



INVESTMENT
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*SRA[®].....the missing piece
in the puzzle.*

Disclaimer



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- This is a presentation about the Strategic Risk Allocation (“SRA”) approach at the Portfolio Construction Forum.
- It is NOT personal Advice. Investment Science does not know your personal circumstances and is therefore not suggesting you adopt the SRA methodology.

Agenda



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- Back to Basics
 - *Why does a client visit a planner*
 - *Financial Insomnia*
- Is SAA up to the job?
 - *4 major problems*
- It's All About Risk
- The SRA Advisor Tool
 - Target Retirement Income (TRI)
 - Sticking to your "Risk Path".
- Summary

Back to Basics



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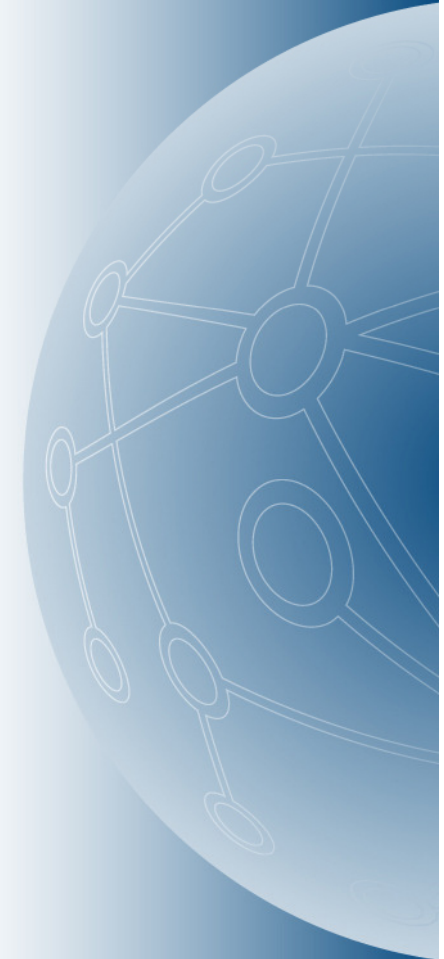
- Why does an investor visit a planner?
- To develop & implement a plan to achieve a Targeted Retirement Income (“TRI”)

Financial Insomnia



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Will I suffer a loss from
which I can't recover in?
not, how time will it be?



Finding the Right Balance



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Clients want to “Eat Well” in Retirement, but “Sleep well” now and into the future.

So we must manage:

1. Return shortfall risk i.e. The gap between the TRI & potential shortfall
 - a. Risk Tolerance - Emotional ability to take risks
 - b. Risk Capacity - Financial Capacity to take risks.
2. Lifecycle Risk
3. Longevity Risk

So is SAA up to the Task?

Why SAA Has Failed Investors



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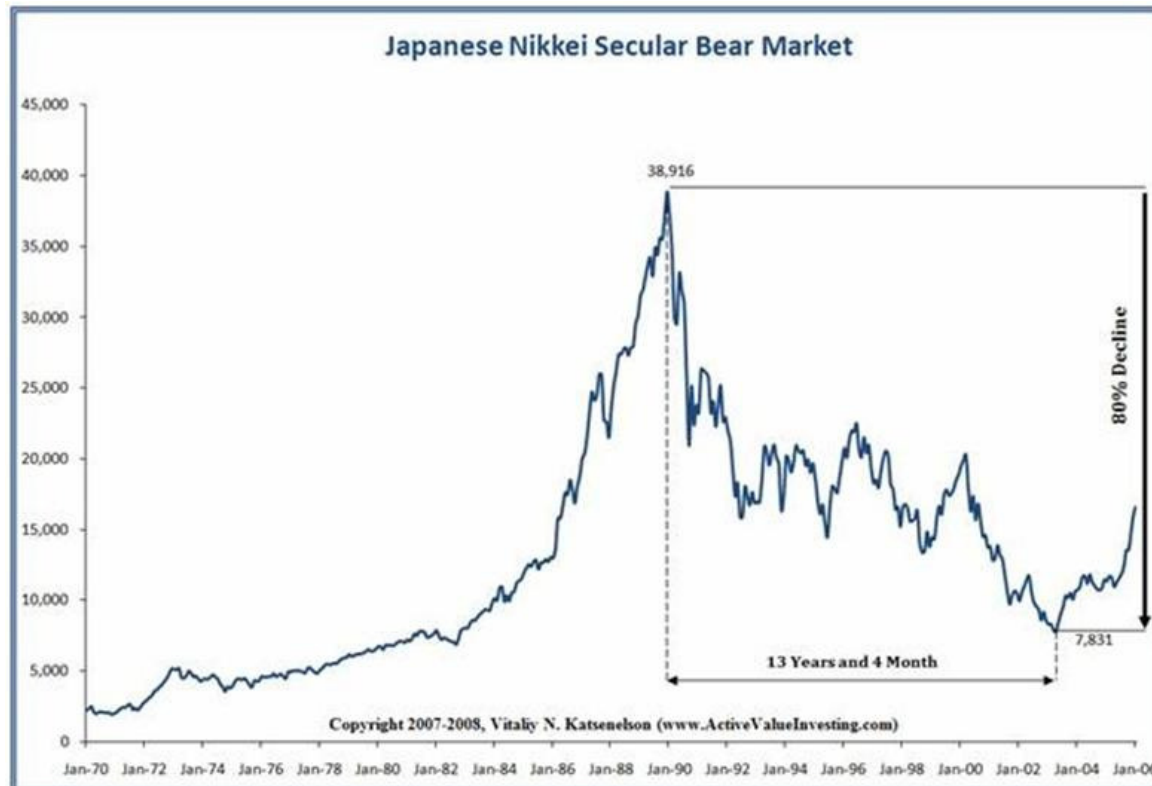
The SAA approach includes a series of performance damaging constraints that make it almost impossible to add value after fees, these include:

1. Market Cap weighted investing (buy high /sell low)
2. Utilising a beta 1st approach inhibits the construction of better diversified portfolio's.
3. Defensive asset classes subtract value vs. simple cash strategies
4. Equities funds subtract value vs. a simple index strategy.

No. 1. Market Cap Weighted.....



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Problem No.2 Beta 1st



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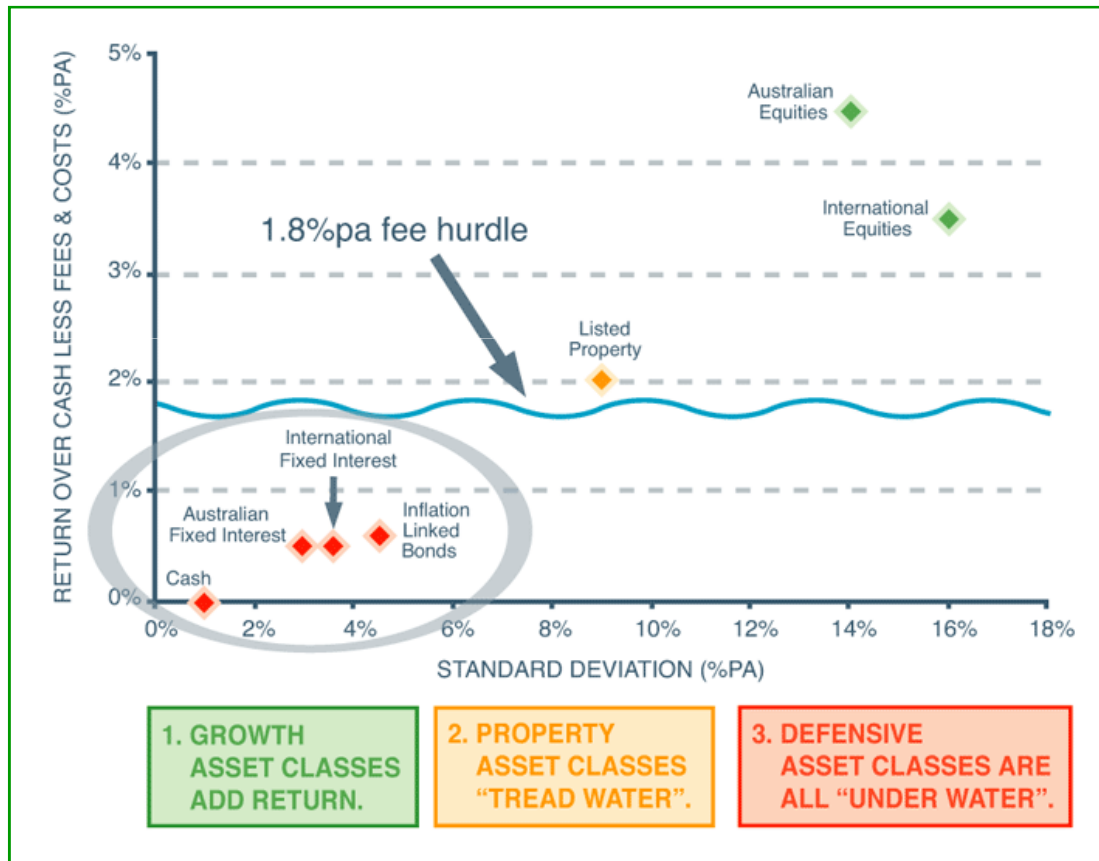
“Diversification is both observed and sensible: a rule of behaviour which does not imply the superiority of diversification must be rejected both as a hypothesis and a maxim”.

Markowitz (1952)

No.3 Defensive Asset Classes...



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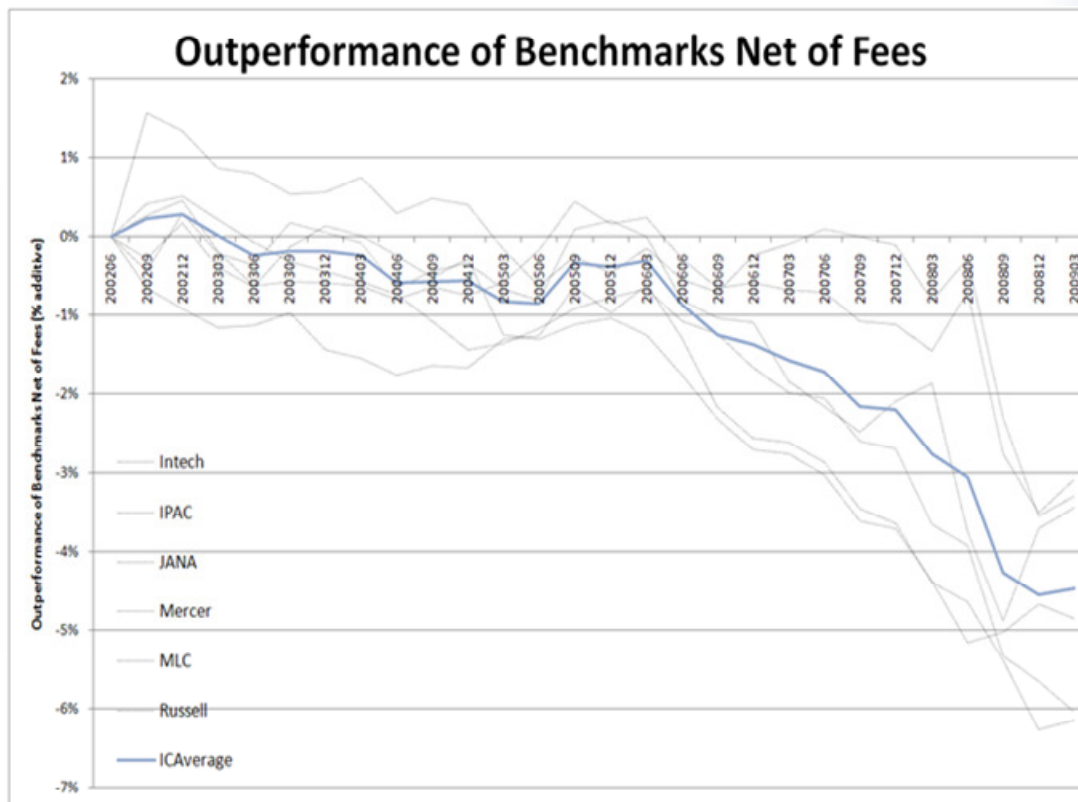


No. 4 Equities Funds subtract ...



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- Average Alpha: Worst: -0.91%pa, Average -0.66%pa, Best: -0.46%pa
- Confidence threshold of statistical significance of underperformance: Worst: 99.7%, Average: 99.5%, Best: 86%



Source: CPG Research & Advisory, Investment Science Asset Management

SRA[®] – The Missing Piece.....



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One linear constraint
– Portfolio Risk Target

(liquidity & boundary constraints also apply)

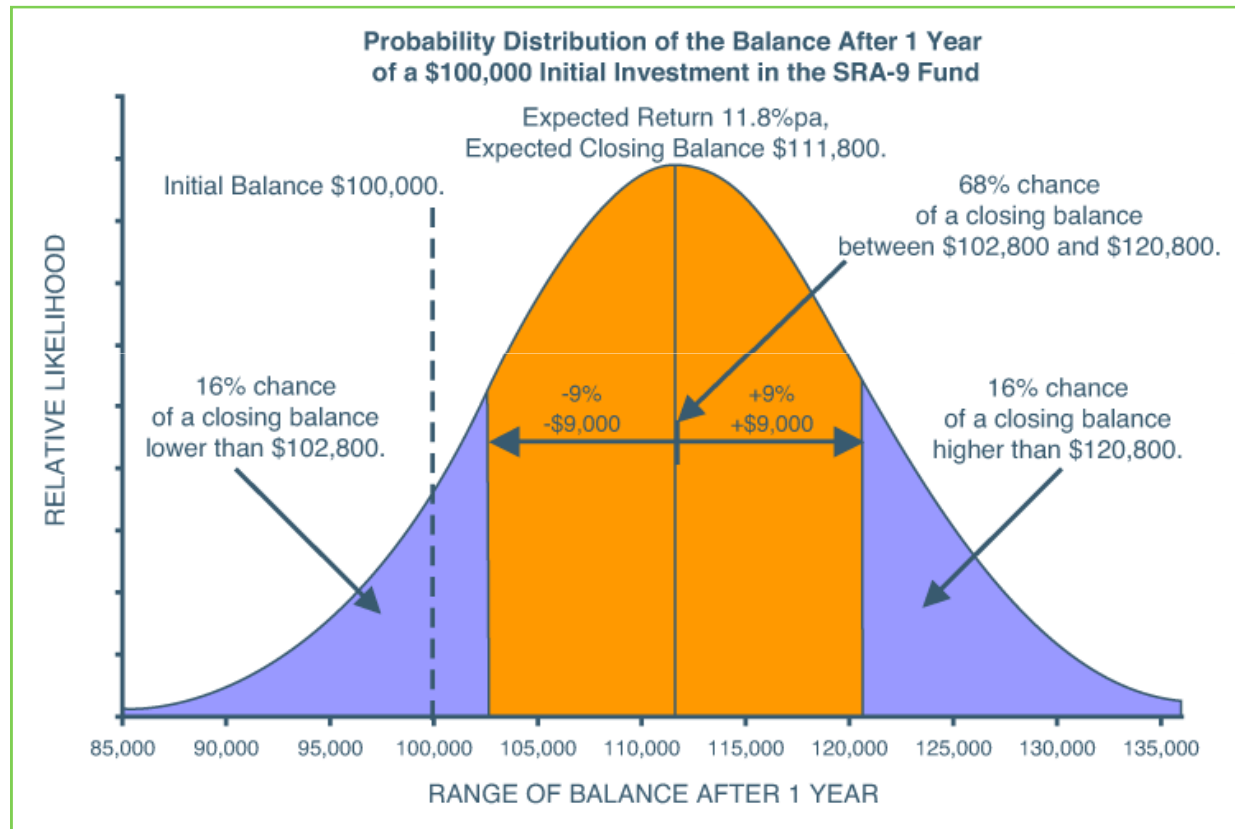
**Less Constraints Means
Higher Expected Returns.**

(this logically follows as a consequence of set theory;
the set of SAA strategies is a subset of the set of SRA[®] strategies)

The Avg Size of the Surprise



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Turn the Process on Its Head



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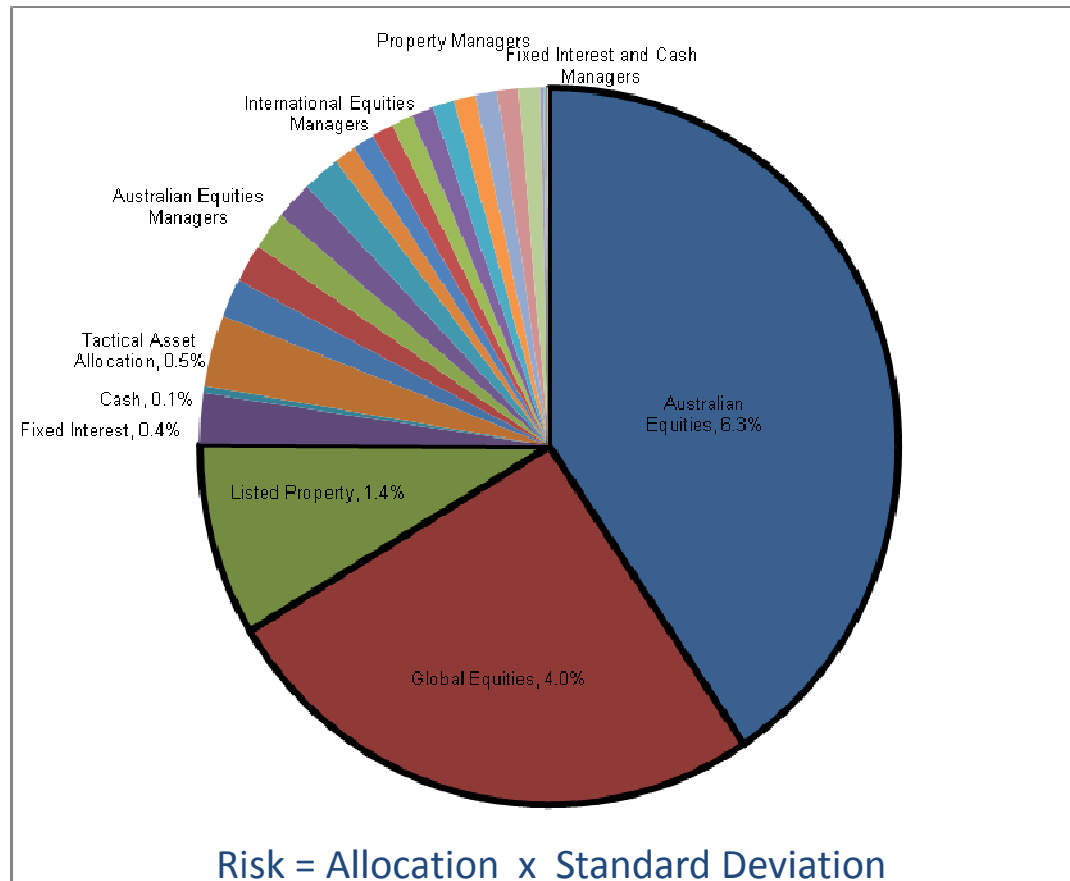
| Traditional Approach <i>Strategic Asset Allocation</i> ("SAA") | Our Approach <i>Strategic Risk Allocation ("SRA")</i> |
|--|---|
| <p>The investor chooses which category of investor they are (eg capital defensive up to high growth), which defines a given allocation to growth assets.</p> | <p>The investor chooses the level of investment risk they are comfortable with in terms of \$, "the average size of the surprise".</p> |
| <p><u>"Beta First"</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the risk and return of different asset classes. Create an Efficient Frontier of optimal portfolios, which shows the benefit of diversification. Choose the optimal portfolio that gives the desired risk-return characteristics for the investor. | <p><u>"Alpha First"</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Look for investment products with the right characteristics. Estimate the components of value-add over benchmark for each investment product. Bias product selection to investment opportunities with the highest net value-add over benchmark. |
| <p><u>"Alpha Second"</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Choose managers to manage an allocation to each asset class. | <p><u>"Beta Second"</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Construct diversified portfolios, and add up the asset class and factor exposures. |
| | <p><u>"Hedges Third"</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Hedge excess asset class risk using derivatives. |



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Which is more Diversified?

Hypothetical SAA Portfolio converted to Risk



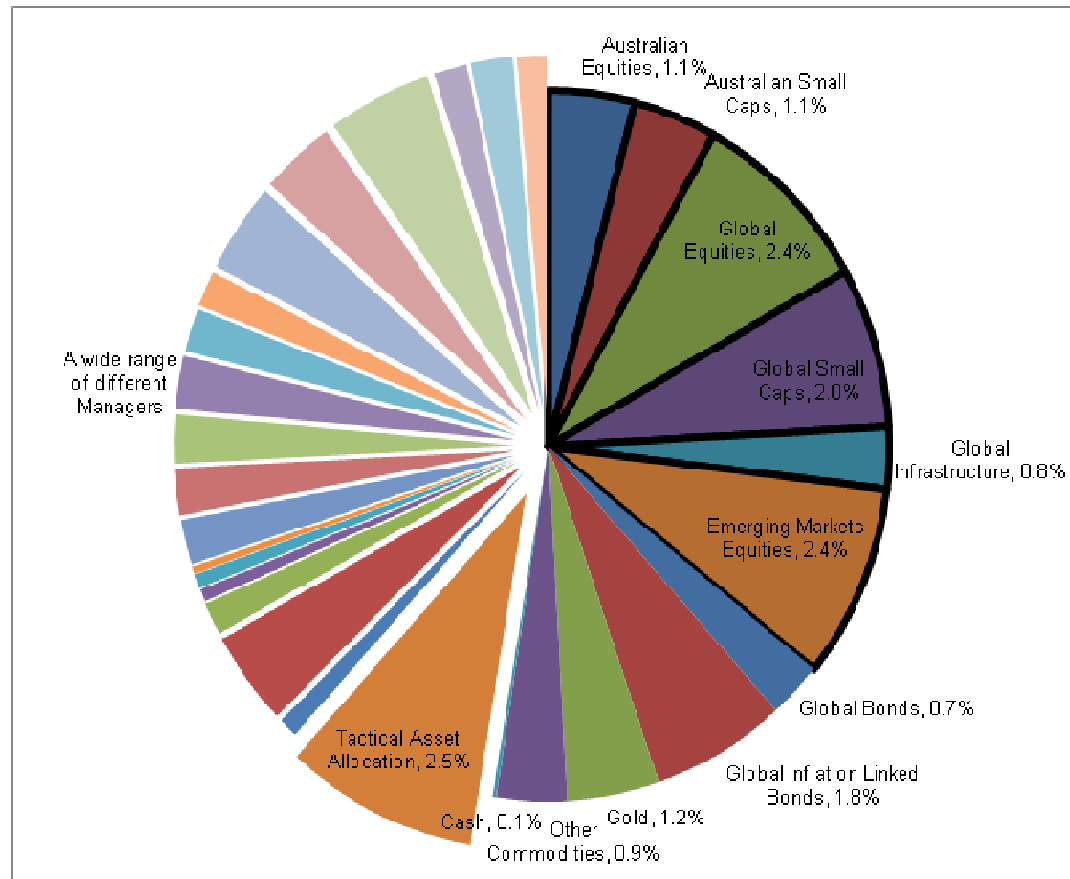
e.g. Global Equities 4.0% = Allocation 25% x Standard Deviation 16%



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Which is more Diversified

Hypothetical SRA[®] Portfolio - same risk



Risk = Allocation x Standard Deviation

e.g. Global Equities 4.0% = Allocation 25% x Standard Deviation 16%

Working Backwards



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- Start with developing a TRI
 - Consider risk level at retirement
 - Address
 - Return shortfall risk
 - Lifecycle Risk
 - Longevity Risk

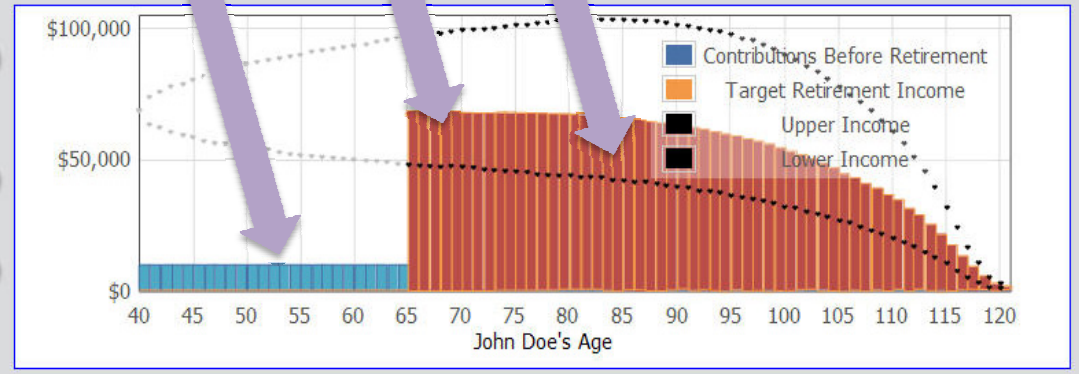
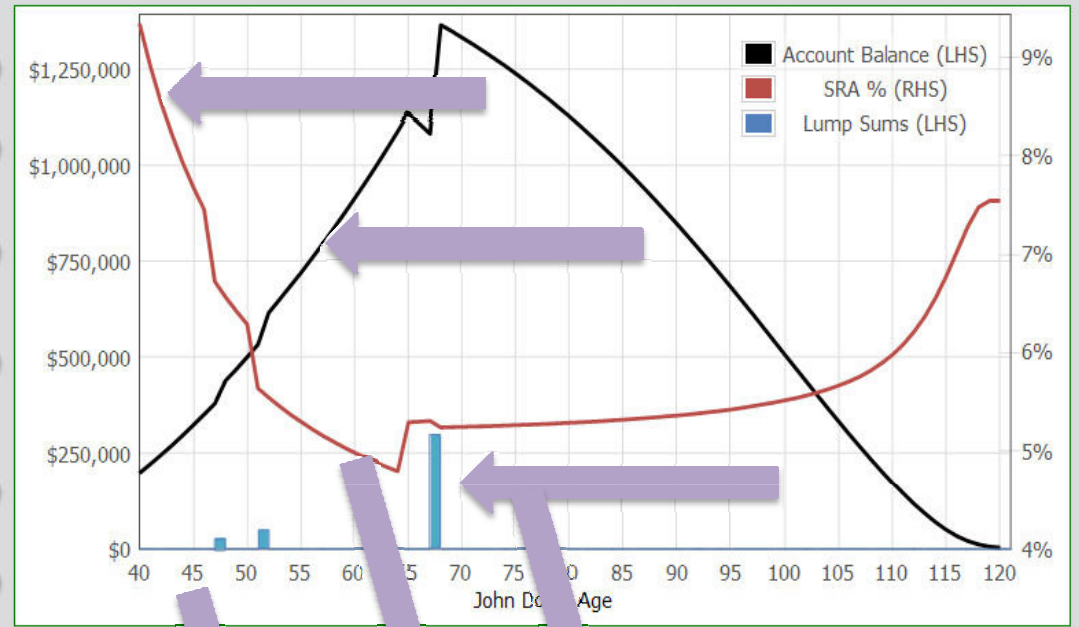
SRA Life



David Toohy

| Person #1 | Age | Gender | Person #2 | Age | Gender |
|-----------|--|---|--|-----------|---|
| John Doe | 40 | <input checked="" type="radio"/> M <input type="radio"/> F | | | <input checked="" type="radio"/> M <input type="radio"/> F |
| 65 | 50 | | Retirement Age | 90 | |
| \$200,000 | \$0 | | Starting Amount | \$400,000 | |
| \$10,000 | \$0 | | Yearly Contribution | \$100,000 | |
| 0% | -50% | | Contribution Growth > Inflation | 50% | |
| 0% | -10% | | Adjust Return | 10% | |
| 5% | 1% | | SRA Retirement Level | 12% | |
| \$68,300 | \$0 | | Target Retirement Income "TRI" (Today's \$) | \$136,600 | |
| Lump Sum | Insurance (<input type="button" value="v"/>) | Business (+ <input type="button" value="v"/>) | Inheritance (<input type="button" value="v"/>) | | |
| Year | 2016 (<input type="button" value="v"/>) | 2020 (<input type="button" value="v"/>) | 2036 (<input type="button" value="v"/>) | | |
| \$ | 30000 | 50000 | 300000 | | |

TRI solved to \$68,323

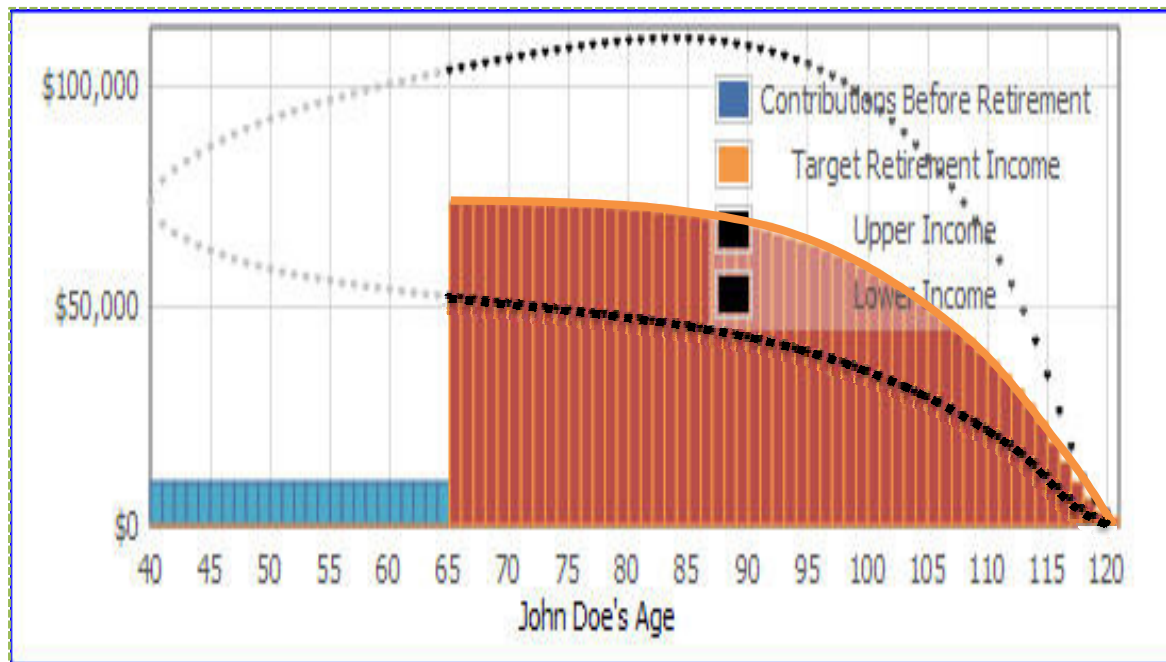


Settings SRA Analyst Save Open Print



Return Risk- Managing the Gap

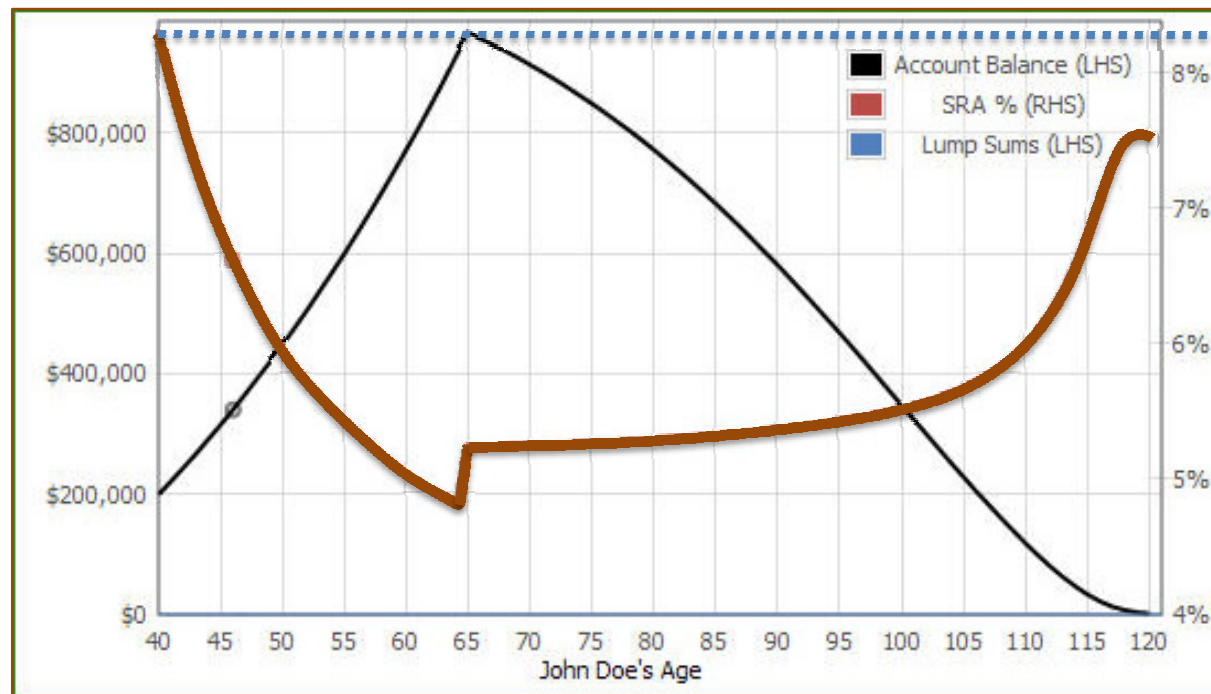
1. No point targeting a given TRI (*Thick orange line*) and not knowing how bad things can get (*Thick black dotted line*).
2. Need best portfolio construction method to ensure highest return for risk taken. Is SAA up to the task?





LifeCycle (Glidepath) Risk

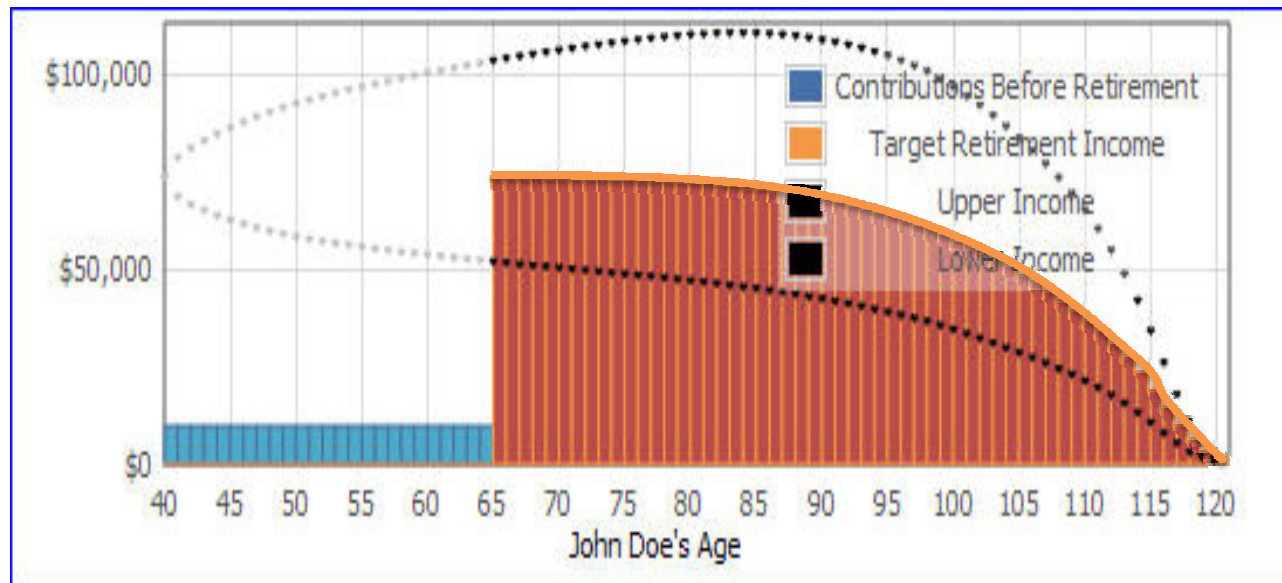
- SAA approach assumes a static risk profile (e.g. high growth).
- Exposes clients to a loss of wealth that cannot be recovered
- Overestimates likely retirement income.
- A dynamic risk path needs to be modeled.





Longevity Risk

Longevity Risk: A TRI profile must be adopted that the client doesn't run out of funds.

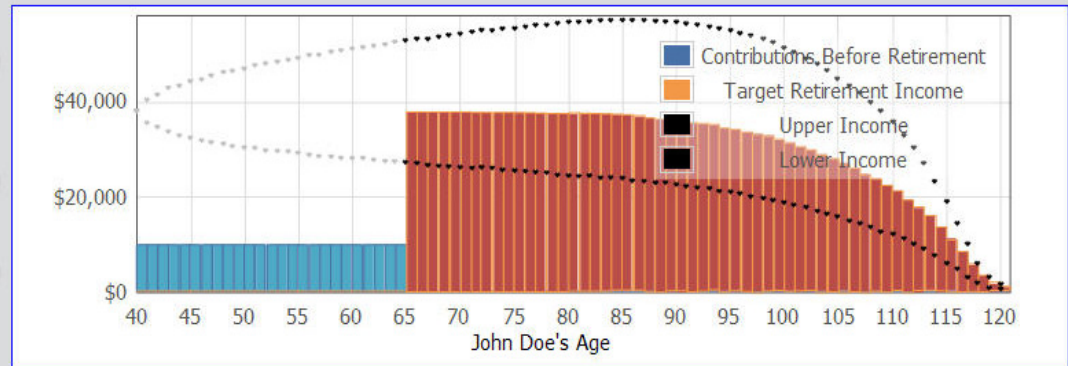
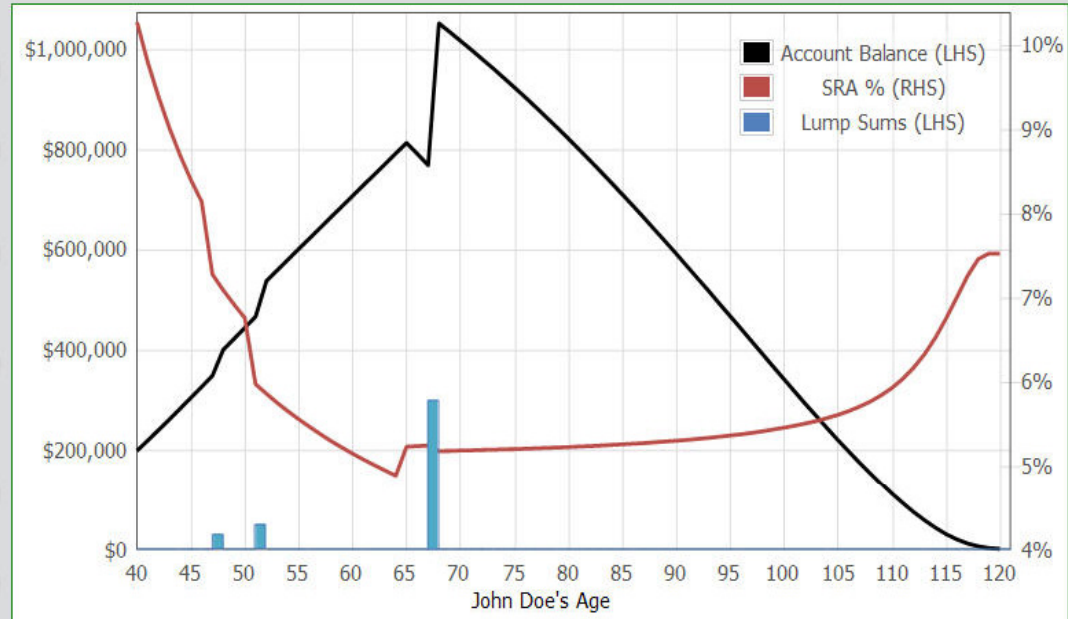
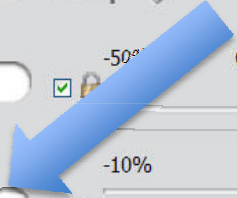


SRA Life

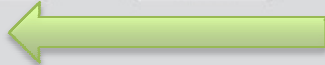


David Toohy

| Person #1 | Age | Gender | Person #2 | Age | Gender |
|-----------|--|---|--|-----------|---|
| John Doe | 40 | <input checked="" type="radio"/> M <input type="radio"/> F | | | <input checked="" type="radio"/> M <input type="radio"/> F |
| 65 | 50 | | Retirement Age | 90 | |
| \$200,000 | \$0 | | Starting Amount | \$400,000 | |
| \$10,000 | \$0 | | Yearly Contribution | \$100,000 | |
| 0% | -50% | | Contribution Growth > Inflation | 50% | |
| -2% | -10% | | Adjust Return | 10% | |
| 5% | 1% | | SRA Retirement Level | 12% | |
| \$37,900 | \$0 | | Target Retirement Income "TRI" (Today's \$) | \$75,800 | |
| Lump Sum | Insurance (<input type="button" value="-"/>) | Business (+ <input type="button" value="+"/>) | Inheritance (<input type="button" value="-"/>) | | |
| Year | 2016 | 2020 | 2036 | | |
| \$ | 30000 | 50000 | 300000 | | |



TRI solved to \$37,869



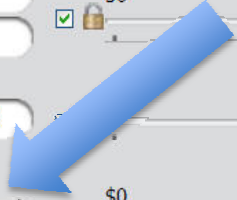
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SRA Life

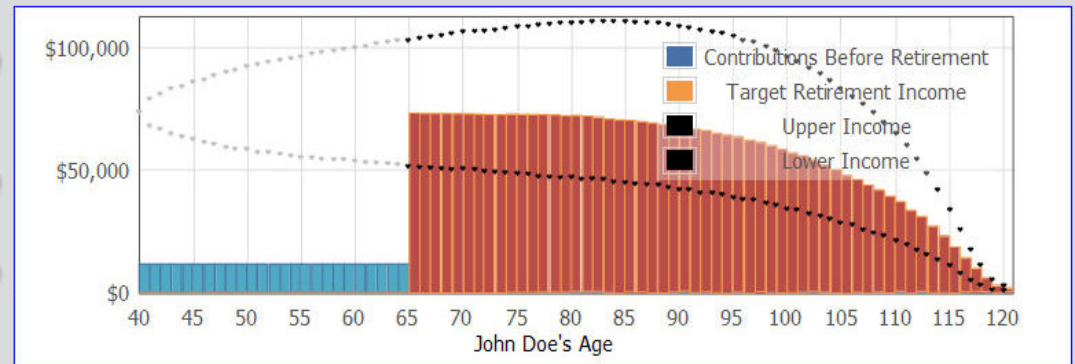
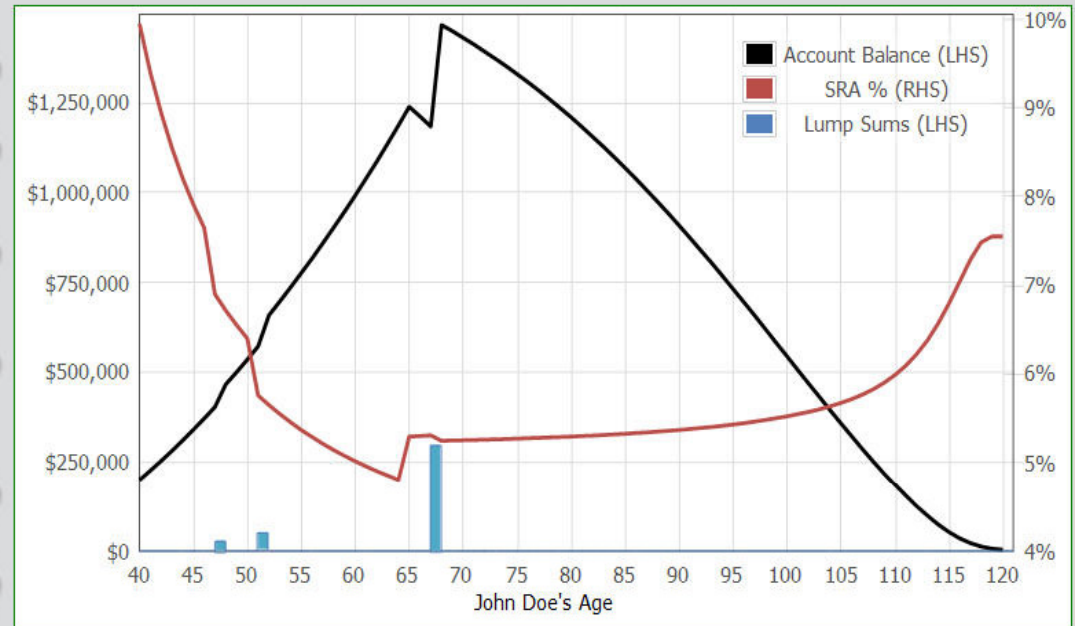


David Toohy

| | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|---|---|-----------|---|
| Person #1 | Age | Gender | Person #2 | Age | Gender |
| John Doe | 40 | <input checked="" type="radio"/> M <input type="radio"/> F | | | <input checked="" type="radio"/> M <input type="radio"/> F |
| 65 | 50 | | Retirement Age | 90 | |
| \$200,000 | | | Starting Amount | \$400,000 | |
| 12000 | \$0 | | Yearly Contribution | \$24,000 | |
| 0% | -50% | | Contribution Growth > Inflation | 50% | |
| 0% | -10% | | Adjust Return | 10% | |
| 5% | 1% | | SRA Retirement Level | 12% | |
| \$73,300 | \$0 | | Target Retirement Income "TRI" (Today's \$) | \$146,600 | |
| Lump Sum | Insurance (| Business (+ | Inheritance (| | |
| Year | 2016 | 2020 | 2036 | | |
| \$ | 30000 | 50000 | 300000 | | |



TRI solved to \$73,283



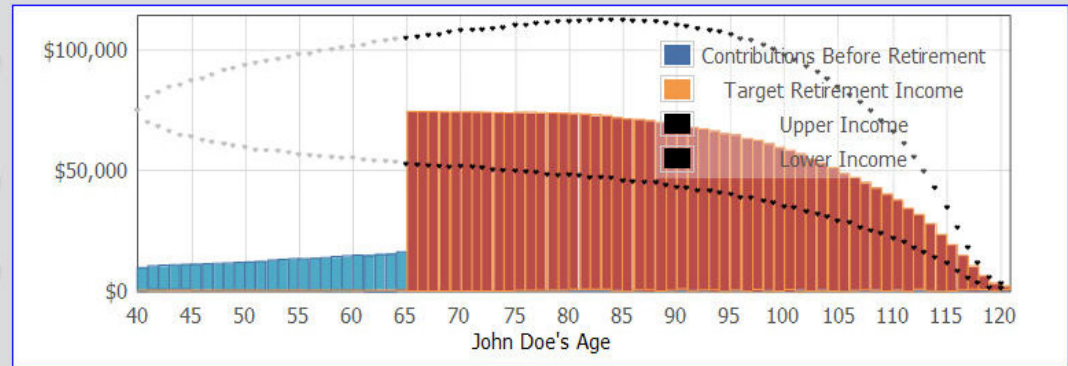
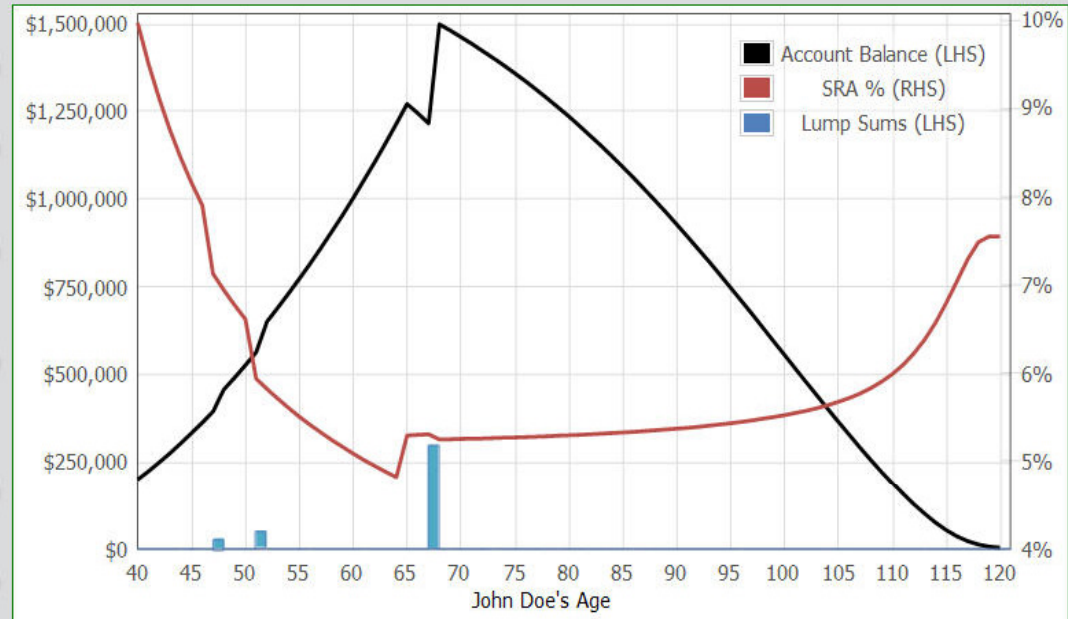
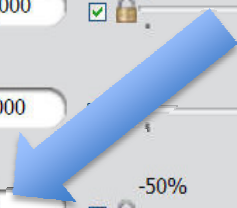
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SRA Life



David Toohy

| | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|---|---|-----------|---|
| Person #1 | Age | Gender | Person #2 | Age | Gender |
| John Doe | 40 | <input checked="" type="radio"/> M <input type="radio"/> F | | | <input checked="" type="radio"/> M <input type="radio"/> F |
| 65 | 50 | | Retirement Age | 90 | |
| \$200,000 | \$0 | | Starting Amount | \$400,000 | |
| \$10,000 | | | Yearly Contribution | \$20,000 | |
| 2 | -50% | | Contribution Growth > Inflation | 50% | |
| 0% | -10% | | Adjust Return | 10% | |
| 5% | 1% | | SRA Retirement Level | 12% | |
| \$74,900 | \$0 | | Target Retirement Income "TRI" (Today's \$) | \$149,800 | |
| Lump Sum | Insurance (| Business (+ | Inheritance (| | |
| Year | 2016 | 2020 | 2036 | | |
| \$ | 30000 | 50000 | 300000 | | |



TRI solved to \$74,867

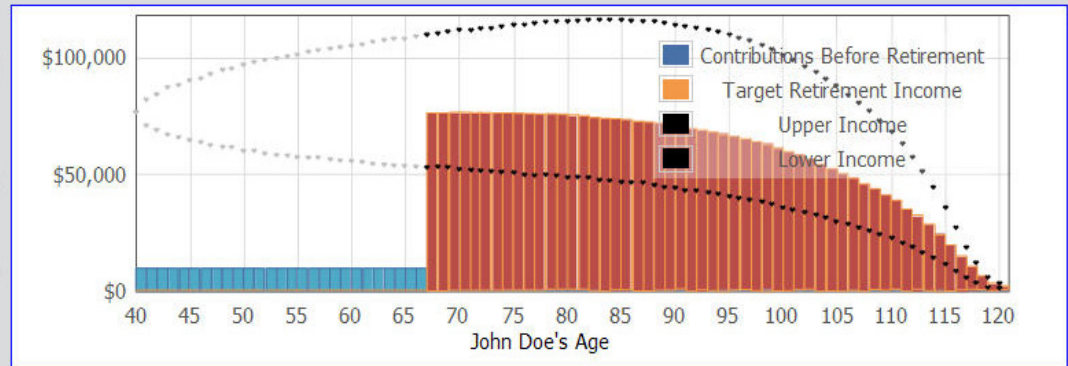
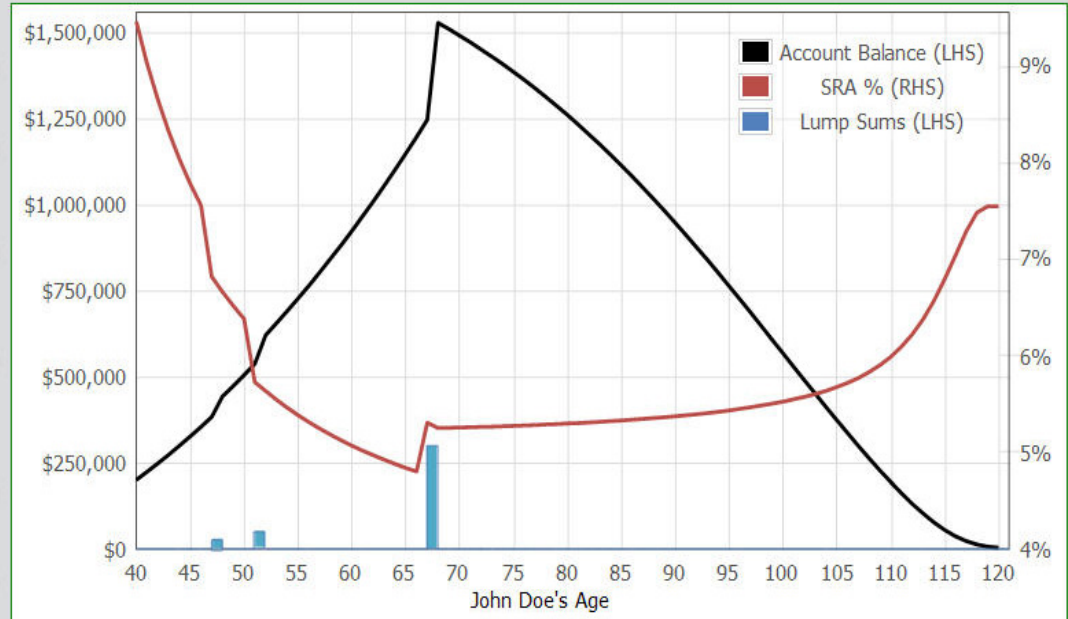
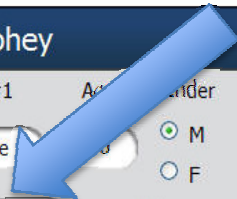
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SRA Life

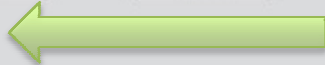


David Toohy

| | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|---|---|-----------|---|
| Person #1 | Age | Gender | Person #2 | Age | Gender |
| John Doe | 67 | <input checked="" type="radio"/> M <input type="radio"/> F | | | <input checked="" type="radio"/> M <input type="radio"/> F |
| | 50 | | Retirement Age | 90 | |
| \$200,000 | \$0 | | Starting Amount | \$400,000 | |
| \$10,000 | \$0 | | Yearly Contribution | \$20,000 | |
| 0% | -50% | | Contribution Growth > Inflation | 50% | |
| 0% | -10% | | Adjust Return | 10% | |
| 5% | 1% | | SRA Retirement Level | 12% | |
| \$76,300 | \$0 | | Target Retirement Income "TRI" (Today's \$) | \$152,600 | |
| Lump Sum | Insurance () | Business (+) | Inheritance () | | |
| Year | 2016 | 2020 | 2036 | | |
| \$ | 30000 | 50000 | 300000 | | |



TRI solved to \$76,321



Settings SRA Analyst Save Open Print

Action



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- Plot a dynamic risk path
- Stick to the path, even when the portfolio value falls.
- Allocate a risk budget to the investment manager
- The investor should either increase contributions or extend the target retirement age, or both.

SRA Analyst



David Toohy

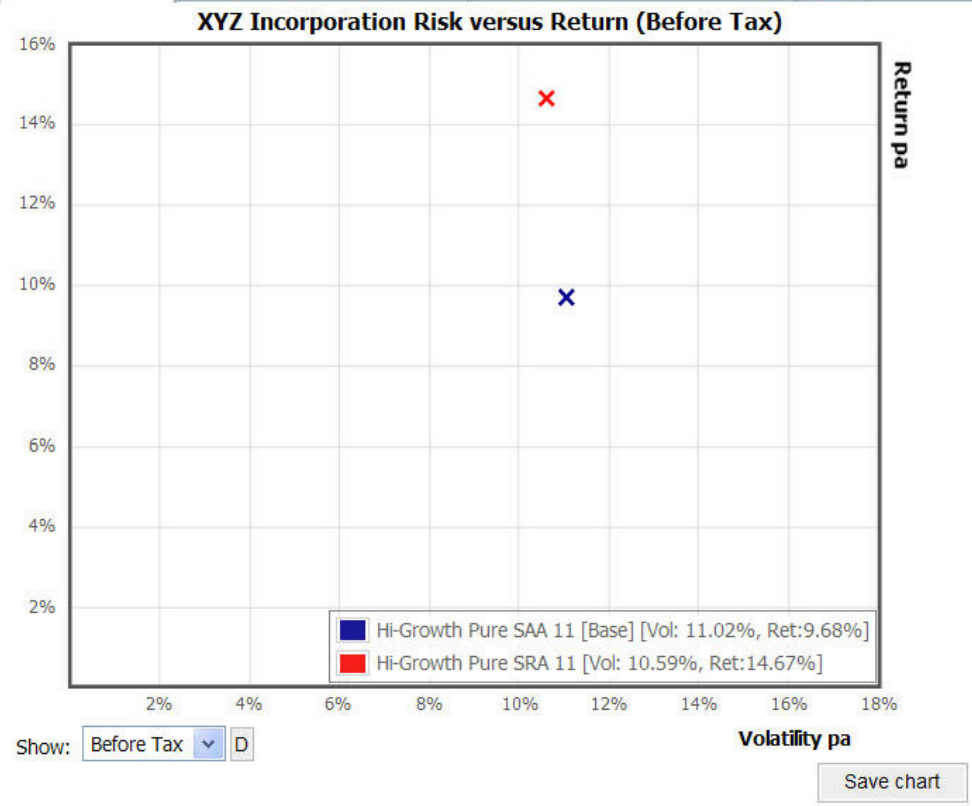
| Risk Profile | Hi-Growth Pure SAA 1 | Hi-Growth Hybrid 11 | Hi-Growth Pure SRA 1 | | | |
|---------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|
| | % | \$ | % | \$ | % | \$ |
| Aust Eq: | 45 | \$450,000 | 35 | \$350,000 | 0 | \$0 |
| Intl Eq: | 35 | \$350,000 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Property: | 15 | \$150,000 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| High Yield: | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Fixed Int.: | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Cash: | 5 | \$50,000 | 5 | \$50,000 | 5 | \$50,000 |
| SRA-4: | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 5 | \$50,000 |
| SRA-9: | 0 | \$0 | 20 | \$200,000 | 50 | \$500,000 |
| SRA-16: | 0 | \$0 | 40 | \$400,000 | 40 | \$400,000 |
| Total: | 100 | \$1,000,000 | 100 | \$1,000,000 | 100 | \$1,000,000 |
| Borrow: | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Net: | 100 | \$1,000,000 | 100 | \$1,000,000 | 100 | \$1,000,000 |

Compare Base Case with:

| Summary | Base Case Hi-Growth Pure SAA 11 | Selected Hi-Growth Pure SRA 11 | Difference |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Expected Return Bef.Tax %pa: | 9.68 | 14.67 | 4.99 |
| Expected Return Aft.Tax %pa: | 8.77 | 12.71 | 3.93 |
| Volatility (SRA) %pa: | 11.02 | 10.59 | -0.43 |
| Prob[1 year Return Bef.Tax < 0]: | 19.46 | 7.71 | -11.75 |
| Effective Alloc. To Aust.Equities %: | 70.38 | 31.7 | -38.68 |
| Effective Allocation To SRA-16: | 0 | 48 | 48 |
| Fees (Dealer Grp + Funds) %pa: | 2.4 | 2.43 | 0.03 |
| Exp'd Franking Credits %pa: | 0.63 | 0.14 | -0.49 |
| Exp'd Disc'd Capital Gains %pa: | 4.48 | 1.94 | -2.53 |

Selected Risk Profile: *Hi-Growth Pure SRA 11* SRA: \$105,867 SRA%: 10.59

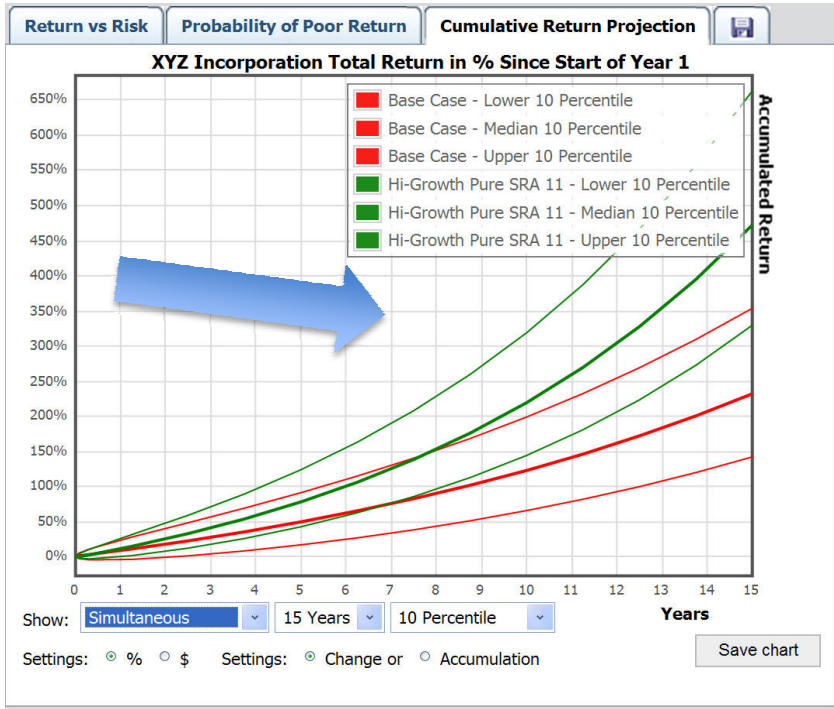
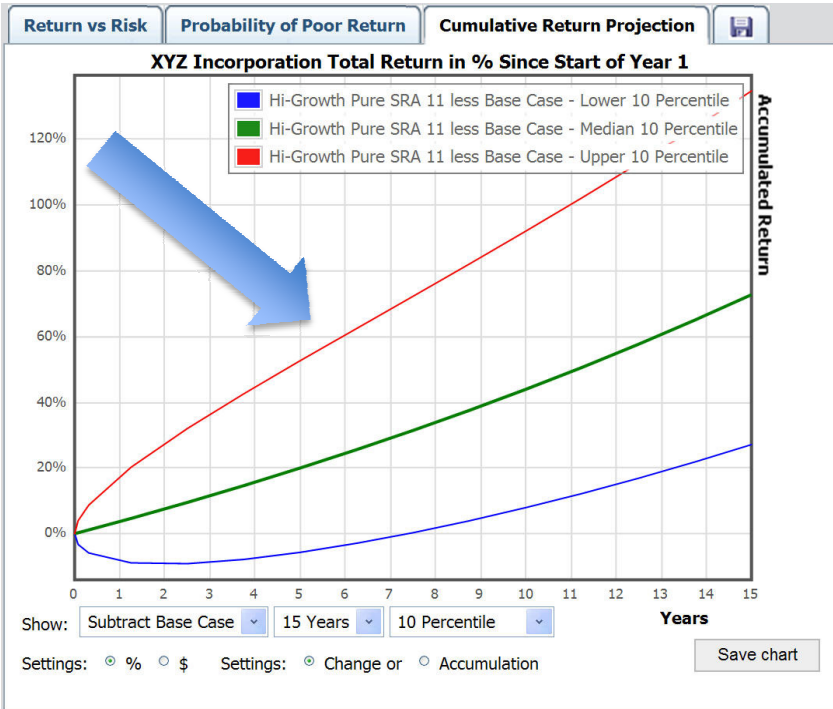
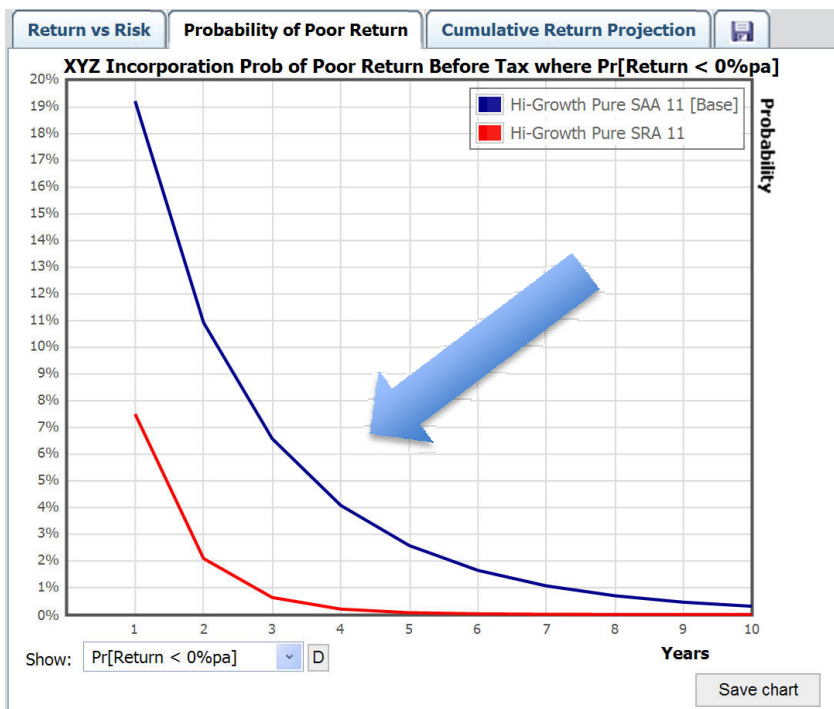
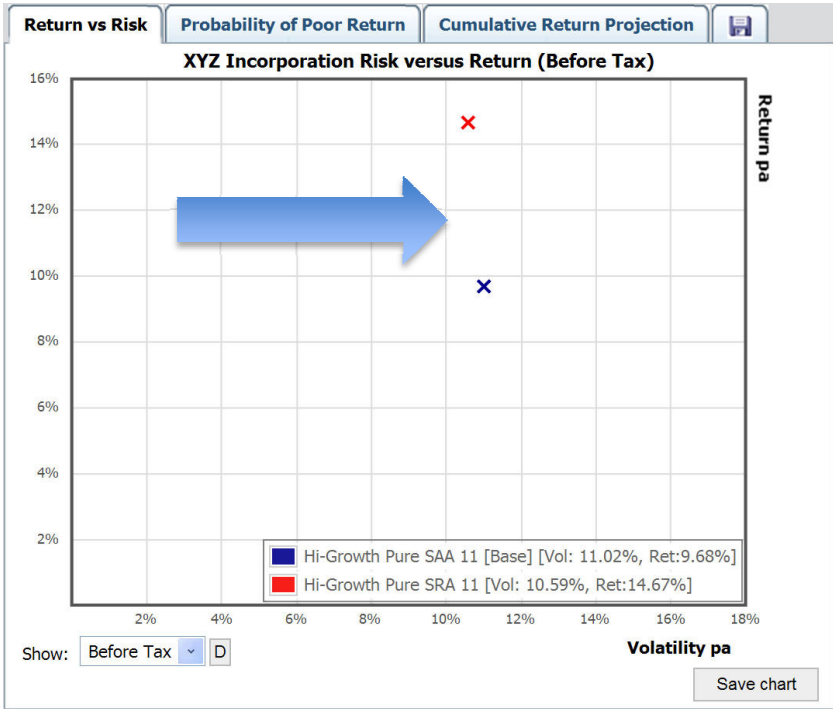
Return vs Risk Probability of Poor Return Cumulative Return Projection [Print]



Expected return is shown on the y-axis (how high the X is), and risk is shown on the x-axis (how far to the right the X is). Expected returns are calculated entirely from user inputs; volatilities are calculated from the SRA 2008 Assumptions.

Short Medium Long Short Tour, page 1 of 12. Paused. [Navigation icons]

Settings SRA Life Save Print Open



SRA Adviser Tool



David Toohey preference settings ...



General

Adviser Name: D

Borrowing Margin over RBA Cash Rate (%pa): D

RBA Cash Rate (%pa): D

Average Alpha (excl. Cash) (%pa): D

Reset Details

Save Client Details

Open Client Details



Client

Client Name: D

Client's Net Funds Under Advice (FUA): D

Borrowing (% of FUA): D

Client's Gross Funds Under Advice: \$1,000,000

Selection Advantage in Direct Aust Eq: D

Client's Tax Status: D

Aust Eq held directly as a % of total Aust Eq: D



Expected Returns

Enter the Expected Return (%pa Over Cash Before Tax & Fees)

| | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Aust Equities: | <input type="text" value="4.9"/> D | Cash: | <input type="text" value="0"/> D |
| Int'l Equities: | <input type="text" value="3.5"/> D | | |
| Property: | <input type="text" value="2"/> D | SRA-4: | <input type="text" value="4"/> D |
| High Yield: | <input type="text" value="1.5"/> D | SRA-9: | <input type="text" value="7"/> D |
| Fixed Int.: | <input type="text" value="0.5"/> D | SRA-16 (after fees): | <input type="text" value="15"/> D |



Fees

Net GST rate (%): D

Fees (Total MER)- SRA-4 and SRA-9 (%pa+GST): 1.25

Fees - Discount For Managed Fund (%pa+GST): D

Fees - To Dealer Group (%pa+GST): 2.42

Over-Ride Automatic Fee Calculation (%pa+GST): D

% of Portfolio on Admin Platform: D

I have set these preferences consistent with my "Fitzpatrick" dealer group directions

No

Yes, Start SRA Analyst

Yes, Start SRA Life

Key Points



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Targeting TRI – It's the clients true benchmark

SAA Has Failed Investors

SRA – Reducing constraints lifts returns.

SRA Analyst / SRA Life - “Sticking to your risk path” is the “new buy & hold”