How to position your portfolio in a deleveraging world

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Disclaimer

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Any general advice about the Funds in this document have been prepared without taking into account your personal objectives, financial situation or needs. You should consider the appropriateness of the information having regard to your personal circumstances.



Magellan Financial Group Key information

Attractive business model:

- ASX listed, 25% owned by key principals, Hamish Douglass & Chris Mackay
- \$100 million capital base with c. \$A 500 million of funds under management

Clear investor alignment:

Proprietary investment of over \$A 70 million in the funds we offer investors

Focused research:

- Long-only, benchmark unaware
- High conviction portfolios



Agenda

- Drivers of recent economic growth
- The impact of deleveraging
 - On Economic Growth
 - On Property Prices
- Portfolio Construction Implications

Stock example: The Coca-Cola Company



Drivers of economic growth 1992 – 2007 Consumption, consumption, consumption

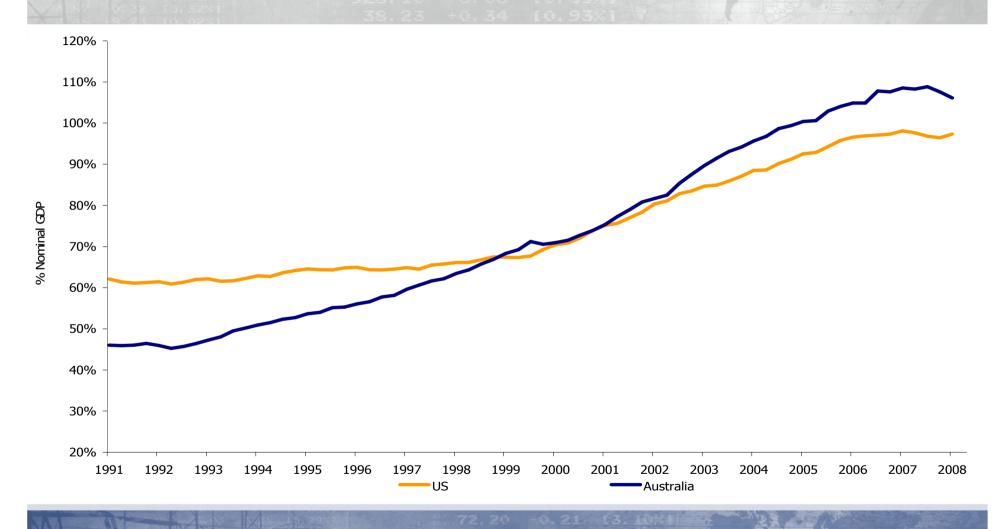
Accelerated consumption growth (which is c. 70% of GDP is most of the rich world) was facilitated by increased household debt, driven by:

- Free flow of credit
- Low interest rates
- Increasing asset values (real estate, equities)

This has resulted in households holding the highest level of debt (both relative to GDP and household income) on record



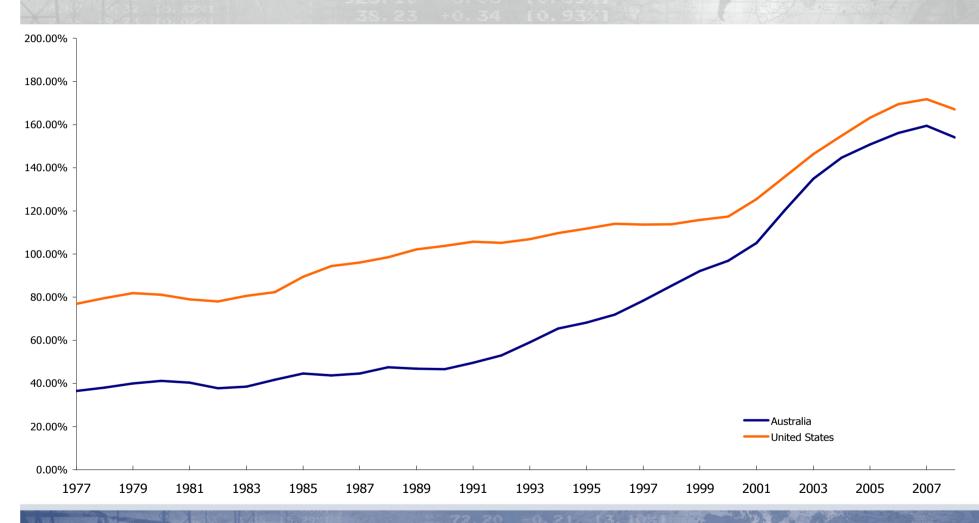
Unprecedented debt levels Household Debt, Percentage of Nominal GDP



Source: National Sources



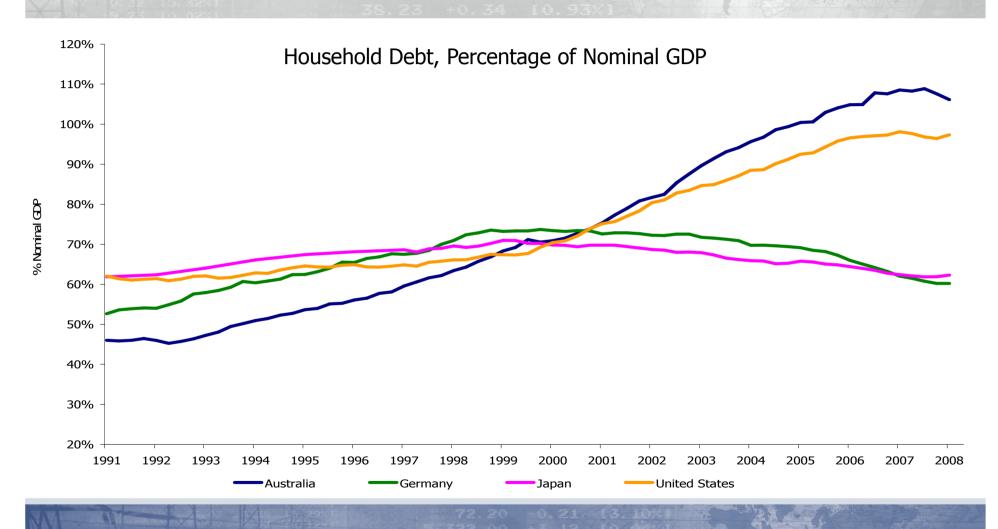
Unprecedented debt levels Household Debt, Percentage of Household Income



Source: RBA, Federal Reserve Board.
Data for the United States includes non-profit organisations



Case Studies of Deleveraging Japan & Germany



Source: Bloomberg, National Sources



The impact of deleveraging on economic growth

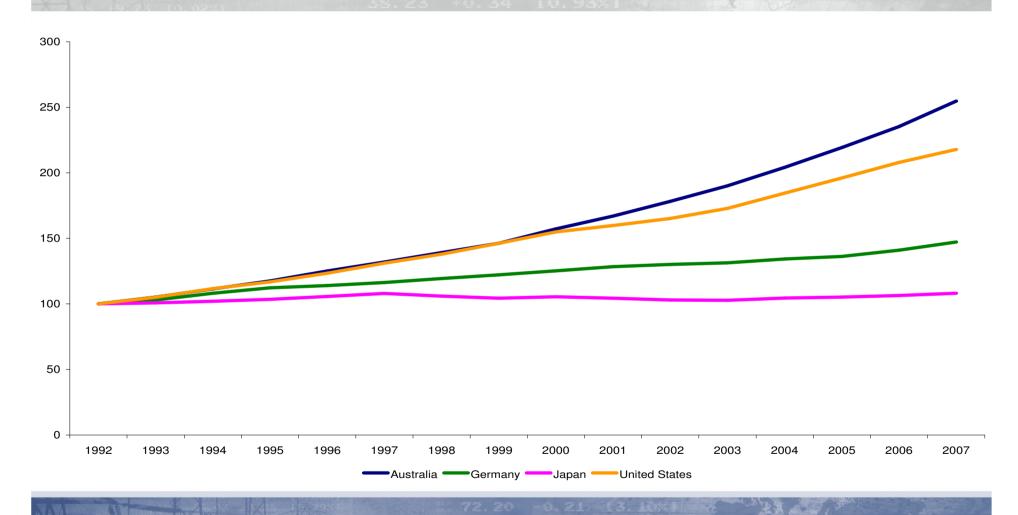
Between 1992 and 2007, nominal economic growth per annum:

- In the US and Australia was 5.3% and 6.4% respectively
- In Germany and Japan was 2.6% and 0.5% respectively

The impact of domestic household deleveraging dramatically held back economic growth in Germany and Japan, despite a significant export sector and large increases in household leverage (and thus demand) by their trading partners



Deleveraging – impact on economic growth Nominal GDP (Index: 1992 = 100)



Source: Bloomberg, National Sources



The impact of deleveraging on property prices

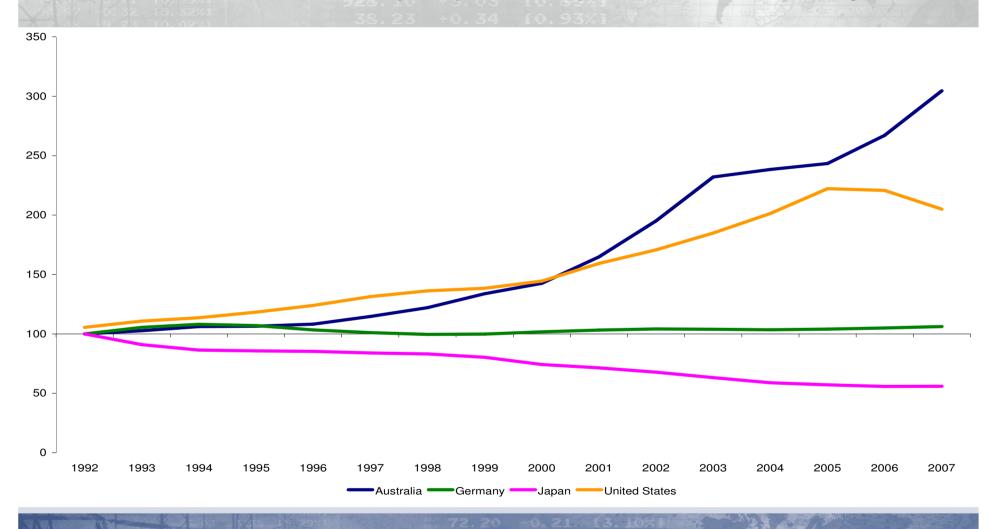
Between 1992 and 2007, nominal property prices:

- In the US and Australia increased over 200% and 300% respectively
- In Germany remained broadly flat (up 10%) and Japan declined over 40%

The prospect of deleveraging presents significant challenges to asset prices



Deleveraging – impact on property prices National Residential Property Prices (Index: 1992 = 100)



Source: National Sources



Now for the hangover?

The consumption bubble that has developed in much of the rich world (funded largely by the savings of emerging economies) has caused two key outcomes:

- The consumer in most of the rich world has entered this economic downturn with the highest level of debt relative to income on record
- Massive global savings imbalances



Portfolio construction implications

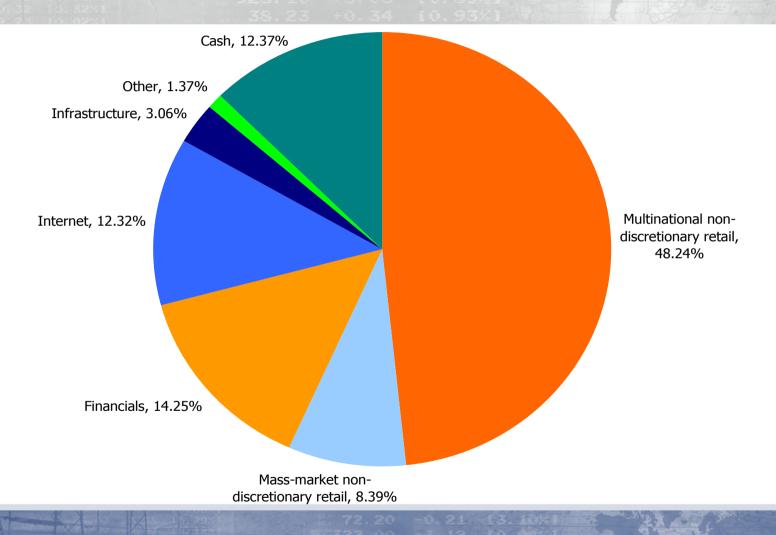
Portfolios need to consider:

- The potential for disappointing returns from both real estate and domestically focused businesses in rich world nations
- The increased likelihood than exposure to major stock market indices (S&P 500, FTSE, S&P/ASX200) may not meet investor requirements, thus passive and index-aware strategies may be less attractive than in the past
- Manager selection will become very important, as alpha (representing a greater portion of total return) becomes far more valuable



Magellan Global Equities

Portfolio Construction as at 31 July 2009





Portfolio strategy

Always focus on quality and minimising the risk of permanent capital loss

Invest into extremely high quality "cash cows" with low risk exposure to consumer growth in the developing world















Invest into lowest cost, market leading, non-discretionary retailers





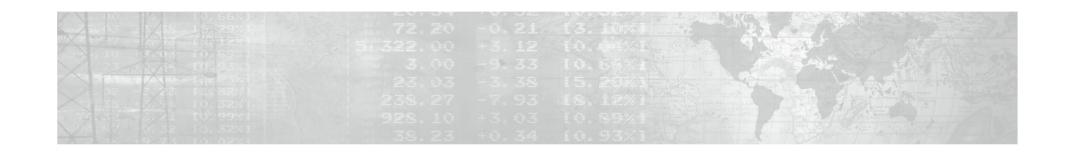
Invest into businesses that exhibit powerful "network economics"











Stock example: The Coca-Cola Company

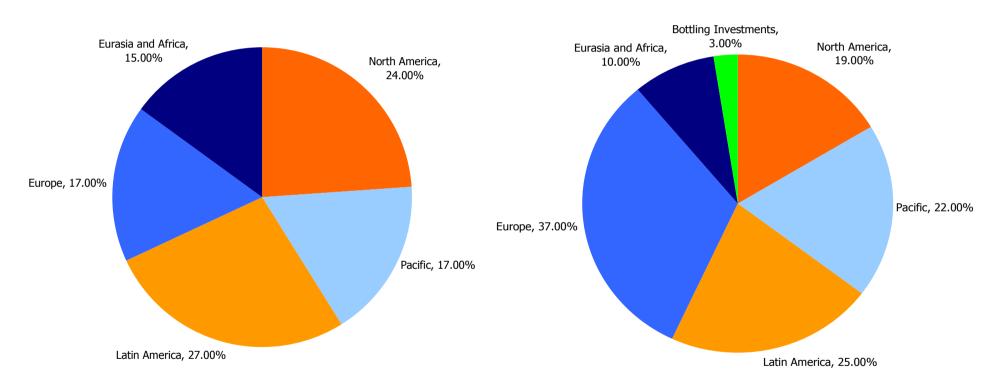


A truly global business...



2008 Volume

2008 Operating Income*



Source: Coca-Cola Company
* Excludes corporate, -16%



... with unrivalled Commercial Reach



Universally Available. . .

... Uniquely Merchandised ...

...Enjoyed Daily

20 Million Outlets



10 Million Cold Drink Assets



1.5 Billion Servings Every Day

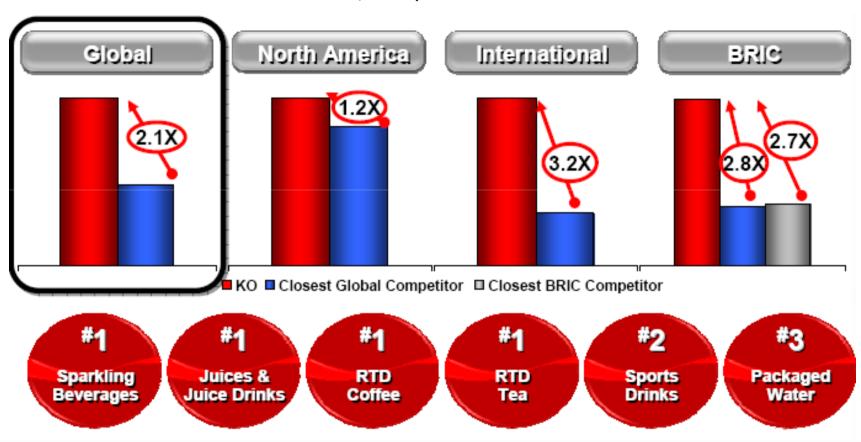




... and an unmatched global footprint



Non-Alcoholic, ready to drink market share

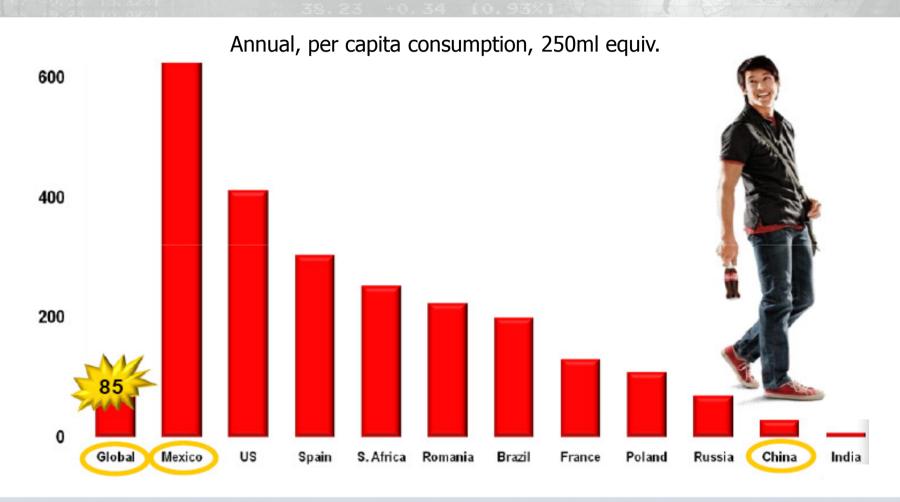


As at 22 February 2008. Source: Canadean, Coca-Cola Company.



Significant upside in per capita consumption





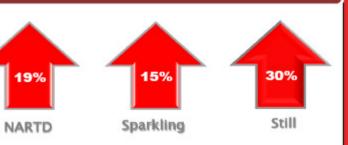
As at 9 June 2009. Source: Coca-Cola Company.



Winning in China



2008 Performance



- 4th Largest market in the World
- No.1 contributor to global growth (~ 1/4 Global incremental volume)
- Sprite Brand Global No.1
- Minute Maid Global No.2
- ► New products: ~1/4 volume growth
- #1 in NARTD and at least 2x Pepsi

Each and Every Day in 2008... Sold 100 million 8 oz servings



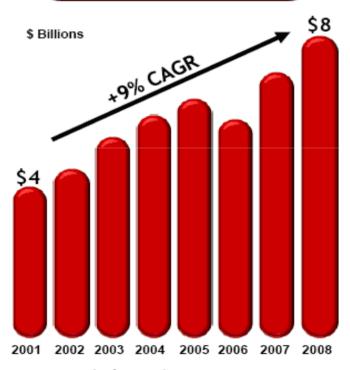
- Each and Every Day in 2008...
 - Called on 421,500 outlets
 - Opened 1,064 new retail accounts
 - Placed 735 coolers
 - Hired 8 additional sales people
 - Set up 4 new distribution partners



A cash machine...



2001 - 2008 Cash From Operations - \$47B



* Based on assumption of no changes in company owned bottlers

2009 - 2013 Expected Cash From Operations \$41B - \$45B

\$10 - \$14 B

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Capital Expenditures*

Cash Available After Capex \$27 - \$35 B

Dividends

Acquisitions

Share Repurchase

2009E - 2013E



... with strong, sustainable growth prospects



