

Intelligent Investor Equity Income Portfolio & ASX:INIF

QUARTERLY UPDATE

Quarterly Video Update

Nathan Bell,
Portfolio Manager



This quarter Nathan discusses:

- The investment process
- US residential property market
- Recent Portfolio additions



Intelligent Investor Equity Income Portfolio & ASX: INIF

PERFORMANCE TO 31 DEC 2018	1 mth	3 mths	6 mths	1 yr	2 yrs (p.a.)	3 yrs (p.a.)	Since Inception (p.a.)
Intelligent Investor Equity Income	-0.96%	-8.83%	-9.16%	-6.98%	1.87%	5.85%	7.51%
InvestSMART Australian Equity Income Fund (Managed Fund)(ASX:INIF)	-1.17%	-8.66%	-9.00%	-	-	-	-
S&P/ASX 200 Accumulation Index	-0.12%	-8.24%	-6.83%	-2.84%	4.22%	6.69%	5.54%
Excess to Benchmark*	-0.84%	-0.59%	-2.33%	-4.14%	-2.35%	-0.84%	1.97%

Key points

- Our investment process
- Trade Me accepts takeover bid
- Added Coles and Flight Centre

‘The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise with the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think anew and act anew.’ – Abraham Lincoln.

‘Faced with the choice between changing one’s mind and proving there is no need to do so, almost everyone gets busy on the proof.’ – John Kenneth Galbraith.

‘The stock market is a device for transferring money from the impatient to the patient.’ – Warren Buffett.

This quarterly is much longer than usual, as we wanted to answer the question that fund managers get asked most i.e. What is your edge?

We’ll always explain our investment process, as that’s what drives our performance. But if you’re more interested in what’s happening with the portfolio then skip to Part II where we also explain why we’re long term bulls on the US housing market and why it matters to Australian investors.

Note: Part 1 is an abbreviated version of last November’s webinar: [How to find value](#), where you can also download the presentation slides.

Part I - What is our edge?

Funds management is fiercely competitive. The first question a potential investor will ask is why they should invest with you given so many alternatives. Trust plays an important role, which is why Intelligent Investor was launched 20 years ago.

The aim was to demystify an industry that regularly drowned potential investors in unnecessary complexity to charge high fees. Intelligent Investor offered those with independent and curious minds the ability to take control of their investments.

Trust isn’t sufficient on its own. It’s also necessary to

“THE AIM WAS TO DEMYSTIFY AN INDUSTRY THAT REGULARLY DROWNED POTENTIAL INVESTORS IN UNNECESSARY COMPLEXITY TO CHARGE HIGH FEES.”

outperform, otherwise you can save money and time buying an index fund. There’s a reason Warren Buffett recommends this approach for most people. It takes little time or understanding, it’s cheap, and it acknowledges the well-proven fact that the vast majority of investors are not emotionally equipped to succeed.

*Excess to Benchmark refers to the Intelligent Investor Equity Income Portfolio

Research into the individual returns of investors in Peter Lynch's famous Fidelity Magellan Fund suggested the average investor lost money. How is this possible when Lynch compounded returns at an astounding 29% per year from 1977-1990? A mix of short-term investment horizons and trying to time the markets ups and downs no doubt.

Our job is not to outperform all the time. Such consistency is usually reserved for fraudsters like Bernie Madoff. Our job is to consistently follow an investment process that trades criticism and frustration in the short run for higher returns in the long run. That is the price for superior returns that very few are prepared to pay. If you're not doing something different to the market, then why should you expect to beat it?

The two pillars of our process are finding value in excellent businesses suffering temporary issues, preferably with high insider-ownership, and special situations that consistently produce mis-pricings. Let's analyse some examples.

Quality at a discount

There are hundreds of recommendations you can see in [Intelligent Investor's audited recommendations report](#) showing high quality businesses bought at a discount due to a plethora of temporary issues.

CSL is widely regarded as Australia's best business. Yet it's share price went nowhere from 2007-2012 due at one point to concerns that a plasma supply glut would once again hurt industry profitability despite a much more concentrated industry structure. You could've paid the highest price at the peak of the 2007 bull market and still made an 18% annualised return since.

But let's focus on four-wheel drive accessories manufacturer **ARB Corporation**, which, again, you could've paid the highest price at the peak of the 2007 bull market and still made a 19% annualised return up until last October.

Chart 1: ARB Corporation share price



Although ARB was a smaller business, it was well known. It boasted return on equity (ROE) of 24% despite having net cash on the balance sheet; large insider ownership due to the founding Brown brothers' shareholding; it dominated its market; and it paid regular fully franked dividends and special dividends. This company's virtues were no secret.

So why could you buy it at the peak of a bull market that eventually created the GFC at a price that allowed you to earn twice the market average despite the company being a far better than average business?

"IF YOU'RE NOT DOING SOMETHING DIFFERENT TO THE MARKET, THEN WHY SHOULD YOU EXPECT TO BEAT IT?"

There were fears that the high oil price would strangle demand for four-wheel drives and SUVs. This was a classic case of letting temporary, macroeconomic considerations blind investors from the company's promising future.

As John Huber of Sabre Capital notes, 'there is no informational edge in most large-cap stocks, but there absolutely is a time-horizon edge for those who are willing to thoughtfully analyze what most people want to avoid out of fear of what the next year might look like.'

That's why, with the market falling, we've recently been

selectively adding excellent businesses to the portfolio.

High Insider-Ownership

High insider-ownership, where management owns a material stake in the business (as is still the case with ARB Corporation), is also a reliable indicator of outperformance.

Chart 2: Founder-led companies vs S&P 500

Founder-led companies vs S&P 500

Founder-led companies outperform the rest
Based on an analysis of S&P 500 firms in 2014

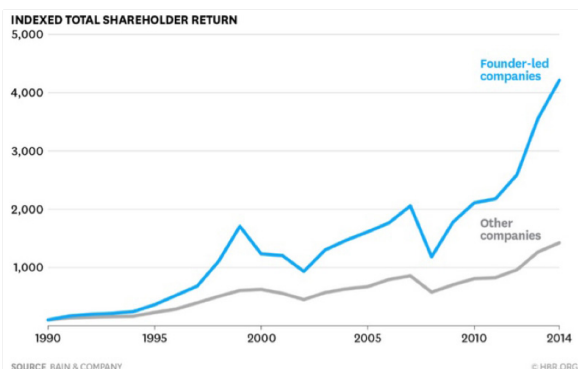


Chart 3: Tech companies excluded

True even with tech companies excluded

Founder's Index vs other S&P 500

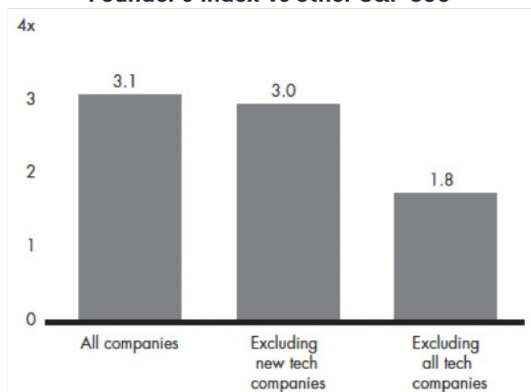


Chart 2 shows just how much insider-owner companies have outperformed in the US since 1990. Unfortunately, the chart only goes to 2014, so you can imagine what it would look like if you included the US technology stocks with large insider-ownership, such as Amazon, Netflix and Google, up until 2018.

This phenomenon isn't restricted to globally dominant technology stocks. Chart 3 shows this phenomenon exists across all industries. Nor is it just an American experience. Studies in Europe show that family-controlled companies also outperform.

We've got plenty of insider-ownership in the portfolio

through **Reece**, **Reliance Worldwide**, **360 Capital** (see review below), **Flight Centre**, **ResMed**, **Seek** and **Platinum Asset Management**.

In increasingly short-term focused markets, it's important that we partner with CEOs that are prepared to sacrifice short-term profits for higher and more sustainable long-term profits. As the Hayne Inquiry has shown, CEOs prepared to sacrifice their own compensation, even when it's in the best interest of all stakeholders, are very rare.

Special situations

This group includes spin offs, a change of CEO, capital raisings, and uncovering hidden assets amongst others.

Spin offs are usually where a large business separately lists one of its smaller divisions. It happens more regularly in the US, but it's been increasing in Australia. Think **Trade Me** being spun off from **Fairfax**; **South 32** from **BHP**; and **Coles** from **Wesfarmers**, just to name a few.

Chart 4: Spin offs

Spin Cycle

Stocks of spun-off companies have outperformed the broader market in the past 10 years. Total return since Sept. 28, 2007:



Notes: The S&P U.S. Spin-off index consists of companies that have a market capitalization of at least \$1 billion. Companies leave the index four years after they are spun off.
Source: S&P Dow Jones Indices THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Chart 4 shows spin offs have been another reliable indicator of outperformance. Despite Joel Greenblatt popularizing the concept in his 1997 book *You can be a stockmarket genius*, it still works. Just slightly differently.

Chart 5: Excess performance of spinoffs by vintage



As Greenwood Investors' research shows in Chart 5, more recently the market has been valuing spin-offs more accurately overall. But it masks highly varied individual results.

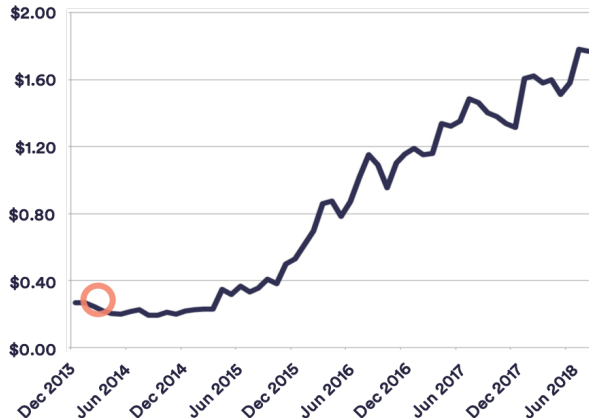
No longer can you buy every spin-off and do well. While six out of ten spin offs are providing very high returns, the remainder aren't. Our job is to pick the six.

In contrast to the Coles spin-off, many spin offs aren't well understood by the market at the time of listing. This could be due to unfamiliar management or a lack of historical financial information. It's vital we investigate the information gap given the large potential rewards.

New CEOs and capital raisings

Often these two events go hand in hand, like they did with **Service Stream** in 2014 (the company has never been owned or recommended by *Intelligent Investor*). Capital raisings are often done at a large discount while company performance is weak, which is also when many investors are most frustrated and willing to sell their shares at any cost.

Chart 6: Service Stream share price



While it looks obvious now, it wasn't obvious in 2014 that new, internally appointed CEO Leigh Mackender, would morph into one of Australia's most successful managers after presiding over a ten-fold increase in the company's share price.

While it can be very difficult to handicap a new chief executive, we aim to identify talent as early as possible given the huge potential returns. Particularly at the smaller end of the market, where the inefficiencies and rewards are largest.

Lastly, *Intelligent Investor* has a history of finding hidden assets, like the unappreciated long-term rent increases slowly coming due for **ALE Property Group**. We've laid out

the investment case for **360 Capital** below, which has a potentially valuable hidden asset, or option, that we're not currently paying anything for.

Highly valuable hidden assets are rare, but by putting all these special situations together in an investment process it provides a lasting edge in a market that, while becoming increasingly competitive, is also becoming increasingly short-term.

While we haven't distinguished ourselves with our recent results, remember thinking long-term is our greatest advantage of all.

Fund size and Mr Macro

In addition to our time-tested process that has prospered through several cycles, we have two other distinct advantages.

First, we stick to fundamentals and don't let the macroeconomic environment stop us from investing when we're being compensated for the risks. Bearish market commentators can be very convincing, despite the fact that most of the time the market is going up.

In our view it's better to take a leaf out of Peter Lynch's book, who said, 'Far more money has been lost by investors preparing for corrections, or trying to anticipate corrections, than has been lost in corrections themselves.'

Second, but most importantly, we're not aiming to manage the largest fund possible. Once a fund focused on Australian equities approaches \$1bn the chances of materially outperforming drop considerably.

Our ability to buy and hold smaller business as they grow into large businesses is a tremendous way to compound returns at high rates while minimising tax. **Nanosonics**, **360 Capital**, **Frontier Digital Ventures** and **Audinate** are some current examples chiefly in our growth portfolios, while ARB Corporation is the perfect example of a historical core *Intelligent Investor* holding and long-time recommendation.

This is a bigger advantage for our growth funds, as smaller companies tend to distribute smaller dividends, if any at all.

But the superior performance of *Intelligent Investor's* model income portfolio compared to the growth portfolio over 15 years shows a consistent strategy of buying quality names (often midcaps with dominant market shares and healthy dividend yields) when the market overreacts to temporary issues means you can own a safe portfolio that's very

different from the major indexes and outperform.

Just a one or two percent advantage after costs earned safely over decades can mean life changing wealth for those armed with the necessary patience. In a world of abundance, patience is in short supply. Yet you can't earn high returns for long periods without it.

Simple but not easy

Our strategy is simple, and we've shown over two decades that it works. But it's not easy. Our process is only as good as your patience to stick with us through the inevitable periods of underperformance. Remember that's the price we must pay for superior long-term returns.

Buffett once said that he'd rather earn a lumpy 15% return than a smooth 12% return. You can see a similar pattern in the performance of the fund, which has done satisfactorily since inception but has left more recent investors asking, 'what have you done for me lately?'

We expect to continue to outperform by a satisfactory margin over the long term, just as we have done historically, but without adopting Bernie Madoff-like schemes, we don't know how to outperform all of the time.

There are no shortcuts to riches and no free lunches in the sharemarket, which is why fund managers should be judged through a full cycle. There is a time to play offense and defence.

As you embark on a new year and discuss financial challenges and opportunities with friends and family, we hope this letter will help you explain why you invest with us, as you help them seek trusted partners to help them save for a house, university or a stress-free retirement.

Part II - A testing quarter for short-term investors

One study showed that sharemarket returns had more in common with US rainfall than economic growth measured by GDP. The December quarter suggests why.

Despite good economic growth, particularly in the US, the ASX200 Index dropped 8% as concerns about slowing global growth and higher US interest rates grew. The portfolio fell slightly more; by 9%. Short-term performance means little, if anything, and given how different the portfolio is from the index you should expect the performance to vary.

We're focused on the individual merits of each company in

the portfolio and getting the weightings right. Over time the overall returns will take care of themselves based on skill rather than random short-term price movements.

While we're expecting falling price-to-earnings ratios to provide more opportunities in 2019, we explained in [Don't sweat a downturn](#) why we're not expecting an imminent US recession. With many high-quality stocks down by more than 30% we've been nibbling at opportunities.

Before we examine those, let's deal with the bad. For more detail on certain positions please read the [October](#) and [November](#) monthly reports.

Clydesdale Bank has fallen over a third based on our average purchase price after announcing lower expected profits in 2019. The chief culprits were intense competitive pressure for homeloans as the UK property market slows and lower interest rate expectations on its recently acquired Virgin credit card business.

At a price-to-tangible equity of just 0.7 for a business that should be capable of producing a double-digit return on tangible equity in the years to come and paying a dividend yield beyond 5%, we're holding on and eager to hear the company's next three-year plan in June.

"WE'RE FOCUSED ON THE INDIVIDUAL MERITS OF EACH COMPANY IN THE PORTFOLIO AND GETTING THE WEIGHTINGS RIGHT."

Management must prove it can do more than cut costs to get the stock out of purgatory, and we believe it can. Unfortunately, a messy Brexit may delay the high returns we believe are possible.

Although it had a negligible impact on the portfolio, we sold a subscale position in radio advertising business **GTN Network**. We'd slowly been building a stake when right before Christmas it announced its 2019 interim operating profit would fall 10-15% due to falling revenue and higher costs in its highly profitable Australian business.

The share price reaction was savage, with the stock falling 38% despite an increasingly profitable overseas business and the resumption of dividends. The steep fall didn't just reflect the expected 15% fall in operating profits, but the contempt management (who own few shares) showed for shareholders by delaying a full explanation until February.

Radio advertising has historically been highly resilient and GTN has long contracts with clients, but the lousy treatment of shareholders makes it hard to trust management and maintain a position.

Trade Me

The good news this quarter was the acceptance of a takeover bid for one of our largest holdings Trade Me. Takeovers like this are bittersweet. On one hand, the ~25% gain since the original announcement of a potential deal sounds great, and it justifies our large position.

On the other hand, there aren't many companies of this quality trading at such attractive valuations, which makes it hard to replace.

On first blush, the premium fails to compensate for the expected profit growth over the next few years. Large investments in staff and growth in premium classified advertising were only just starting to increase profits.

Despite low or negligible growth in listings, revenue was growing more than 10%. The full exploitation of premium ads is partly why we expect UK private equity firm Apax Partners has bought the company.

On the flipside, the deal could be an admission by management that competition is increasing as the business matures and companies like Facebook offer cheaper ways to sell second hand goods and potentially offer competitive classified's advertising of its own. Either way, we'll hold on until the deal is completed in case a superior bid emerges.

Recent Additions

We recently added to our small position in **Coles** following its demerger from Wesfarmers. The main criticism of Coles is that it's paying out most of its profits as dividends while debt increases to make large supply chain investments. The biggest risk in our view is that increasing competition pressures profits across the industry.

At our purchase price we only expect an 8-9% annualised return, as the housing market cools. But as Coles' size makes it a formidable competitor, and it should produce steady profits to support its 5.2% dividend yield, we expect it will outperform the market with less risk.

Flight Centre will be familiar if you've followed *Intelligent Investor* for a long time. After a 35% fall in its share price, its dividend yield increased to ~4%. With the potential to distribute more fully franked dividends (particularly if Labor

changes the franking rules), we recently added it to the portfolio.

Overseas profits are growing nicely and now constitute ~40% of profits, while the company is investing more in technology - the company has been heavily criticised historically for not investing enough to adapt to the internet.

Flight Centre's profits vary with the cycle, but its balance sheet is pristine, and the company's offshore expansion seems under-appreciated on a net cash forecast price-to-earnings ratio of ~15. Return on equity (ROE) near 20% despite large investments and plenty of cash on the balance sheet is extremely impressive, while management is one of Australia's best.

Management is entrepreneurial and the company's consistently high ROE over such a long history is testament to the company's ability to adapt to a more digital and competitive environment. While earnings are currently being weighed down by temporary factors, such as the restructuring of its consultant network, revenue per consultant is growing, which augurs well for future profitability.

“THE GOOD NEWS THIS QUARTER WAS THE ACCEPTANCE OF A TAKEOVER BID FOR ONE OF OUR LARGEST HOLDINGS TRADE ME.”

Growth in travel is one of the world's most persistent and durable mega-trends, which is why in combination with excellent management, excess franking credits and potentially double-digit earnings growth, Flight Centre sits nicely amongst more stable but lower-return stocks like Woolworths and Coles.

360 Capital

Note: This is an edited version of an article we shared for Intelligent Investor's Christmas special report i.e. it contains no new information if you've already read it.

In 2009, as I was sifting through the ruins of the commercial property sector, a friend urged me to look at a small A-REIT called Trafalgar. Like every A-REIT at the time, its portfolio of B-Grade office properties was trading at a large discount to its net tangible assets (NTA).

What distinguished Trafalgar was a man named Tony Pitt, who'd bought a major shareholding and planned to sell the assets one by one to eliminate the discount. Over a few

years he delivered on his promise much to shareholders' benefit (see chart below).

Chart 7: TPG's total return post 360 Capital Management involvement

TPG's total return post 360 Capital Management involvement



1. On a total return basis assuming dividends were reinvested. Since 360 Capital's initial strategic stake in Trafalgar (ASX: TGP), through which 360 Capital later listed.

Source: 2018 Annual Results Presentation

I then sold my shares, thanked my friend for the recommendation, paid my tax, and moved on to 'better' opportunities, missing the huge share price gains as Pitt reversed his strategy and began making acquisitions. Renaming the company 360 Capital, he kept buying undervalued property and rode the recovery in commercial property prices.

Clean slate

Now, Pitt is again starting with a clean slate. Having recently agreed to sell 360 Capital's last major property to **NextDC**, which also happens to be the tenant, 360 Capital is flush with cash and a new strategy.

When emerging from downturns like the global financial crisis, owning equity maximises your returns as asset prices recover. At the opposite end of the business cycle, which is where we are now, Pitt wants the extra protection of supplying debt with covenants rather than equity. You don't need to sacrifice returns too much, either.

Property development returns have increased due to the withdrawal of Australian banks, which have been forced to ration credit to satisfy regulators as they prepare for lower housing prices and higher bad debts.

Big opportunity

This market opportunity can be quite lucrative. Providing debt for a year or two on a small property development

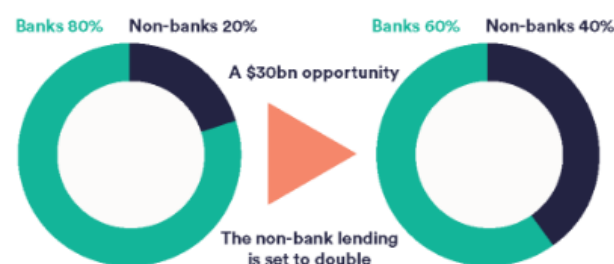
typically earns a 10–11% annual return. Not bad when interest rates are below 2%, if you get your money back.

Anecdotally, we've learned those returns are more like 15% right now. The chart below, which shows the (expected) falling market share of Australia's banks for property lending, is a visual description of the size of the opportunity. Let's now look at how this might unfold in practice.

Chart 8: \$30bn lending gap

\$30bn lending gap

Traditional banks are unable to service the demand for real estate lending, creating a funding gap for non-bank lenders¹



Currently, the market share of commercial real estate debt held by banks is approximately 80%.

It is expected that this share will decline to 60% over time, creating a A\$30+ billion opportunity for non-bank lenders¹

1. Goldman Sachs research 2017

Source: 2018 Annual Results Presentation

A typical development for 360 Capital might be a \$30m suburban doctor's office. Because of the small size, in a worst-case scenario where the developer goes under, leaving the project unfinished, Pitt could take control and complete it. More capital might be required, either directly from 360 Capital's balance sheet or by finding a new developer and/or investor, but that shouldn't be a problem.

If the story ended here, we'd currently be paying net tangible assets (NTA) for 360 Capital. Given Pitt's track record that could be very cheap indeed. Over time, we'd receive distributions as if owning an A-REIT. The value of 360 Capital, meanwhile, would grow as profits are banked from completed projects and reinvested in new ones.

That's pretty good for a company where a shrewd, shareholder-friendly chief executive owns a quarter of the shares and which is orientated towards leaner times but has the potential to capitalise on higher development returns while they last.

Lending platform

But the story doesn't end here. 360 Capital also owns a 50% stake in a property lending platform called AMF Finance,

which earns fees from matching developments requiring capital with investors willing to supply it. Here's how it works.

Let's say you're a high net worth individual with \$25m to invest over the next few years in our theoretical suburban doctor's office. You plug your details into the AMF Finance system, after which you get a list of projects in which to invest along with the associated terms. You pay a fee for being offered deals on a silver platter, without having to do any of the dirty work.

As projects mature, 360 Capital can then repackage or 'securitise' this debt for less risk tolerant investors willing to accept lower returns. This releases cash for 360 Capital's next development. Sometimes, 360 Capital can turn over its capital more than once a year. With the right fee structure, this can be extraordinarily profitable.

"IN A BLUE-SKY SCENARIO, THE AMF FINANCE BUSINESS COULD ONE DAY BE COLLECTING FEES ON DEALS VALUED IN THE HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS."

These are early days. The platform has only completed \$111m of deals in the eight months to 30 June, although the potential is substantial, if investors get the right outcomes. Potential 360 Capital shareholders aren't currently paying anything for this potential. Last year, 360 Capital paid a 5.6% dividend yield based on our purchase price but it's unclear what will be paid in future. That's ok, as we can afford to let dividends grow slowly over time if necessary.

The bull case is clear. Tony Pitt is a canny operator with his own money on the line. In a blue-sky scenario, the AMF Finance business could one day be collecting fees on deals valued in the hundreds of millions of dollars.

Just as importantly, Pitt has prepared the business for leaner times. Even if AMF Finance is worthless, we're not paying much, if anything, for it. At worst, we'll own a well-run, entrepreneurial business that's investing in a profitable niche. Pitt excelled during the global financial crisis. We expect nothing less from him during the next downturn.

US residential property market

Stocks related to the slowing US residential property market have been some of the market's worst performers over the past year or so. Although it only accounts for 4% of US GDP,

the industry is a bellwether for the US economy.

It's also an important sector for Australian investors, as numerous Australian companies, such as Boral, Reece and Reliance Worldwide, have recently made large acquisitions with varying exposure to the US housing market.

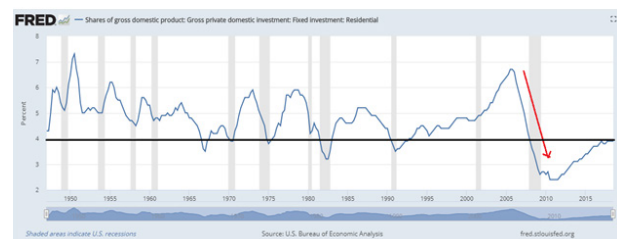
As we own the latter two names and would also like to own **James Hardie** at the right price, it's an important sector for us as well. Note Reece and Reliance earn most of their profits from repairs and maintenance, which can provide more stable profits than other companies more directly exposed to new home building, such as homebuilders.

While the market has clearly slowed recently, and higher property prices and higher interest rates have sunk the sharemarket's expectations, there are three reasons why we're long term US housing bulls.

Weak recovery

First, after being decimated during the GFC, annual new builds haven't even recovered to the long-term average of ~1.4m. In fact, new starts have only recovered to a level consistent with historical lows (Chart 9). This suggests America will need plenty of new homes in future as the population grows.

Chart 9: Shares of gross domestic product: Gross private domestic investment: Fixed investment; Residential



(Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Strubel Investment Management)

Fears about higher interest rates, and therefore affordability, also seem over done in light of history, as Bill Smead of Smead Capital Management explains, 'Stand-alone residences were the most affordable to buy in 2011 as in any year of my adult life. We built 320,000 in the year 2011. They were the least affordable in the 1970s and 1980s, and we built 1m homes many of those years with 65% of the existing population base. There is an inverse correlation between home building and affordability.'

'From 2009 to 2013, homes were the most affordable in my lifetime (60 years). As you can see from the chart below, the availability of homes for sale, coming off five years of negligible home building, was the lowest in 60 years.'



(Source: ISI Group)

‘This chart shows that there is a severe lack of supply in homes and the owners (primarily boomers) are staying in their home much longer than prior generations. How would you have done if you bought home builders at the low points on this chart in 1994 and in 2000? The Case-Schiller chart below answers the question.’

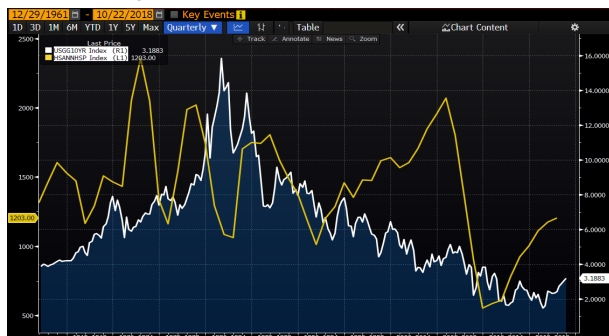
Chart 11



(Source: Bloomberg)

‘In fact, the biggest home building phases outside of the 2003-2006 mania were in the early 1970s, the late 1970s and the mid-1980s. Two of those intervals peaked at ten-year Treasury rates above 10% and everything on this chart happened at mortgage rates far higher than today’s rates. What was the cause of this huge demand in the face of high mortgage rates and very unaffordable homes? We had the largest population group hitting first-time home buyer status constantly from 1970 to 1986!’

Chart 12: Housing vs interest rates



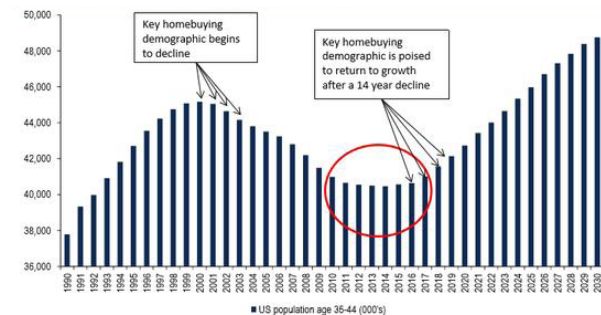
(Source: Bloomberg)

‘The chart of housing starts versus Treasury interest rates is not population adjusted the way the prior chart was. There were 180m people in the U.S. in the early 1960s, 225m in the 1980s and America is approaching 330m residents now. Don’t 330m people need more homes than 225m did?’

Millennials

Lastly, unlike many ageing nations, America’s millennial population is the country’s largest ever population cohort.

Chart 13: U.S. Population age 35-44 is a key home buying demographic that is set to grow over the next decade



(Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research)

Handing back to Smead. ‘Among our 330m residents are 86m people between 24 and 42 years old, with their group peak population year at 27 years old, currently. They marry, on average, in their late twenties and early thirties and have their children between the ages of 28-40. Their full force is not yet into the housing start data.’

‘At 5% mortgage rates and with today’s level of affordability, history shows that there is nothing in the way from having a home building boom over the next ten years to satisfy this demographic demand.’

‘Some believe that a larger number of the millennial group will not do what prior groups did—buy houses, build families, etc. If that amounts to 5-10% of them, it means that there will still be between 17 to 23.5% more home and car buyers on average in the next ten years than the last ten years.’

Cash

A final note on cash. Over the long-term it’s not sensible to hold large amounts of cash, particularly for an income portfolio. But at times it will be elevated due to sales outweighing satisfactory opportunities. Sometimes those sales are forced, like the acquisition of Trade Me.

We don’t target specific levels of cash, but it makes

sense that when the market is at or near peaks suitable opportunities may lag behind sales as more stocks are trading above fair value. The cheaper the market gets, the more likely we'll be fully invested.

If the market gets really cheap, like March 2009, for example, then we'll sell cheap stocks for even cheaper stocks to increase the potential return of the portfolio without materially increasing risk, as timing the market will never be our speciality.

In the spirit of the new year, we offer our 2019 forecast:

- There will be three or four excellent individual stock buying opportunities
- Dividends will remain fairly stable
- Stock prices will fluctuate far more than their intrinsic value
- Many investors will sell out in anticipation of the next crisis, only to regret it in the long-term
- We'll acknowledge our mistakes as quickly as possible
- We'll risk looking foolish to beat the market over the long term

We hope you had a happy and safe Christmas break, and please call us on 1300 880 160 or email us on support@investsmart.com.au if you have any questions about the funds. Next year promises to be full of opportunity, even if it doesn't feel like it at the time.

Live Webinar with Nathan Bell

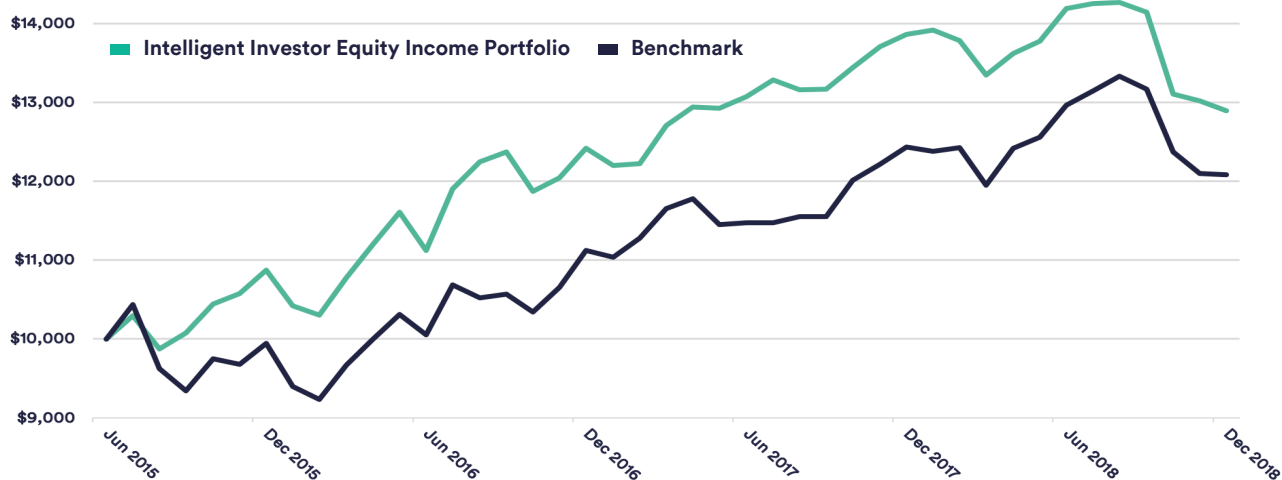
Monday, 11 February @ 10.30am

Join Nathan as he discusses the Growth and Income Funds, how we're positioned to benefit from our bullish views on the US residential property market and more.

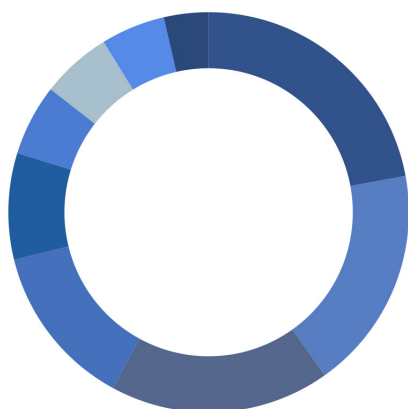
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Performance numbers exclude franking, after investment and admin fees; excludes brokerage. All yield figures include franking. All performance figures, graphs and diagrams are as at 31 December 2018. Performance figures are based on the portfolio's previous investment structure, a Separately Managed Account (SMA). This portfolio is now offered as a Professionally Managed Account (PMA), as of 1 November 2018. The underlying securities remain the same between the SMA and PMA structures. The inception date refers to the SMA. Please see the Investment Menu for full PMA fee details. Peers indicated in the performance table is a Morningstar data feed based on similar underlying securities per portfolio.

PERFORMANCE OF \$10,000 SINCE INCEPTION



Portfolio breakdown



Financials	22.09%
Consumer Discretionary	18.06%
Real Estate	17.79%
Industrials	13.25%
Consumer Staples	8.59%
Materials	5.76%
Cash	5.68%
Energy	5.18%
Communications Services	3.60%

TOP 5 HOLDINGS

SECURITY	WEIGHTINGS
Commonwealth Bank	8.76%
Trade Me	7.48%
Westpac Banking	6.26%
BHP Billiton	5.56%
Woodside Petroleum	4.84%

InvestSMART Group Limited (INV)

was founded in 1999 and is a leading Australian digital wealth advisor which has over 32,000 clients and over \$1.4B in assets under advice. InvestSMART's goal is to provide quality advice and low cost investment products, free from the jargon and complexities so commonly found in the finance industry, to help you meet your financial aspirations.

The Portfolio

The Intelligent Investor Equity Income Portfolio is a concentrated portfolio of 10 - 35 Australian-listed stocks, focused on generating income while still achieving capital growth. The Portfolio focuses on large, mature businesses with entrenched competitive advantages, and dominant smaller companies we believe will produce strong cash flows to support dividends in the future.

Investment objective

The Portfolio's investment objective is to produce a sustainable income yield above that of the S&P/ASX 200 Accumulation Index.

Why the Intelligent Investor Equity Income Portfolio?

Australia has one of the world's most stable and highest returning share markets and is often considered a safe-haven by investors. As contrarian value investors, producing safe and attractive returns in the stock market means sticking to a disciplined and repeatable process. We do this by patiently waiting for overreactions in share prices, so we can buy at a large discount to our estimate of intrinsic value.

Who manages the investment?

Nathan Bell, has over 20 years of experience in portfolio management and research and is supported by our Investment Committee, chaired by Paul Clitheroe. Before returning to InvestSMART in 2018 as Portfolio Manager, he was the Research Director at our sister company, Intelligent Investor for nine years which included over four years as Portfolio Manager and being a member of the Compliance Committee. Nathan has a Bachelor of Economics and subsequently completed a Graduate Diploma of Applied Investment and Management. Nathan is a CFA Charterholder.

Key Details

INVESTMENT CATEGORY

A portfolio of individually-selected Australian Equities

INVESTMENT STYLE

Active Stock Selection, Value Investing Approach

BENCHMARK

S&P/ASX 200 Accumulation Index

INCEPTION DATE

1 July 2015

SUGGESTED INVESTMENT TIMEFRAME

5+ years

NUMBER OF SECURITIES / STOCKS

10 - 35 stocks

INVESTMENT FEE

0.60% - 0.97% p.a.

PERFORMANCE FEE

N/A

MINIMUM INITIAL INVESTMENT

\$25,000

STRUCTURE

Professionally Managed Account (PMA)

SUITABILITY

Suitable for investors who are seeking domestic equity exposure with a growing stream of dividends to offset inflation

PORTFOLIO MANAGER

Nathan Bell, CFA

Important information

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The suitability of the investment product to your needs depends on your individual circumstances and objectives and should be discussed with your Adviser. Potential investors must read the Product Disclosure Statement (PDS) and Investment Menu (IM), and FSG along with any accompanying materials.

Investment in securities and other financial products involves risk. An investment in a financial product may have the potential for capital growth and income, but may also carry the risk that the total return on the investment may be less than the amount contributed directly by the investor.

Past performance of financial products is not a reliable indicator of future performance. InvestSMART does not assure nor guarantee the performance of any financial products offered.

Information, opinions, historical performance, calculations or assessments of performance of financial products or markets rely on assumptions about tax, reinvestment, market performance, liquidity and other factors that will be important and may fluctuate over time.

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