Quarterly Report - December 2017

Total return %
Schroder Real Return Fund (Managed Fund) (pre-fee) 0.26
Schroder Real Return Fund (Managed Fund) (post-fee)* 0.19

Portfolio inception 09/08/2016, 1 years and 4 months

Asset allocation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset Class</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Australian Equities</th>
<th>Global Equities</th>
<th>Higher Yields Credit</th>
<th>Absolute Return Strategies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash and Short Term Securities</td>
<td>31.9%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Australian Equities</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Global Equities</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mortgages and Floating Rate Credit</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Absolute Return Strategies</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Fixed Income</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Fixed Income</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
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*Includes floating rate notes, term deposits, negotiable certificate of deposits, cash and other cash equivalents.

Fund objective
To deliver an investment return of 5.0% p.a. before fees above Australian inflation over rolling 3 year periods. Inflation is defined as the RBA’s Trimmed Mean, as published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

RBA CPI Trimmed Mean* as at 30 September 2017
3 months 0.37%
6 months 0.89%
1 year 1.83%
3 years p.a. 1.90%

*The RBA CPI Trimmed mean returns are published quarterly by the ABS. Historical returns may be subject to revisions.

Portfolio review
The Schroder Real Return Fund (ASX: GROW) produced a return of 0.2% (post fee) in December and 2.1% (post fee) for the December quarter. Over the year to December, the Fund’s return of 4.6% (post fee) represents a real return of just under 4%. Portfolio volatility remains very low at less than 2% for the year, reflecting a combination of extremely low underlying market volatility and the underlying defensive positioning of the Strategy.

In terms of performance drivers, equity markets were the main game, with the outright strong performance of equity markets over the month and quarter, but also the Strategy’s overall tilt towards the higher yielding and better value Australian equity market. Australian stocks kicked into life at the end of the year performing strongly in December and the quarter. Outside of Equities, the strategy’s exposure to FX detracted from returns over the month as the Australian dollar rallied, but over the quarter it remained neutral.

Outlook and strategy
2017 was noted for its lack of volatility, and this can be seen strongly in the performance of global equity markets. For the first time, global equities (based on the MSCI ACWI’s 30 year history) saw a rise in every month of the year. The US market (S&P 500), while not posting a rise every month, saw a positive return every month once dividends are included, the first time since 1958. The largest fall for the US market intra-year was 3%, which is the smallest intra-year fall in any calendar year in the post war period.

Another area of note, were signs of growing speculation, most notably with the interest in cryptocurrencies. Bitcoin saw a rise of 1,300% and created billionaires of the Winklevoss twins, who were previously known for claiming Mark Zuckerberg stole their idea for Facebook. It was also reflected in the art world, with a world record $US450m paid for Leonardo Da Vinci’s Salvator Mundi, shattering previous records – double the previous record for a painting sold at auction and a third higher than the highest private sale.

So after a record breaking year, it is worthwhile reflecting on what lessons we can learn from last year. I think there are three key takeaways. First, is related to the phrase made famous by Bill Clinton’s campaign strategist James Carville: “It’s the economy, stupid”. In a year where there were fears about where populism could take us, issues around the unique presidential style of President Trump, and fears of nuclear war with North Korea; it was the fundamentals of improving profits due to a recovery in global nominal economic growth that ultimately mattered to markets. This is not to say that politics don’t and won’t impact on markets, but it is through the actual or perceived impact on the economy.

Second, is the importance of inflation in the post GFC world. Real economic activity has been muddling through over the past half-decade, and where the real swings have been are in inflation. Markets have panicked during periods of deflation and charged higher during reflation periods. The key driver of the inflation volatility over the past several years has been the wild movements in oil, with prices ranging from $US114 per barrel to $US26 per barrel. This has led to large swings in headline inflation, which has impacted equities through profits relationship with nominal growth; and bonds through inflation expectations and a potential monetary policy response.

Last, it added data to the perennial question of central bankers and their watchers: what is more important – the level or the change in cash rates? With the US Federal Reserve (Fed) raising the official cash rate by 1% in four 0.25% steps over the past year and a bit, and announcing that it will allow it’s huge balance sheet of government bonds and mortgages to shrink, the last year suggests that when policy is moved at a modest predictable pace, the change is not important. We will have to keep an eye out for what level cash rates will become problematic for the economy and markets.

Post-feel performance of other Real Return products offered by Schroders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund Product</th>
<th>1 mth</th>
<th>3 mths</th>
<th>6 mths</th>
<th>1 yr</th>
<th>3 yrs p.a.</th>
<th>Inception p.a.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Schroder Real Return CPI Plus 3.5% Fund Wholesale*</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>1.85</td>
<td>3.32</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>6.06</td>
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<tr>
<td>Schroder Real Return CPI Plus 5% Fund Wholesale*</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>2.31</td>
<td>2.82</td>
<td>4.76</td>
<td>4.35</td>
<td>5.11</td>
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*Both funds on offer are unlisted. An application into these funds may be made through an application form attached with the PDS, which is available on our website at www.schroders.com.au. The management fee for the Schroder Real Return CPI Plus 3.5% Fund (Wholesale Class) is 0.60% and for the Schroder Real Return CPI Plus 5% Fund (Wholesale Class) is 0.90%.
Outlook and strategy continued

So let's apply these lessons to the outlook for 2018. Generally politics will be favourable to the economy. Politics has moved from fearing debt and deficits, to using fiscal policy to support growth, this is seen in the US where tax cuts have just been legislated. While not a long term strategy it will support global growth in the near term. The most obvious cloud on the horizon is the Italian election early next year and this will need to be monitored, but so far populism has not impacted on the global economy.

Inflation will be the most important call in 2018. Last year inflation did not accelerate as much as expected as the stabilisation in oil prices saw headline inflation growing at a moderate level. While oil prices have been edging up recently, the moves have been modest relative to recent performance. So the question is whether the tight labour market in the US leads to an acceleration in wages and core inflation. Our base case is that it does, based on the fact that the US unemployment rate has fallen to around the historical tipping point that has led to rising wages and inflation. This would be a shock to markets, that are generally pricing in a continuation of the benign environment, and we would expect volatility to rise sharply as markets adjust to the new regime.

We would see this as a buying opportunity, as the fundamentals remain positive – with strong nominal growth and profits. How long this positive environment for risk assets lasts depends on the third lesson. Accelerating wages and inflation will see a continued rise in the US cash rate, and at some point it will rise to a level that will impact negatively on growth. Unfortunately, we will only know what level this is in hindsight. However, watching interest sensitive components of the economy; like housing, autos and other consumer durables; will help to pinpoint if we are around the breaking point.

Broadly the strategy is set for a regime shift in inflation leading to a rise in volatility – it is defensively positioned with a 27% exposure to equity markets and 12% exposure to higher yielding credit. Other positions that will benefit from a rise in volatility are the long USD v AUD position, S&P put options and of course exposure to safe and liquid short dated securities and cash. The strategy's interest rate sensitivity is also low, given a rising inflationary environment would be problematic for bond markets, with a duration of 0.9 years.

Investment style

Our approach to inflation plus (or real return) investing is to choose the portfolio that has the highest probability of achieving the required return objective over the investment horizon with the least expected variability around this objective. The Fund employs an objective based asset allocation framework in which both asset market risk premium, and consequently, the asset allocation of the portfolio are constantly reviewed. The portfolio will reflect those assets that in combination are most closely aligned to the delivery of the objective.