Investment Policy

MORA WEALTH MANAGEMENT

December 2017

Tactical positioning

- We remain cautious in **fixed income** favoring **short to medium** maturities due to a very unattractive combination of risk and return in longer maturities. We have **increased High Yield** and **subordinated debt** exposure as we think that the risk of recession in the US has abated. **High quality bonds in the US** – particularly **corporate investment grade** – remain attractive in relative terms, and **Treasury bonds** could protect the portfolios from a slowdown in growth, although the latter is now less likely. We also have a significant position in inflation-linked US Treasury bonds (**TIPS**) to get protection against an increase in inflation as a consequence of reflationary policies. Finally, we have also increased our allocation to **convertible bonds**, as the current low volatility environment makes them increasingly attractive from a valuation perspective

- **Equity valuations in the US** remain very high, mostly **supported by low interest rates** and high expectations **of tax reform** and **deregulation**. Combined with positive macro data from other main developed markets, we see a **greater chance of a reacceleration in global economic growth.** However**,** with the **Fed potentially normalizing interest rates at a faster pace**, there is a risk of returning to lower valuation multiples. Therefore, we recommend to take equity exposure in a **non-directional way**. From a relative **valuation** perspective, we favor **European, Japanese and emerging markets equities**, **quality growth stocks**, **biotechnology** and **listed real estate**

- Our **diversified commodities** and **gold** allocations, further help us to **increase diversification** and to position the portfolios for a scenario of **rising inflation**

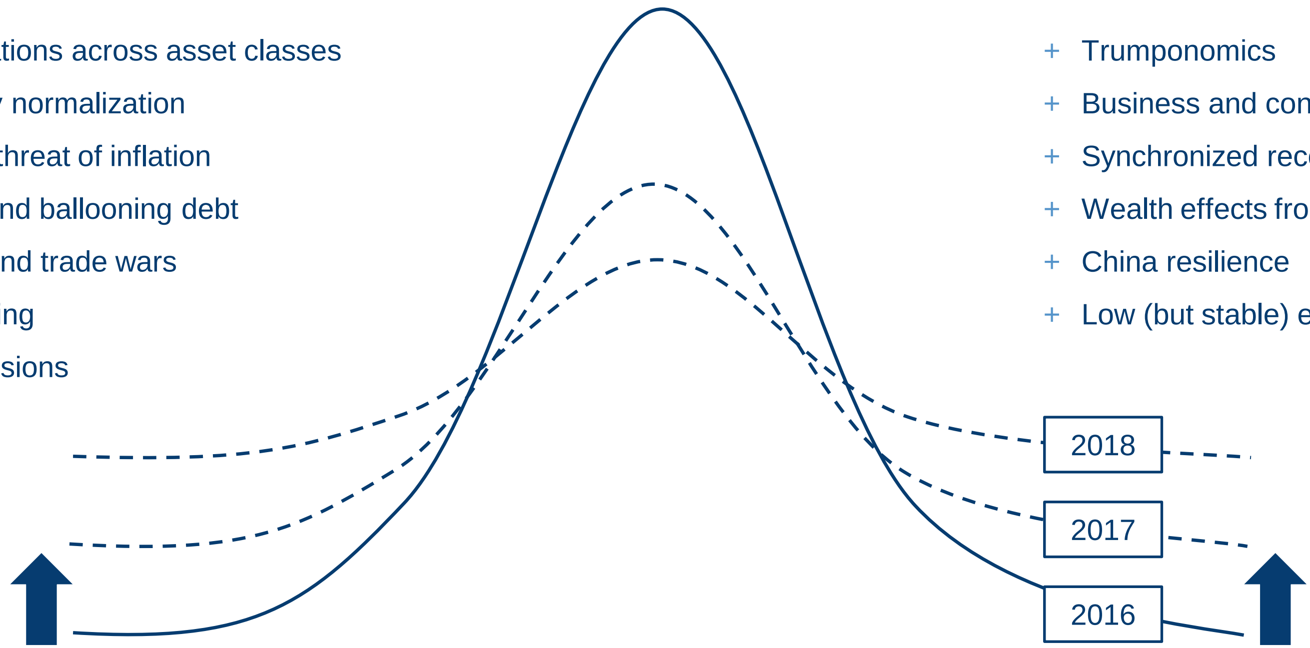
- **Alternative investments** offer a much needed source of **diversification**. Besides **cat bonds** and **private equity**, we have recently increased the allocation to **hedge-funds**, by investing into liquid and low cost **multi-manager/multi-strategy** fund of funds

- We have **reduced our cash allocation** as **negative interest rates** have been introduced in some of our reference currencies. We have also **reduced** the allocation to **short-term high quality bonds** that we held as an alternative to cash and increased credit exposure instead, with the aim of increasing the yield of the portfolio

Diverging scenarios create unprecedented uncertainty

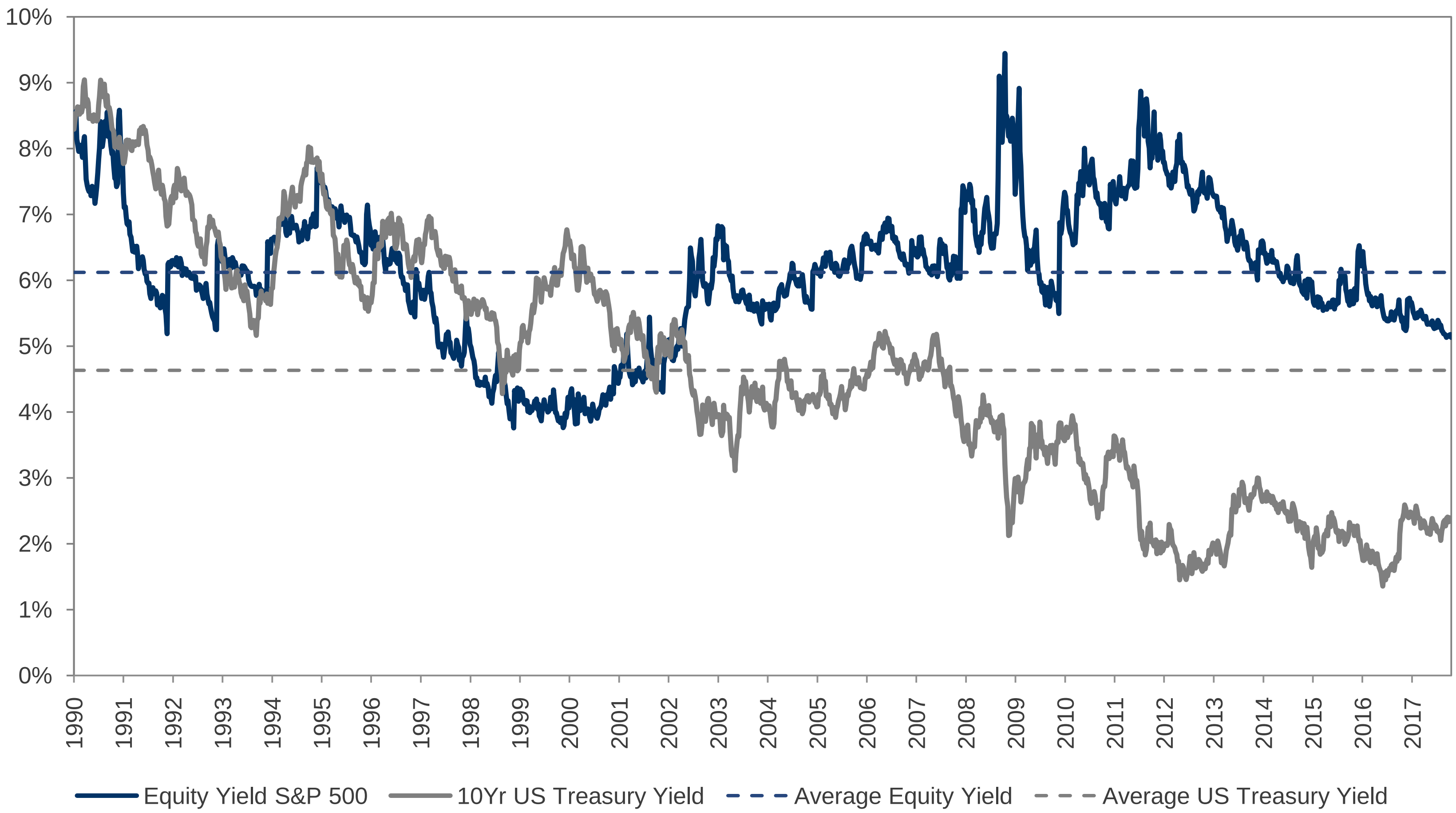
– Stretched valuations across asset classes
– Monetary policy normalization
– Late cycle and threat of inflation
– Fiscal deficits and ballooning debt
– Protectionism and trade wars
– China rebalancing
– Geopolitical tensions

+ Trumponomics
+ Business and consumer confidence
+ Synchronized recovery
+ Wealth effects from buoyant markets
+ China resilience
+ Low (but stable) energy prices



- Since the beginning of the year we have seen a **growing dispersion in the range of possible economic and financial scenarios**, which lead us to cautiously position the portfolios to face higher risks but also higher potential returns
- **Improving macroeconomic fundamentals** have been accompanied by **rising asset prices**, whilst **inflation has remained contained** and long-term interest rates are at multi-decades lows

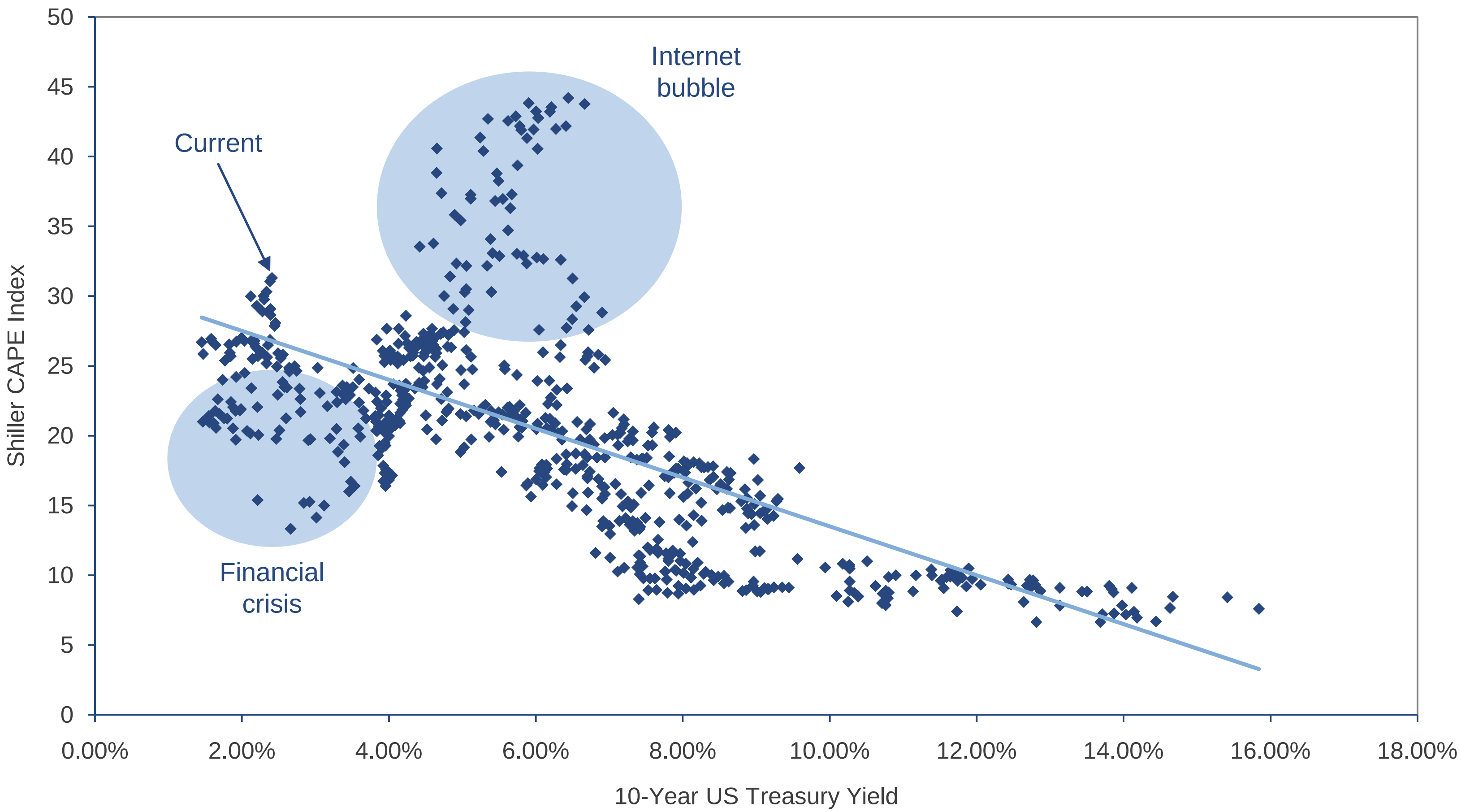
Equity valuations underpinned by low interest rates



- Equity **valuations seem stretched when looking at corporate earnings** in isolation. Earning yields have been contracting as stock prices have been rising faster than corporate earnings, which now trend at the lower end of their band
- However, with interest rates so deeply below its historic average, **equities still command an attractive yield differential when compared to bonds**

Source: Bloomberg

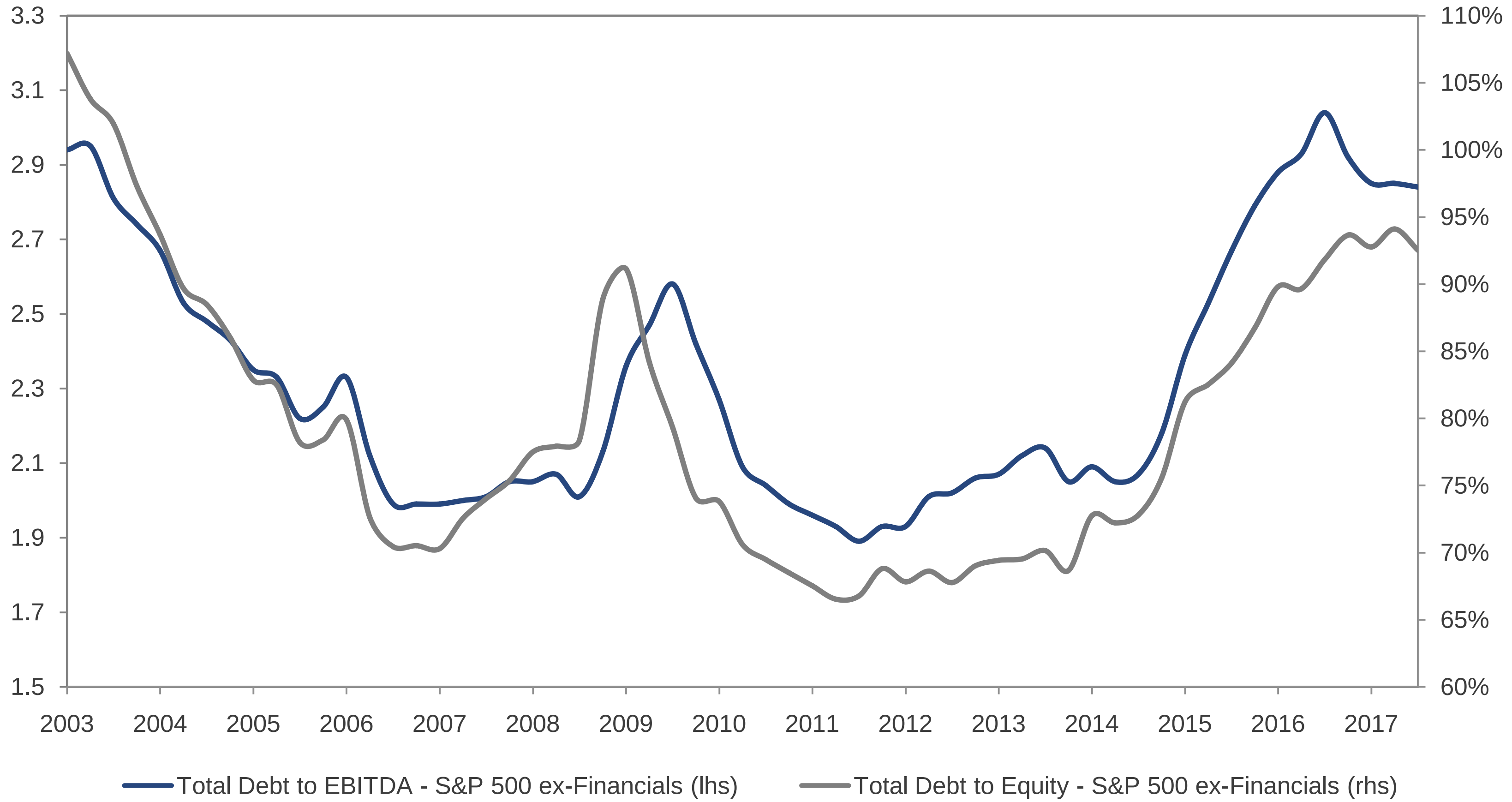
But it is all relative…



- Empirical data show us that there is a clear **negative relationship between interest rates and equity P/E multiples**, as stock prices should be equal to the sum of their discounted cash-flows, which increase when the discount rate decline
- **Evidence is not conclusive** however; although for similar interest rates as the current ones we can find cheaper CAPE multiples, we can also observe similar multiples for higher levels of interest rates

Source: Bloomberg and Case-Shiller data 1962 - 2017

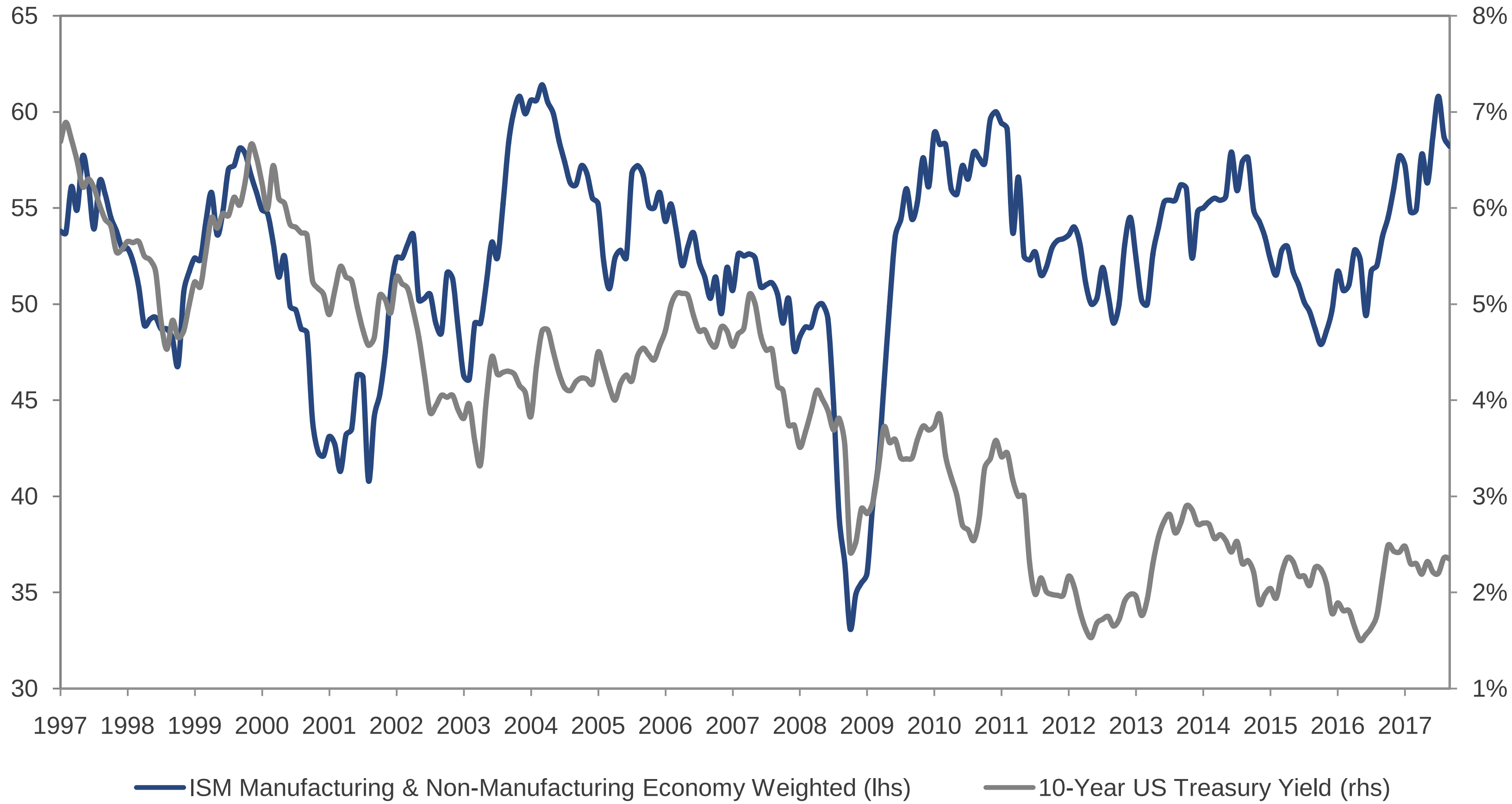
Time to look back at the quality of earnings



- **Extremely low interest rates** have allowed companies to **raise earnings via increased leveraged**, a trend that took off in 2012 as the growth in corporate earnings started to decrease
- This is a **pattern associated to the latest stages of the economic cycle**, when organic growth slows down and M&A and share buy-back activity increases

Source: Bloomberg

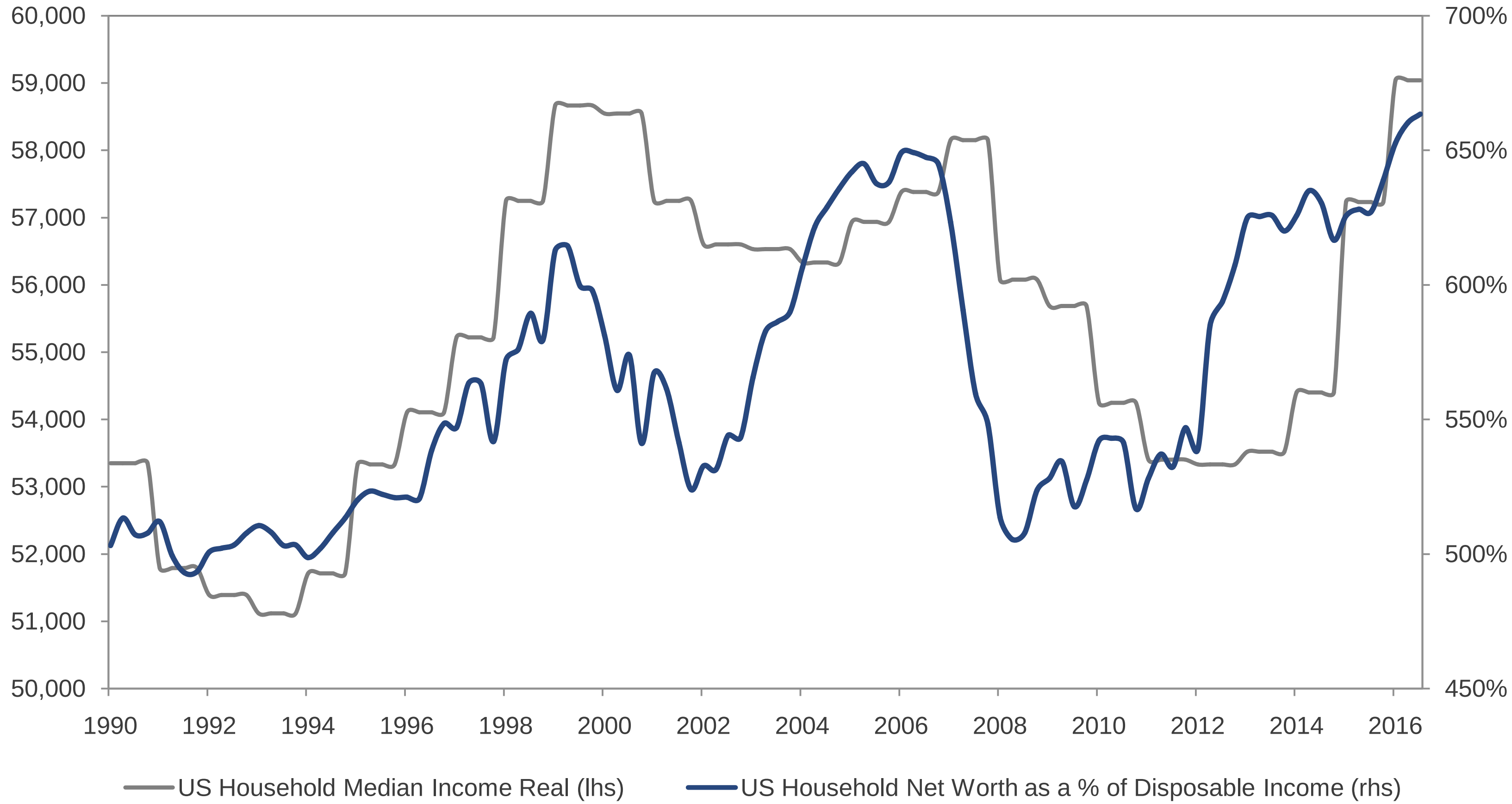
Interest rates in dissonance with economic activity



- Although interest rates have been trending down for decades, the **financial crisis** and the subsequent radical response from central banks has **accentuated the decline**
- As both **economic activity and monetary policy normalize**, there is a growing **risk of experiencing a sharp increase** of interest rates, which would **affect the valuations of all asset classes**

Source: Bloomberg

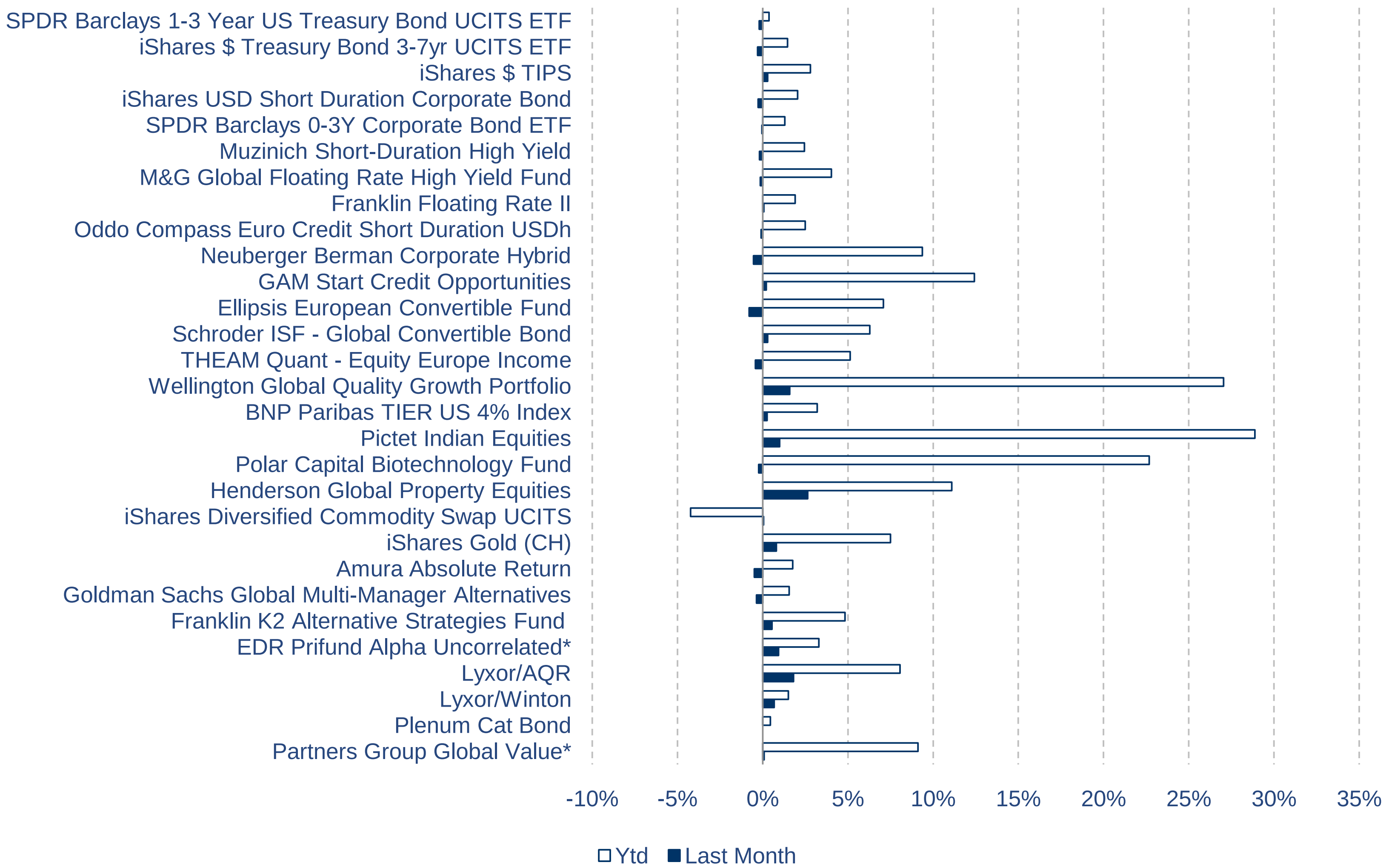
Markets driving the economy and not the other way round



- **Median household income** (adjusted for inflation) has **stagnated** for the last two decades. However, **total wealth has been increasing** – despite some large swings – as asset prices have been reflated by central banks
- As a result, the **economy is currently highly dependent on asset prices** remaining elevated, which explains the obsession of central banks in maintaining financial stability

Source: Bloomberg

Model portfolio evolution



- **Most asset classes** had a **positive performance** in the month of October, with the **exception** of **biotechnology** and **gold**
- Year to date, the **only asset class in negative is commodities**, which has nonetheless recovered strongly during the recent months

Source: Bloomberg as of November 30, 2017
* Fund publishes monthly NAV with a 1 month of delay

Investment scenarios

	Scenario 1 Recession by political/policy accident	Scenario 2 Goldilocks	Scenario 3 New regime
Drivers	• Global economic slowdown caused by political accidents or policy errors (Trade war with China, EU breakup, a too aggressive Fed, etc.) • Deflationary scenario due to a combination of low growth and structural factors, although the rise of protectionism would be inflationary • The Fed will have to reverse curse, which would be complicated if inflation is rising	• The fiscal stimulus in the US provides a short-term impulse to the global economy, but not enough to attain a higher growth trajectory • Inflation, particularly in the US will pick-up, but remains subdued globally due to structural factors (demographics, low aggregated demand, deleveraging) • The Fed will continue its normalization path	• Growth concerns dissipate, with economic activity accelerating in US, Europe and Japan • Inflation in the US increases, as a consequence of president Trump's fiscal stimulus, and pulls other developed economies off deflation • The Fed will have to step up the pace of rate increases and/or reduce balance sheet
Market impact	• Correction in credit due to a rise in defaults and a widening of corporate spreads • Correction in equities due to lower projected earnings, though low rates will offer support • Sovereign and IG credit to profit due to flight to quality and the continuation of an ultra-loose monetary policy globally • USD neutral to weak as flight to quality is counterbalanced by low interest rates • Commodities will fall	• Equities appreciate moderately, with Europe and Japan catching up with the US • Credit spreads remain stable as the credit cycle is further elongated • Sovereigns suffer as monetary policy is progressively normalized • USD appreciate moderately due to higher interest rate differentials • Commodity prices will rise in the short-term, normalizing once the impulse vanishes	• Impact on equities will depend on how much real economic growth is sustained, and how accommodative the Fed remains • Sovereign and IG bonds will face steep losses due to higher rates, particularly if long-term inflation expectations rise • Corporate credit will correct moderately if inflation comes together with higher growth • The USD will appreciate, particularly against those currencies facing deflation • Commodities will gain from higher inflation
Probability	30%	40% (+5%)	30% (-5%)

Short-term catalyzers

Fiscal stimulus in the US, improvement in macro-data globally, oil price stabilization

Other risks

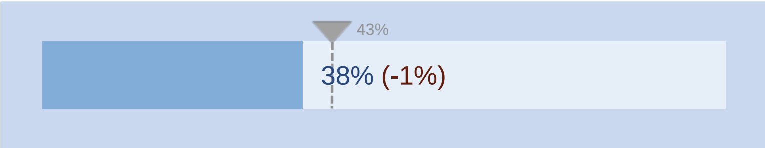
Trade wars and EM slowdown, Spread of anti-establishment parties, EU Breakup (Frexit, Nexit …), China, Terrorism

MWM Investment Policy

Cash

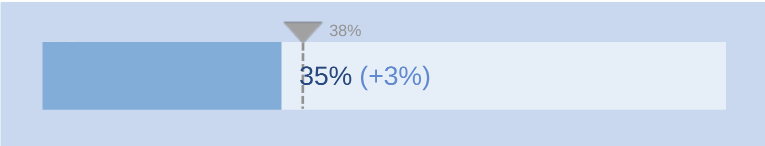
- In the current environment w holding cash is becoming costly. Hence, we prefer to invest in short-term high quality bonds as a substitute for cash

Fixed Income



- Corporate debt and High Yield currently offer the best combination of risk and return. Treasuries can benefit from a slowdown in growth – although this less likely with the expected fiscal stimulus in the US – whilst TIPS offer protection against rising inflation
- We avoid emerging markets until there is more clarity on trade policy by the new US administration

Equity



- The expected fiscal stimulus in the US will accelerate growth and postpone the fear of deflation, which will be supportive for equities as the top line will increase. However, it remains to be seen to which extend this comes along with an increase of interest rates, which will be a drag on valuations
- We favor investments in non-directional strategies, as well as in preferred companies and sectors

Commodities

- Commodity prices have recently stabilized. Reflationary policies, and in particular a boost in infrastructure spending, will further support energy and industrial metals
- Gold and precious metals will be dependent on the relative pace of increase in both inflation and interest rates, but offer in any case good diversification for the portfolio

Alternative investments

- Alternative investments as a source of low volatility and uncorrelated returns are more attractive than ever in the wake of the current latent risks in the market
- However, there is always a certain degree of correlation with traditional asset classes and double digit positive returns cannot be expected in the current environment

Strategic Asset Allocation

MWM Model Portfolio Balanced (CH)

Cash	Cash	• Cash	3%	3%
Fixed Income	US Treasuries	• iShares Treasury Bond 3-7yr	3%	38%
	Short-Term Corporate Bonds	• iShares USD Short Duration Corporate Bond	4%	
	US TIPS	• iShares $ TIPS	5%	
	High Yield US	• Muzinich Short Duration High Yield	3%	
	High Yield Europe	• Oddo Compass Euro Credit Short Duration	3%	
	High Yield Floating	• M&G Global Floating Rate High Yield Fund	3%	
	Leveraged Loans	• Franklin Floating rate II	3%	
	Subordinated Debt	• GAM Star Credit Opportunities	4%	
		• Neuberger Berman Corporate Hybrid	4%	
	Convertible Bonds	• Ellipsis European Convertible Fund	3%	
		• Schroder Global Convertible Bond	3%	
Equity	Volatility	• Reverse Convertibles on Blue Chips	12%	35%
	Growth	• Wellington Global Quality Growth Portfolio	4%	
	Europe	• THEAM Quant Equity Europe Income	4%	
	Japan	• Polar Capital Funds Japan	3%	
	India	• Pictet Indian Equities	3%	
	Frontier Markets	• T.Row Price Frontier Markets Equity Fund	3%	
	Biotechnology	• Polar Capital Biotechnology Fund	3%	
	Real Estate	• Henderson Global Property Equities	3%	
Commodities	Diversified	• iShares Diversified Commodity Swap	3%	6%
	Gold	• iShares Gold	3%	
Alternative Investments	Multi-Strategy	• EDR Prifund Alpha Uncorrelated	2%	18%
	Multi-Strategy	• Amura Absolute Return	2%	
	Multi-Strategy	• Franklin K2 Alternative Strategies Fund	2%	
	Multi-Strategy	• Goldman Sachs Global Multi-Manager Alternatives Portfolio	2%	
	CTA, Diversified	• Lyxor AQR Systematic Total Return	2%	
	CTA, Diversified	• Lyxor Winton Fund	2%	
	Cat Bonds	• Plenum CAT Bond Fund	3%	
	Private Equity	• Partners Group Global Value	3%	

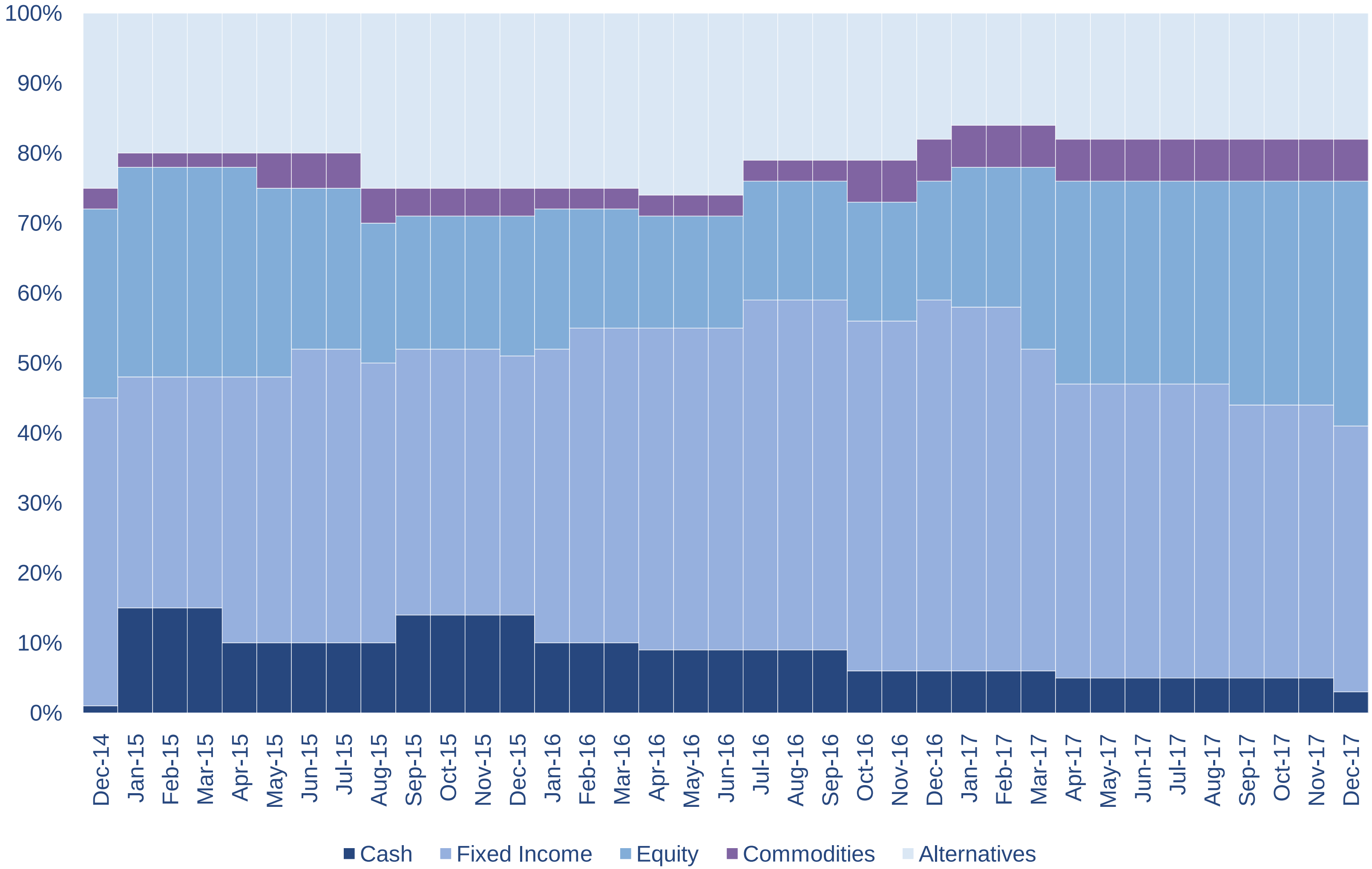
MWM Model Portfolio Balanced (US)

Cash	Cash	• Cash	3%	3%
Fixed Income	US Treasuries	• MFS Meridian - U.S. Government Bond Fund	3%	38%
	Short-Term Corporate Bonds	• Blackrock US Dollar Short Duration Bond Fund Class	4%	
	US TIPS	• PIMCO Global Real Return Fund USD	5%	
	Global Investment Grade	• Carmignac Portfolio - Global Bond	3%	
	High Yield US	• Lord Abbett High Yield Fund	3%	
	High Yield Europe	• Aberdeen Global - Select Euro High Yield Bond	3%	
	Leveraged Loans	• Franklin Floating rate II	3%	
	Subordinated Debt	• GAM Star Credit opportunities	8%	
	Convertible Bonds	• Calamos Global Convertibles	6%	
Equity	Volatility	• Reverse Convertibles on Blue Chips	10%	35%
	Growth	• MFS Meridian Global Concentrated Fund	5%	
	High Dividend Yield	• Schroder Global Dividend Maximizer	5%	
	Japan	• WisdomTree Japan Hedged Equity	3%	
	India	• Franklin India Fund	3%	
	Frontier Markets	• Templeton Frontier Markets	3%	
	Biotechnology	• Franklin Biotechnology Discovery Fund	3%	
	Real Estate	• Henderson Global Property Equities	3%	
Commodities	Diversified	• iShares Diversified Commodity Swap	3%	6%
	Gold	• iShares Gold Trust	3%	
Alternative Investments	Multi-Strategy	• Franklin K2 Alternative Strategies Fund	5%	18%
	Multi-Strategy	• Blackrock Multi-Manager Alternative Strategies Fund	5%	
	CTA, Diversified	• IQ-Hedge Multi-Strategy Tracker ETF	4%	
	Private Equity	• iShares Listed Private Equity	4%	

MWM Investment Profiles

	Conservative	Balanced	Growth
Cash	▼5% 5%	▼5% 3%	▼5% 1%
Fixed Income	▼64% 56%	▼43% 38%	▼22% 19%
Equity	▼24% 23%	▼38% 35%	▼52% 49%
Commodities	▼2% 4%	▼4% 6%	▼6% 8%
Alternative Investments	▼5% 12%	▼10% 18%	▼15% 23%

▼ Strategic Asset Allocation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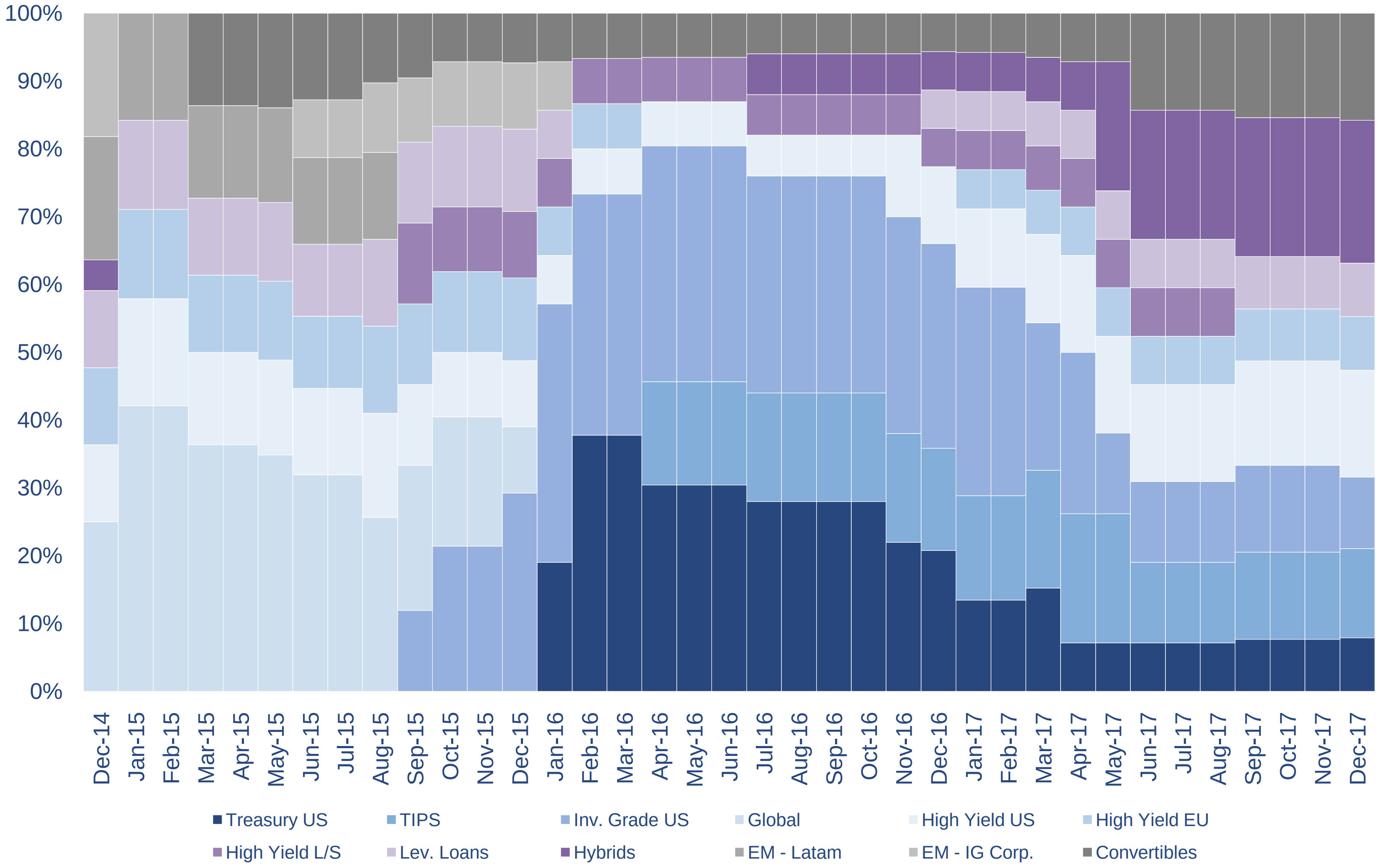
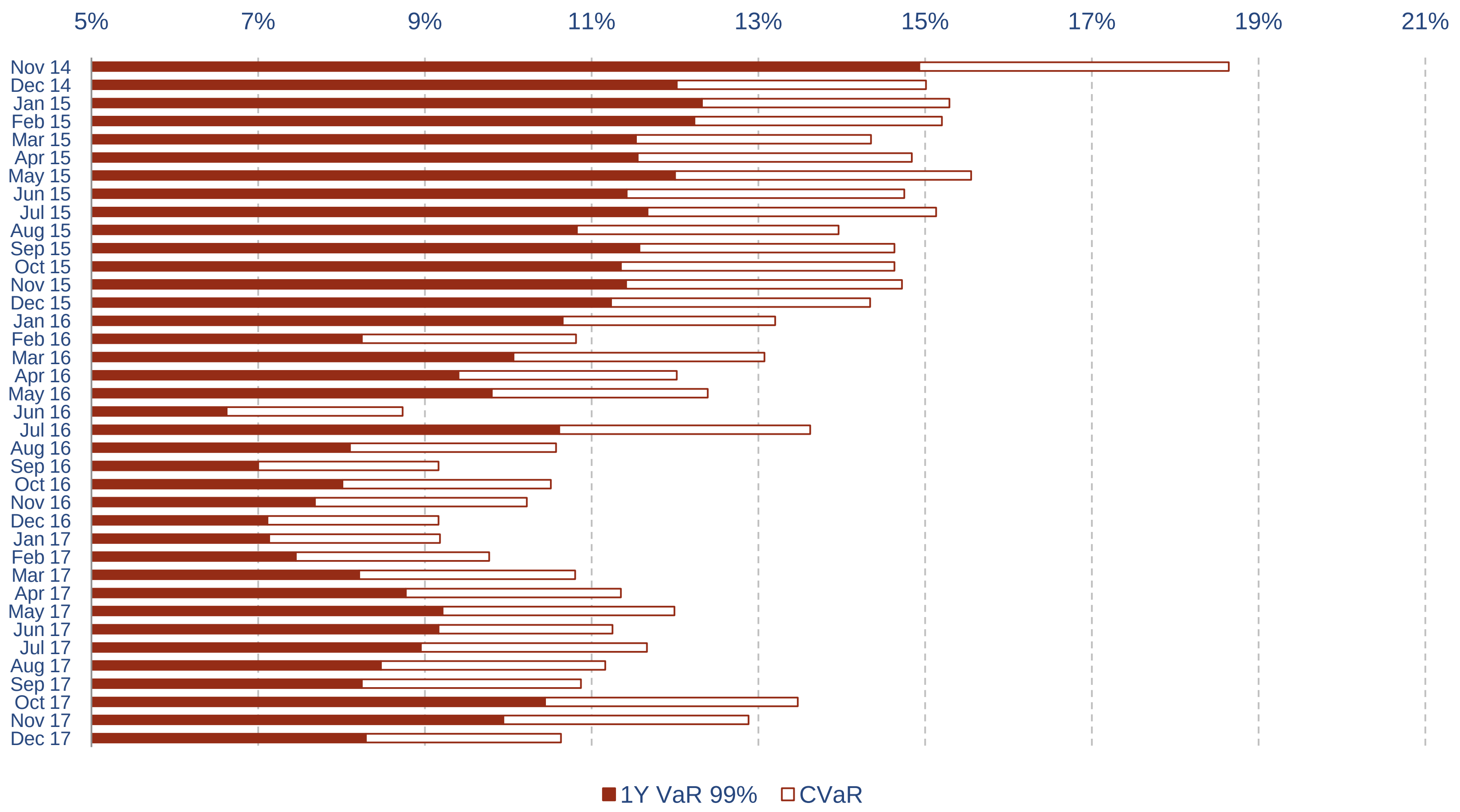
Cash
Fixed Income
Equity
Commodities
Alternatives

MWM Model Portfolio – Fixed Income evolution

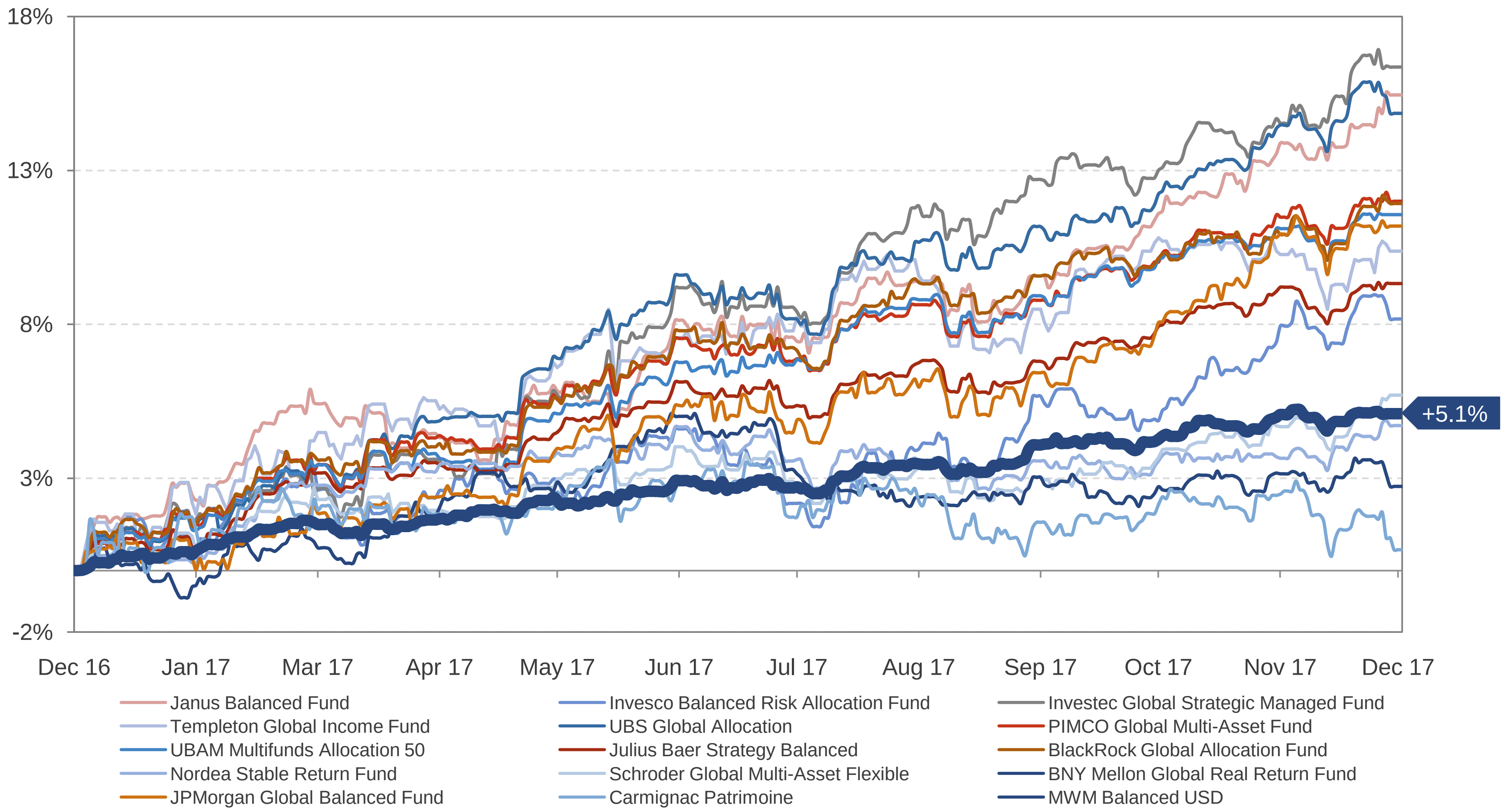


MWM Model Portfolio – VaR evolution



- The **VaR** of the portfolio has **increased slightly** since the introduction of **Indian equities**, and the overall **pick up in volatility** in equity markets

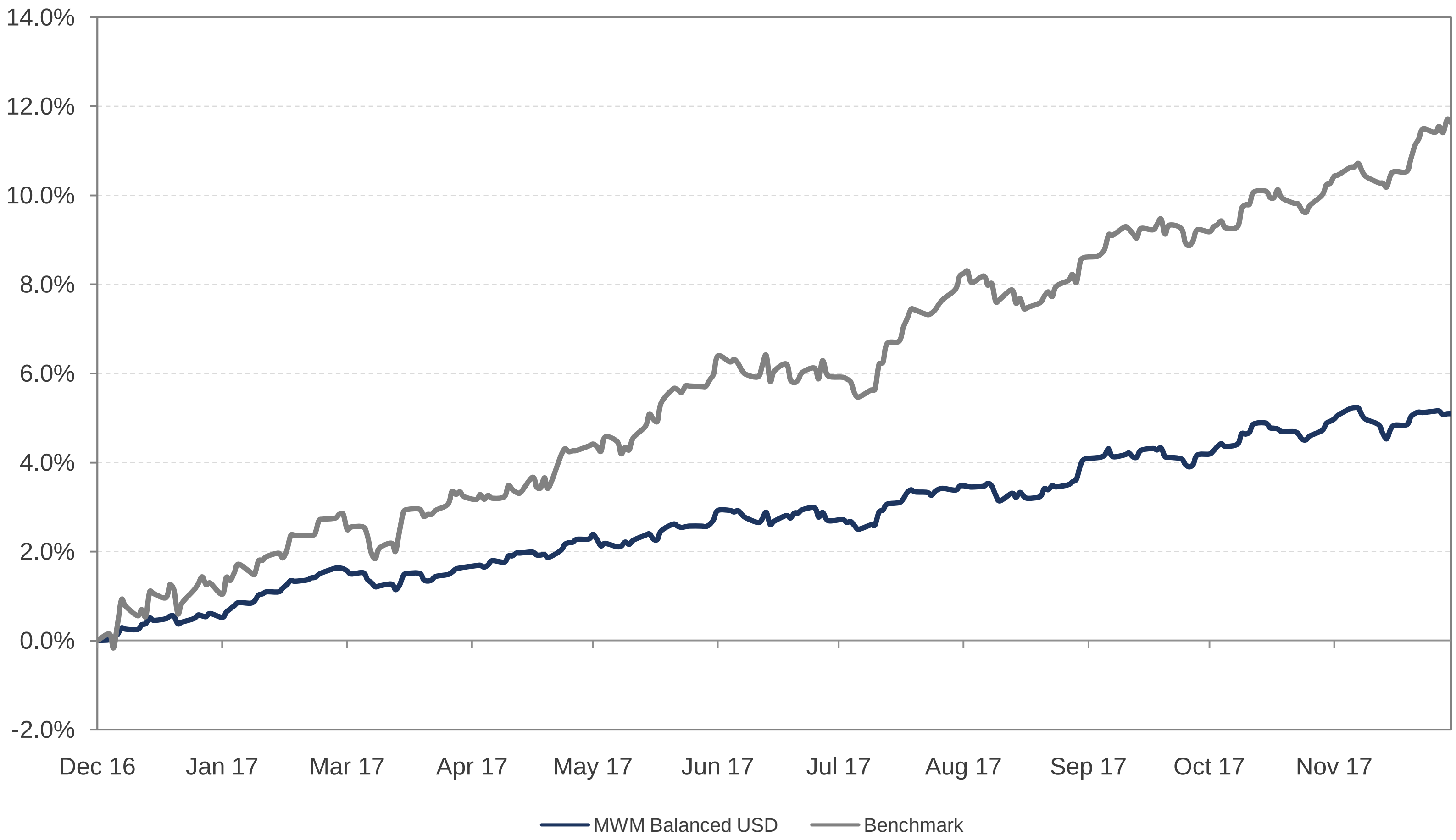
MWM Model Portfolio – Peer comparison



- **Total Return** (Ytd[1]): **12th out of 15**
- **Standard Deviation** (1 year[1]): **1st out of 15**
- **Downside Risk** (1 year[1]): **1st out of 15**
- **Sharp Ratio** (1 year[1]): **8th out of 15**

[1] As of December 4, 2017
Source: Bloomberg

MWM Model Portfolio – Ytd performance (Net)

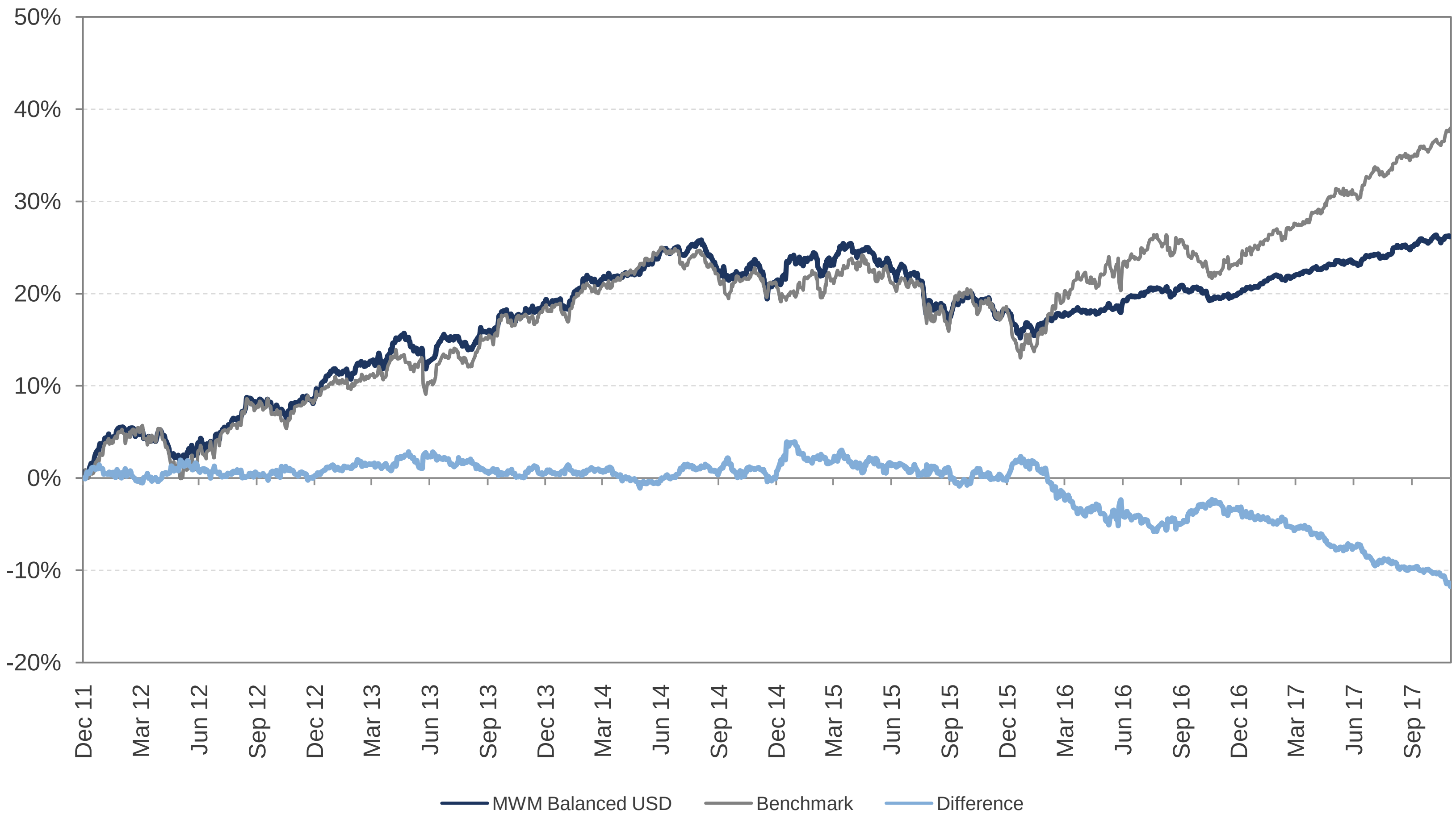


- **Total Return** (Ytd[1]): **5.10%** vs. **11.64%** Benchmark[2]
- **Standard Deviation** (Ytd[1]): **1.43%** vs. **3.06%** Benchmark[2]
- **Downside Risk** (Ytd[1]): **1.03%** vs. **2.11%** Benchmark[2]
- **Sharpe Ratio** (Ytd[1]): **3.27%** vs. **3.88%** Benchmark[2]

[1] As of December 4, 2017

[2] Benchmark = 5% Fed Funds + 43% JPM Global Aggregate Bond Index + 38% MSCI World + 4% S&P GSCI + 10% HFRI FoHF

MWM Model Portfolio - Historical performance (1)

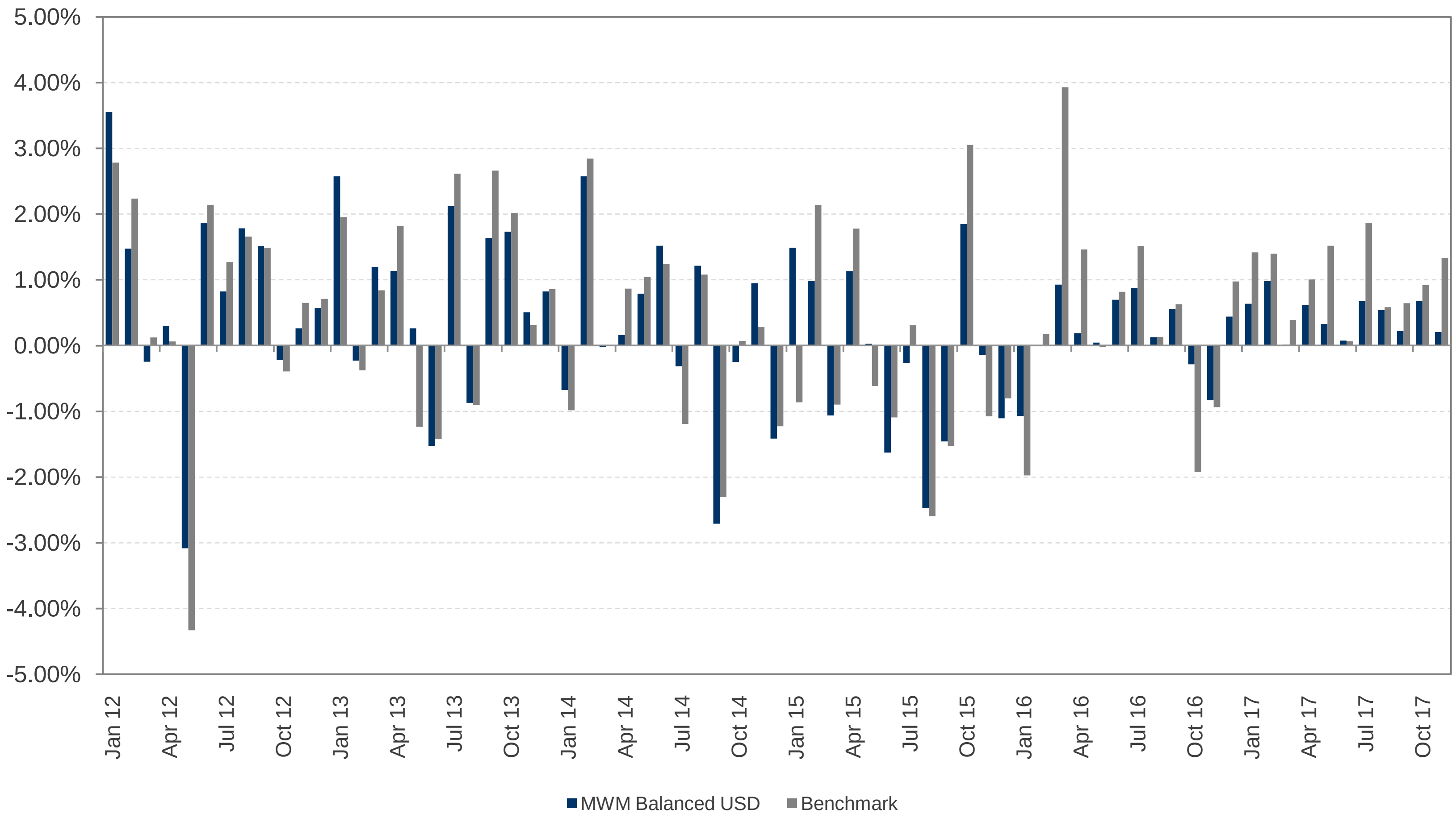


- **Total Return** (1 year[1]): **5.64%** vs. **12.89%** Benchmark[2]
- **Total Return** (3 year[1]): **2.34%** vs. **12.81%** Benchmark[2]
- **Total Return** (Since Jan 12[1]): **25.26%** vs. **34.79%** Benchmark[2]

[1] As of December 4, 2017

[2] Benchmark = 5% Fed Funds + 43% JPM Global Aggregate Bond Index + 38% MSCI World + 4% S&P GSCI + 10% HFRI FoHF

MWM Model Portfolio - Historical performance (2)



- **Standard Deviation** (1 year[1]): **1.44%** vs. **3.19%** Benchmark[2]
- **Downside Risk** (1 year[1]): **1.07%** vs. **2.25%** Benchmark[2]
- **Sharpe Ratio** (1 year[1]): **3.31** vs. **3.78** Benchmark[2]
- **Var 95% - 1day** (1 year[1]): **-0.12%** vs. -**0.25%** Benchmark[2]

[1] As of December 4, 2017

[2] Benchmark = 5% Fed Funds + 43% JPM Global Aggregate Bond Index + 38% MSCI World + 4% S&P GSCI + 10% HFRI FoHF