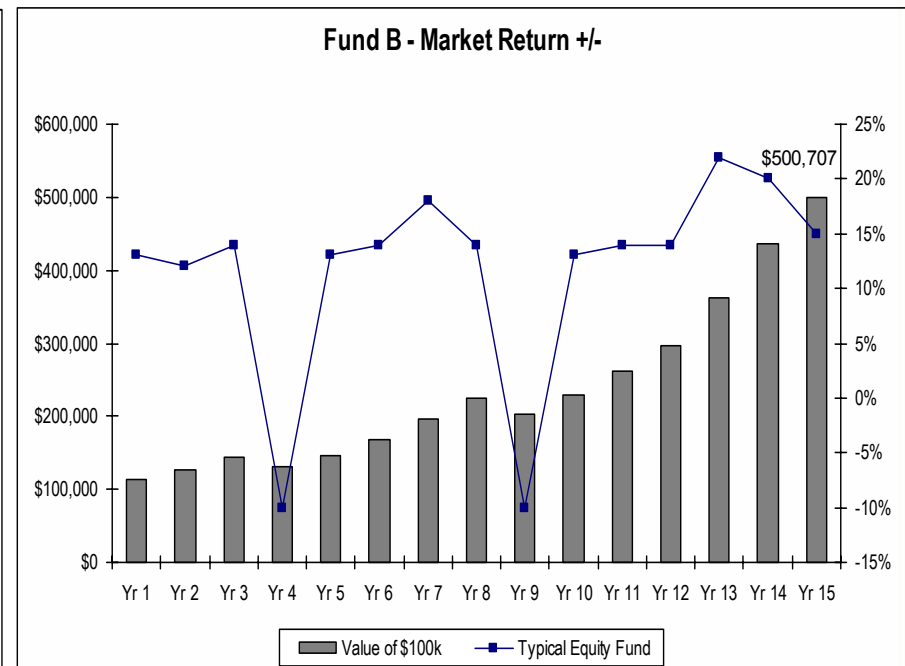
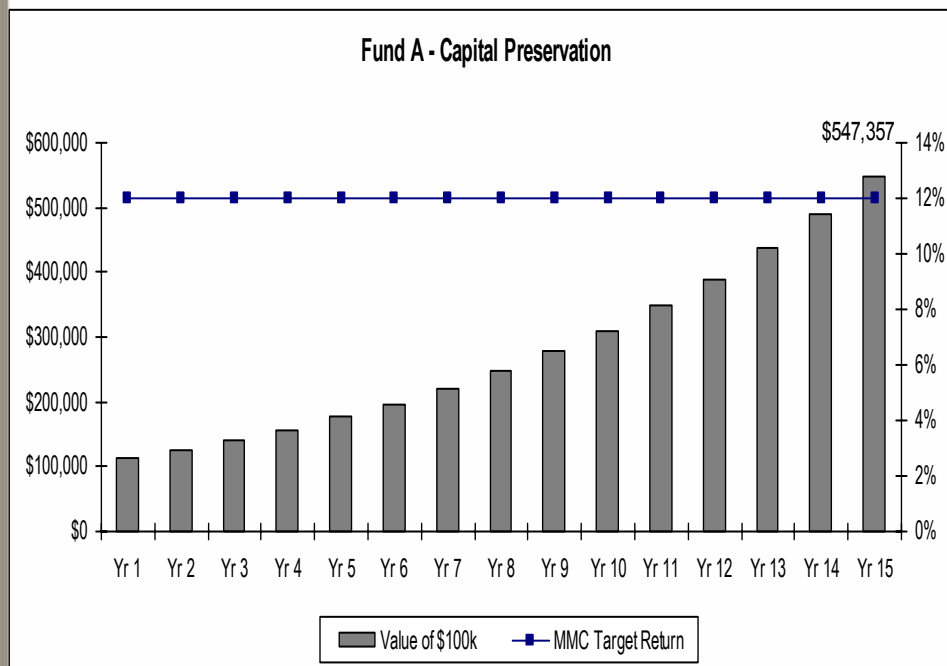
- Challenging 4+ years for absolute return value managers
- Points of difference
 - Interpretation of risk (standard deviation versus capital loss)
 - Concentrate portfolios (know a lot about a small number of stocks = lower risk)
 - Risk adjusted performance (understand the true performance of each fund you select)
- Value proposition
 - Potential to improve a portfolio's risk adjusted returns

Questions?

MMC key characteristics...

- Deep value stock selection process (absolute not relative)
- Aim to return at least 4-5% over cash
- Absolute/positive return focus with low beta portfolio
- Hold cash in the absence of finding value
- Diversification benefits to portfolios
- Benchmark unaware
- Concentrated portfolios of between 10 and 30 stocks
- Patient approach to managing capital

The compound effect of positive returns drives MMC's philosophy...

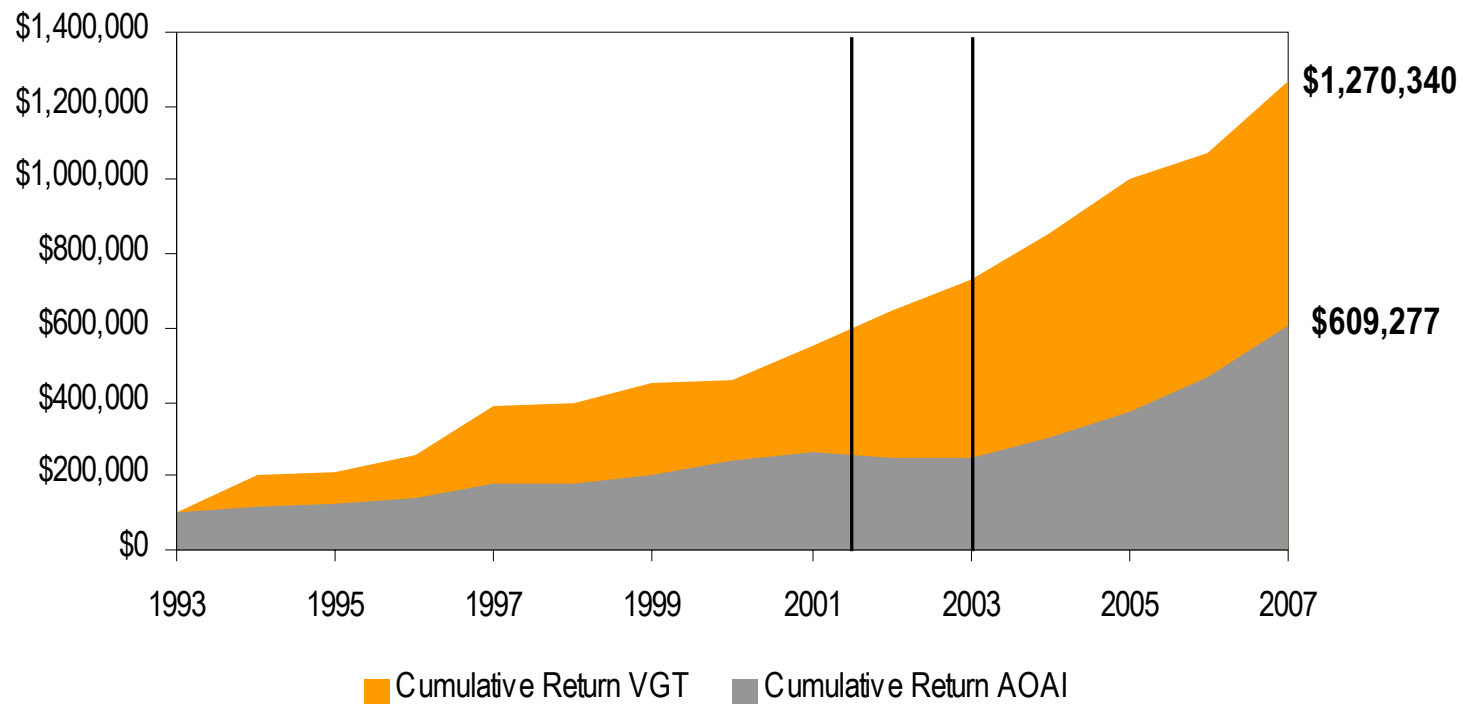


Fund B 'outperforms' Fund A on 12 in 15 and equals it on 1 in 15 occasions but losses overall – the impact of two negative years over 15 has large wealth impacts.

The process at work

MMC Value Growth Trust cumulative returns since inception in July 1993 to June 30, 2007

(\$100,000 invested versus the All Ordinaries Accumulation Index)



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