



Quarterly Fund Performance - December 2020

The Clime Australian Income Fund is a multi-asset class portfolio that invests in high-quality income generating assets. The Fund provides exposure to higher yielding securities in both listed and over the counter (OTC) markets. The Fund aims to achieve a total return of RBA cash rate + 3% p.a. whilst maintaining price stability.

Risk and return are considered to be equally important. As such, we construct the portfolio such that the risk, as defined by the annualised volatility of the change in the unit price, is in the 3% to 5% range (or 4.0% \pm 1.0%). The Fund pays regular quarterly income distributions in September, December, March and June.

The three interim distributions (September, December and March) are consistent and the final distribution for the financial year (June) includes capital gains and franking credits (if any).

Portfolio Quarter Net Return (Wholesale)	Portfolio 1 Year Net Return (Wholesale)			Portfolio Return Inception p.a. (Wholesale)			Total Fund Size
4.2%	2.5%			5.9%			\$42.9m
	1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year	3 years (pa)*	5 years (pa)*	Since Inception (pa)*
Net Portfolio Return (Wholesale)**	0.5%	4.2%	6.6%	2.5%	3.8%	5.9%	5.9%
Income	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%	2.2%	3.5%	3.8%	3.6%
Capital Growth	0.2%	3.9%	5.9%	0.2%	0.3%	2.1%	2.3%

Note: Compound (geometric) returns are used in the above table's segmentation of Income and Capital Growth. This may result in small differences when compared with a simple addition of Income and Capital Growth components.

*1 July 2015. Performance figures for more than 1 year are annualised, calculated after all applicable fees and taxes.

**Portfolio return is based on the change of the unit price including distributions but excluding franking credits. Franking credits will enhance portfolio returns and historically, have added about 0.2% pa to Fund returns as shown in the last column of the table above.

Top 5 Holdings

Security	Weight%
NAB Income Securities	2.4%
Spark Infrastructure Group	2.0%
CBA PERLS VII	1.9%
Charter Hall Social Infrastructure Trust	1.8%
Telstra Corporation	1.8%

Fund Facts

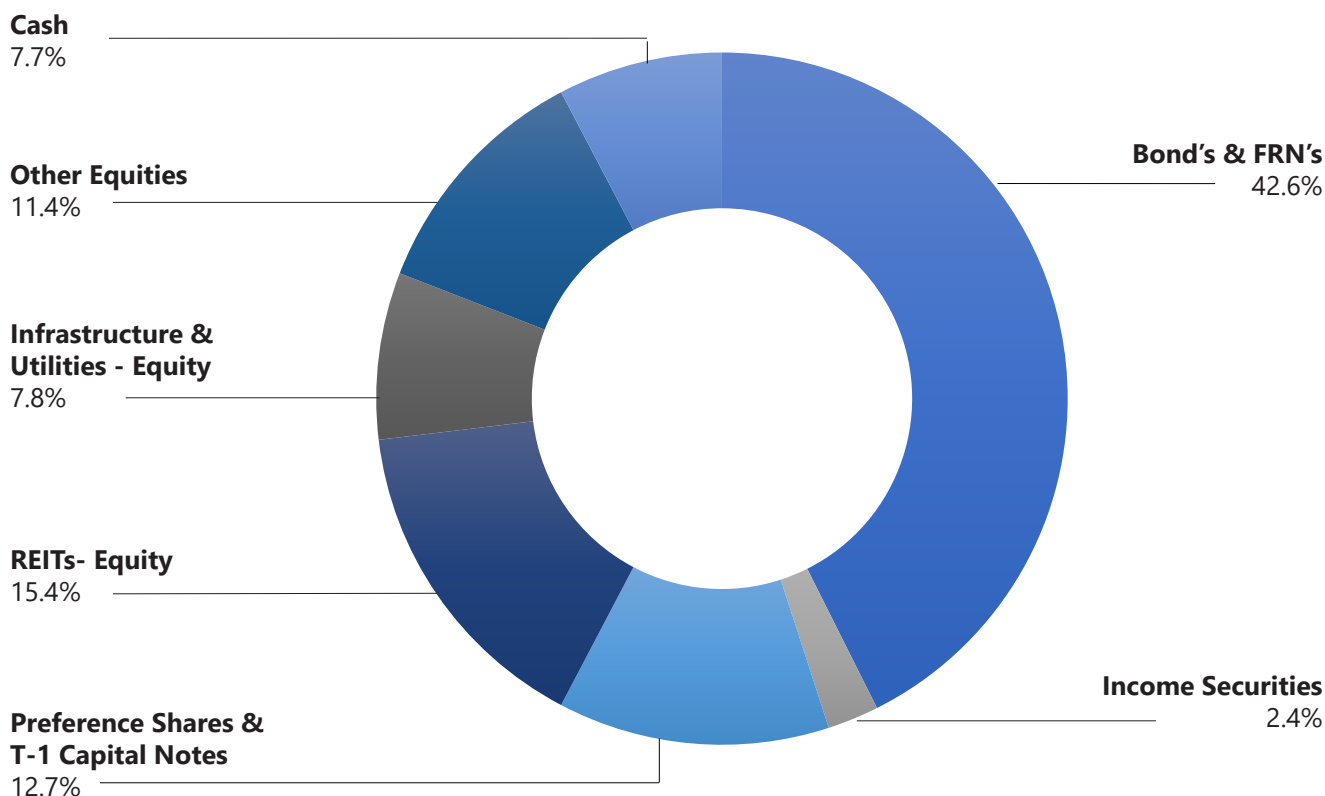
Portfolio Manager	Dr Vincent Chin
Fund Inception	1 July 2015
Fund Size	\$42.9m
Cash Distributions	Quarterly



Distributions

Period Ending	Wholesale Units (cents)
31 December	0.3007
30 September 2020	0.4011
30 June 2020	1.2385 + 0.1426 franking credits
31 March 2020	0.4215
31 December 2019	0.7480
30 September 2019	0.5160
30 June 2019	2.5854 + 0.2533 franking credits
31 March 2019	0.8096
31 December 2018	0.8859
30 September 2018	0.8045
30 June 2018	1.835 + 0.2025 franking credits
31 March 2018	0.7455
31 December 2017	0.7602
30 September 2017	0.6015
30 June 2017	1.84571 + 0.3189 franking credits
31 March 2017	1.0082
31 December 2016	0.9706
30 September 2016	0.5123
30 June 2016	2.1483 + 0.3153 franking credits
31 March 2016	0.8246
31 December 2015	0.2390
30 September 2015	0.5383

Asset Allocation





Investment Strategy

The Clime Australian Income Fund seeks to provide an income stream above the RBA cash rate from a portfolio of Australian listed and over the counter (OTC) securities, with a view to price stability. The portfolio will invest in selected high-quality individual securities with consistent income generation. Portfolio yield is likely to be the bulk of the portfolio return and will likely be enhanced by franking credits.

Despite the number of COVID-19 cases continuing to increase globally, the market rallied strongly over the past quarter buoyed by positive news on the vaccine front, enormous liquidity from central banks, ultra-low interest rate policies and potential for more promised fiscal stimuli.

Results released by Pfizer, Moderna and AstraZeneca have all shown strong efficacy under Phase III trials for vaccines to combat COVID-19. All three vaccines have been approved for emergency use in countries most affected by the virus. In addition, there are vaccines developed by Chinese and Russian pharmaceutical companies which apparently are also effective and being rolled out in other parts of the world. It is likely that by late-2021 to early 2022, COVID-19 in its presence form will be substantially overcome, despite new variants now surfacing in the UK and South Africa.

On the economy front, central banks and governments will continue to provide enormous support through "hand-outs", low interest rates and quantitative easing measures. Specifically, the RBA cut the cash rate by 0.15% to an all-time low of 0.1% in November 2020 and has reiterated that the cash rate will remain ultra-low into the midterm (3 years). We expect that the RBA will continue with further QE post the \$100B announced during the December quarter.

With this backdrop, the Fund will continue its investment strategy of maintaining low cash levels (in the range of 5% to 10%) for the foreseeable future, a strategy we adopted in the September quarter.

In terms of dynamic asset allocation, the Fund is now fully invested in the Fixed Income asset classes, and any additions will be selective in nature and may require switching. With the rolling out of vaccines and worldwide distribution by 2022, we will seek out yield in high quality equities, selective U&I and REITs which offer consistent and predictable income.

Performance and Volatility of Return

	Portfolio Return**	Income	Capital Growth
1 month	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%
3 months	4.2%	0.3%	3.9%
6 months	6.6%	0.7%	5.9%
1 year	2.5%	2.2%	0.2%
3 years (pa)**	3.8%	3.5%	0.3%
5 years (pa)**	5.9%	3.8%	2.1%
Since Inception (pa)*	5.9%	3.6%	2.3%

Note: Compound (geometric) returns are used in the above table's segmentation of Income and Capital Growth. This may result in small differences when compared with a simple addition of Income and Capital Growth components.
 *1 July 2015. Performance figures for more than 1 year are annualised, calculated after all applicable fees and taxes.
 **Portfolio return is based on the change of the unit price including distributions but excluding franking credits. Franking credits will enhance portfolio returns and historically, have added about 0.2% pa to Fund returns as shown in the last column of the table above.

The Fund has a goal-based investment style where, at the portfolio level, we target a certain level of income (higher than the RBA cash rate) and risk (materially lower than the equity market).

After a volatile 12 months, the ASX200 accumulation index return was

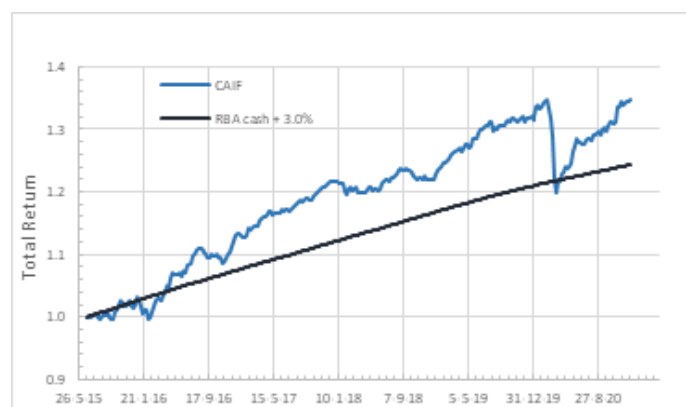
1.4% while the Fund's 12 month return was slightly better at 2.5%. The Fund achieved this result with far less volatility than the index, about one third of the ASX200 (see table below).

Over the 5 year period to end December, the total return was 5.9% pa with income and capital returns of 3.8% and 2.1% respectively. These returns do not include franking benefits and were achieved with a consistent volatility (or risk) of about one third of the ASX200. With ultra-low cash rates now prevailing, the Fund's running yield is likely to drop further as evident from the 1-2 year's income yield.

Figure 1 shows the total return on a cumulative return basis, compared with the RBA cash rate + 3.0% pa return objective since inception. Over this period, the Fund was able to achieve its absolute RBA + 3.0% pa return objective more than 90% of the time.

	Volatility [^]		Ratio of CAIF/ ASX200	Sharpe Ratio ^{^^}
	CAIF	ASX200		
30/09/2020				
1 year	8.5%	24.6%	34.5%	0.2
2 year	6.3%	19.1%	33.1%	0.6
3 year	5.4%	16.6%	32.8%	0.4
4 year	4.8%	15.1%	32.0%	0.6
5 year	4.7%	15.0%	31.6%	0.8
Since Inception	4.7%	15.0%	31.1%	0.8

[^]Volatility is the annualised standard deviation of the NAV/unit as measured on a weekly basis.
^{^^}Sharpe Ratio is calculated on a monthly basis.



Sources: Clime Asset Management and RBA
 Figure 1 Total Return of the Fund since inception. The orange line represents the minimum return that the Fund aims for, namely the RBA cash rate + 3% pa.



Investment Commentary

The Clime Australian Income Fund was diversified across six underlying sub-asset classes: Domestic Debt; Income & Preferred Securities; A-REITs; Utilities & Infrastructure (U&I); Equities; and Cash. Note REITs and U&I are equities, but they are normally classified as a sub-set of the equity asset class as they tend to have a lower volatility under normal conditions based on past observations. The underlying security weights in the portfolio ranged from around 0.5% to about 2.5%.

As of 31 December 2020, the cash level was 7.7%, a midpoint between 5% and 10%, implying that we are reasonably fully invested. Unlike in the September quarter, where we focused on investments mainly in the OTC Fixed Interest asset class, the allocation of funds this quarter were more broadly based.

In the December Quarter 2020, the following actions were taken:

Fixed Income Asset Classes

We participated in the following OTC bonds/FRNs:

- Ausnet Services 6y non-call 60y subordinated FRN,
- Port of Melbourne senior secured 7y fixed rate bond,
- Lendlease 7y fixed rate green bond,
- NAB Tier 2 FRN (we exited a maturing BEN Tier 2 FRN in a switch),
- Macquarie 5y Senior FRN (in anticipation of a 1y senior note maturing in February 2021).

In the Capital Notes asset class, we participated in the WBC Capital Notes 7 with the view of exiting a shorter dated Capital Note.

Equity Asset Classes

For U&I and REIT asset classes, we introduced Spark New Zealand Limited (ASX: SPK). SPK is forecast to yield around 5.5% into the midterm. In the REIT Asset Class, we topped up GPT Group (GPT) and Growth Properties Group (GOZ) post 1H20 and FY20 results respectively in early September / October 2020.

In the general equity asset class (ex-U&I and REIT), we introduced BHP Limited (BHP) and exited Sonic Healthcare (SHL). We increased our financial / banking exposure in MyState Limited (MYS), NAB and WBC post results. These moves accord with our view of cyclical-over-growth rotation, which we expect to be sustained for some time.

Below we provide a more detailed summary of two income generating companies we invested in for the Fund: Spark New Zealand Limited (SPK) and Rural Funds Group (RFF). SPK is the former Telecom NZ we introduced this quarter while RFF has been in the portfolio since inception. We continue to like RFF due to the regular income and diversification away from more traditional retail, office or industrial REITs while providing quarterly distributions.

Why we like SPK and RFF

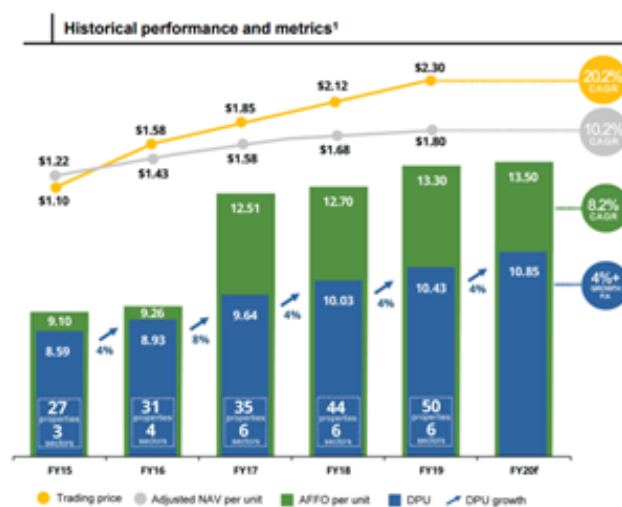
Spark (ASX: SPK) is New Zealand's largest telecommunications and digital services company with customers ranging from consumers and households to small businesses, government, and large enterprises. Services include mobile, broadband, voice, cloud security and services, procurement and managed data and networks. The company currently has 38% of the NZ mobile market share with more than 2.5 million mobile connections accounting for 36% of total revenues and covering 98% of the population with their 4G network. It also has 709K broadband connections generating 20% of total revenues.

The company has a sustainable dividend with a relatively stable dividend yield of ~5.5% (although in the near term, the strengthening AUD may translate to a marginally lower AUD dividend yield). That said, it has maintained a DPS of 25cps (NZD) since 2016 and its goal is to grow free cash flow to ~NZ\$500 million by FY23 to enable a growing and sustainable dividend yield over time. In its recent company update, it stated that 90% of dividends are now covered by free cash flow.

SPK is active on the ESG front and is a founding member of the Climate Leaders Coalition (CLC) showing commitment to business leadership and collective action addressing climate change. It has a comprehensive program for E waste and network recycling and has offset its travel emissions by purchasing carbon credits with Air New Zealand. SPK established the charitable organization 'Spark Foundation' to address barriers to digital equity by supporting the delivery of 'Skinny Jump' and continues to focus on improving gender diversity and pay ratios of its workforce.

Rural Funds Group (ASX: RFF) is an Australian ASX listed agricultural REIT and is estimated to be country's fourth largest agricultural landlord. Almond orchards comprise 45% of revenue income, cattle approximately 30%, with vineyards, cotton and macadamias making up much of the rest. Assets in the portfolio are some of the most productive in their industry. The properties are leased to high quality, large operators including Treasury Wine Estates, Olam, Select Harvests, AACo and Stone Axe Pastoral. RFF is externally managed by the highly experienced Rural Funds Management (RFM), who have been managing agricultural investments since 1997.

For this financial year, RFF have once again increased distribution guidance by 4% from FY20. RFF have continued their 5-year track record of improving distributions per share (see chart below), thanks to a low payout ratio of circa 80%. A lower payout ratio of distribution to company earnings mean dividends are at a lesser risk of falling. This and the fact that RFF distribute quarterly make the investment appealing for those requiring a stable and regular income stream and it also provides some price stability within each distribution.



Source: RFF

RFM is an experienced management team and have a focus on improving the land to increase productivity and valuation of the asset. They have been able to deploy capex on assets to



improve yields. Each of their lease agreements require operators to use appropriate production methods, including minimising environmental impact, to protect biodiversity, water, and soil health. Not only is this good for the environment, but it is important for business continuity. Moreover, their last half yearly report cited they had committed \$1m over three years to assist and educate farmers in agricultural practices to improve farm productivity in Cambodia.

In summary, both stocks have unique intrinsic properties in our search for yield and price stability, i.e.

- Consistent and predictable yield of greater than 4.0% to 5.0% and growing or at least steady year on year dividends declared which will anchor the share price,
- Offers a resilient or essential product or service to serve the community as a "for profit" organisation,
- A responsible / good corporate citizen that also cares about the community, the disadvantaged, diversity, and the sustainability of the environment in which they operate.

Outlook

As we moved into 2021, there are reasons to be optimistic about the Australian economy:

- The massive fiscal and monetary stimulus will continue to drive the domestic economy.
- With positive news on the vaccine front, it is likely that economies will gradually normalise by the latter half of 2021 or early 2022.
- Despite a trade spat with our leading trade partner, China will likely continue to buy our iron ore as they continue to stimulate their economy.
- A Biden presidency should usher in relatively conventional and stable policies which will add to the positive news.

Despite the current set back in the Greater Sydney's COVID-19 cluster and spread to Victoria, we believe Australia is in a better position than most other countries – not only in controlling COVID-19, but in driving growth in recovery over the midterm. We suggest that investors will benefit from staying invested in Australian equities, property, and credit markets. If the Australian economy recovers faster than expected and as commodity prices rise, cyclical sectors (like resources, constructions, engineering, infrastructure, and financials) will increasingly come back into favour – and outperform growth stocks (such as IT and healthcare).

As noted in earlier reports, we expect this rally to continue but with possible event-driven bouts of volatility as there remain areas of concern, namely high levels of government debt, large fiscal deficits, rolling QE programs, zero bound interest rates and geopolitical tensions.

Over the medium term, there is a need to be vigilant about inflation expectations. We note that the long end of the bond market has steepened on the positive news about vaccines. For example, the Australian 10y bond yield was hovering around 0.70% in early November 2020 when the vaccine news broke. By late December 2020, it is around 1.0% and threatens to consolidate above that level. Our base case is for a gradual recovery of the economy and we expect the 10y bond yield will likely move between 1.0% and 1.3% in the near term, with intermittent deviations below and above this range.

If the recovery is stronger than anticipated, the long end of the yield curve will steepen beyond 1.3% as inflation expectations rise. Any sharp deviation and consolidation beyond the upper bound due to increased inflation expectations will likely create heightened volatility in the equity market.

Our immediate concern is to navigate the portfolio through these rotations (from growth to value) with consistent quarterly distributions and relative price stability. We reiterate that investors should lower their expectations of high returns over the medium term as central banks keep cash and the short end of the curve very low.

For the Fund, we adhere to our goal-based investment strategy of generating income higher than the RBA cash rate yet doing this with relative price stability. Moreover, with more than 55% of the portfolio in debt securities and capital notes, we are confident that we can continue to distribute quarterly income - one of the two objectives of the Fund. We note that the cash rate is 0.10% and term deposits are now in the range of 0.1% to 0.5%, which is a negative real return. In December quarter 2020, we are distributing 0.3007 cents/unit, thus providing an income yield of 2.2% for the last 12-months. We aim to achieve a modest capital growth of 2% to 3% pa to supplement the income yield over the medium term.

Finally, we thank you for your ongoing support.

Sincerely,

Vincent Chin
Portfolio Manager - Multi-Asset Income Strategies



Market Commentary

Calendar 2020 was the year everyone wanted to see end. The pandemic has been the defining event that we will remember our entire lives – not just because it supposedly “came out of nowhere”, but because it shook our confidence and proved to us that life is full of surprises and that nothing, least of all our prosperity and comfort, should be taken for granted.

The pandemic closed down large segments of the global economy, confined many of us to our homes for weeks or even months on end, saw the disappearance of immigrants, tourists, and overseas students from Australian shores, and caused unemployment to rocket and economic activity and financial markets to collapse.

The pandemic is likely to leave longer term scars with a setback to globalisation, more social tensions, bigger government and public debt, massive money printing (risking higher inflation), faster embrace of technology, and more consumer caution. In Australia, we will see lower population growth (at least for the next year or two), and have already experienced growing tensions with our largest trade partner, China.

While share markets plunged in March in the early stages of the pandemic, they then progressively rebounded over the next three quarters thanks to massive fiscal stimulus and limited economic re-openings, low interest rates and bond yields that made shares look comparatively cheap. In the last two months, good news on vaccines has enabled investors to look forward to recovery in 2021.

For those investors who stayed the course from the beginning of the year, there were double-digit gains from US and global equities and solid returns from bond markets. The US benchmark S&P 500 index gained 16% while the MSCI World index was up 14%. The Australian ASX 200 Index had a flat annual return, held back by greater exposure to cyclical sectors. Japanese and European markets also generally underperformed.

Government bonds had reasonable returns as yields fell in response to central bank rate cuts and bond buying along with safe haven demand. The Bloomberg Barclays Global Bond index showed total returns for the year of 9%. Government bond purchases have anchored long term interest rates at extremely low levels and this will probably continue during 2021, albeit at a reduced pace.

Real estate investment trusts had negative returns as a result of the hit to property space demand and rents. It was a similar story for unlisted commercial property and infrastructure, although industrial property generally did well.

Australian house prices rose 3% over the year, defying forecasts that housing could lose 10-15% of its value because of the pandemic. As the virus spread across Australia in March and April, residential property sales as measured by volumes fell 40%, causing prices to dip. A surge in buying activity in the fourth quarter bolstered by record low mortgage rates caused a rebound in prices, particularly outside the capital cities, with regional home values rising 6.9% in the 12 months to end December.

The strength of Australia's property prices has been mirrored across other developed economies, with UK house prices rising 7% in 2020 and New Zealand enjoying even faster growth. The trajectory of prices is important for Australia's economy, both

for the health of the big banks and for sustaining consumer confidence during recovery. It is also of great importance during a time when the rate of household debt to income is above 200%.

Cash and bank term deposit returns were poor as the RBA cut the cash rate to just 0.1%.

After a pandemic-driven plunge to \$US0.55 in March, the \$A rose reflecting higher commodity prices and a falling \$US.

2021 – Time for Recovery

Just as 2020 was dominated by the pandemic and this determined the relative performance of investment markets, 2021 will be dominated by the recovery. There are reasons for optimism. First, massive fiscal and monetary stimulus is feeding through economies with high savings rates indicating pent up demand that can be spent once confidence improves, and which will help offset the winding down of support measures (like JobKeeper in Australia).

Second, the news on vaccines is positive. While uncertainties remain, by end 2021 or early 2022 there is a good chance the developed world will be approaching a degree of herd immunity.

Third, new US president Joe Biden should usher in a period of more stable and expert-based policy making in the world's biggest economy. In particular, it will likely head off a return to trade wars that could have wreaked havoc in 2021. A more diplomatic US approach to resolving differences with China could also help Australia move down a path to resolving its own differences with China.

Fourth, Australia navigated 2020 remarkably well, controlling coronavirus far better than most comparable countries and seeing its politicians and institutions working well together. It also led to limited structural reforms that may help future growth (for example, property tax reform in NSW).

The combination of vaccines, policy stimulus and pent up demand is expected to see a strong cyclical rebound in global GDP of around 5% (and 4.5% in Australia) in 2021. This is likely to see strong double-digit rebounds in corporate profit growth.

Inflation is likely to remain weak, reflecting still high levels of spare capacity which in turn means interest rates will remain low. While this is not good for those relying on bank interest, it benefits the household sector as a whole (with debt exceeding bank deposits), eases the servicing of high public debt levels and makes shares look relatively inexpensive. Thus we remain in the sweet spot of the investment cycle with improving growth but very low interest rates. In Australia, the cash rate is expected to end 2021 at 0.1% but there is still a chance of further quantitative easing.

Implications for investors

Shares are at risk of short term correction after having rallied sharply from their March lows and 2021 is likely to see a few rough patches along the way. Looking through the noise, the combination of improving global growth and low interest rates augurs well for growth assets. We are likely to see a continuing shift in performance away from investments that benefited from the pandemic and lockdowns - like US shares, technology and

health care stocks and bonds - to investments that will benefit from recovery, such as resources, industrials, financials, and tourism.

In a global context, Australian shares are likely to be relative outperformers because we have: 1) less Covid scarring; 2) more fiscal and monetary "dry powder" than most; 3) faster future population growth (when migrants return in 2022); 4) corporate Australia is in generally good health; 5) commodity prices are rising sharply; 6) the financial sector is strongly capitalised and well regulated; 7) cyclical global recovery favours our materials and financials-heavy index; 8) a strengthening AUD is usually positive for foreign investor flow; 9) Australia has a well-regarded, stable government with a AAA credit rating; and 10) we are well served by a responsible and supportive RBA.

Investors will likely continue to search for income yield, benefiting the share market as dividends are increased resulting in better-than 4% grossed up dividend yield.

Cash and bank deposits are likely to provide very poor returns, given the ultra-low cash rate of just 0.1%.

Although the \$A is vulnerable to bouts of uncertainty about coronavirus and China tensions, a rising trend is helped by rising commodity prices and a cyclical decline in the US dollar.

All prognoses about the future are inherently somewhat speculative and based on assumptions. For example, we expect the various vaccines to be effective in combating the pandemic and a return to relative normality by late 2021. We also expect that some incipient signs of re-emerging inflation will remain sporadic and frail, allowing central banks to maintain monetary support for global reflation. If inflation materialises in a more sustained way than expected, markets will react negatively.

Another factor to consider is whether share prices have already priced-in the recovery. In other words, have markets borrowed heavily from 2021 returns? Global and US share markets have already recorded two consecutive years of double digit gains and history suggests that a string of three straight years of double digit gains is unusual.

The answer probably rests with the scale of an anticipated corporate earnings recovery. Looking at the US market, which remains the global bellwether, the current consensus estimate for bottom-up earnings per share for the S&P 500 for the 2021 calendar year is \$169.20, which is an increase of 21.7% from 2020. That would mean a record high EPS for the benchmark and would come after an earnings decline of 13.8% in 2020. Fundamental measures for the Australian market suggest our market is similarly pricey when considered against historical patterns.

China

With the US and Europe facing difficult winters as vaccines roll out, China will continue to lead the global economic recovery in the interim. As the first economy both to succumb to the virus and to bring it under control, China has already completed its recovery phase and entered into a new period of growth.

It has been unfortunate to see the deterioration of China - Australia political relations, with the consequent trade and sanction outcomes. China remains our largest trading partner by a wide margin, notwithstanding recent ructions in the relationship: it

represents an extraordinary 48% of Australia's two-way trade with the world and so this relationship is vitally important. Fortunately, China's appetite for Australian iron ore is not capable of being easily replaced, and high prices for that commodity are delivering a vital windfall to our economy at a time we really need it. China has few alternatives as it seeks to stimulate its economy through infrastructure investment, with Australia accounting for more than half of iron ore shipments globally. If Beijing were to try to purchase solely from non-Australian producers, at best it could get around 55% of the volumes it typically imports.

Concluding comments

It looks increasingly promising for vaccines and herd immunity to suppress the virus. The Federal Reserve, the RBA and other central banks are likely to remain accommodative on monetary policy, keeping short-term interest rates low throughout 2021. With gradual economic re-opening and slow return to normality, we anticipate a favourable backdrop for economic recovery. This will prove supportive for the reflation of growth and risk assets in 2021.

A strong recovery in global growth will provide a boost to cyclical assets, including commodities and cyclical goods sectors (examples are discretionary consumer markets, housing, tourism, travel, leisure, etc). However, the path may be volatile as the market balances occasional growth hiccups with a forward outlook that is more supportive. The most concerning issue is probably that starting valuations are already somewhat full. That said, the market is large enough that there remain many excellent companies that offer an attractive mix of high quality, growth optionality and solid fundamental value that we can purchase at favourable prices.

Adrian Ezquerro

Head of Investments



Fund Information

Investment Objective

The Fund's objective is to provide regular income in the form of quarterly cash distributions, and it aims to achieve a return of the RBA cash rate + 3.0% pa. It seeks to deliver strong risk-adjusted total returns and is expected to have a level of volatility of returns significantly less than equity indices, with unit price stability along the way. The Fund's risk objective (as defined by the annualised standard deviation of its unit price) is 4.0% ± 1.0%, a relative risk measure of less than 40% of the S&P/ASX 200 Index. In order to maximize the chances of achieving these objectives, the recommended investment time frame is at least 3 to 5 years.

Investment Methodology

The Clime Australian Income Fund seeks to provide an income stream above the RBA cash rate from a portfolio of Australian listed and over the counter (OTC) securities, with a view to price stability. The portfolio will invest in selected high-quality individual securities with consistent income generation. Portfolio yield is likely to be the bulk of the portfolio return and will likely be enhanced by franking credits.

Portfolio Managers

Dr Vincent Chin

Vincent joined Clime in February 2009. He has a wide range of investment experience spanning fixed income to equity. He has more than 10 years of portfolio construction and managing risk across multi-asset classes. Before joining Clime, he gained his investment experience in the late 1990s to 2000s at Ausbil Dexia and Maxim Asset Management (now wholly subsidiary of Charter Hall) where he has developed multi-factors quantitative models for stock selections and attribution performance analysis. Vincent is passionate about ethical investment across any assets including alternate investments. Prior to this, Vincent worked in semiconductor device and material research in academia and industry for more than 15 years. His research spanned III-V and IV groups semiconductor materials and its application. He specialised in transport properties (numerical modelling and characterisation) in these semiconductors for devices and solar cells applications. He has published about 50 international refereed scientific publications and co-edited a proceeding in opto-electronics.



Fund Information

Name	Clime Australian Income Fund	Investor Eligibility	Retail & Wholesale
Structure	Managed Investment Scheme	Minimum Investment	Retail: \$10,000 Wholesale: \$100,000
Investment Universe	Listed and OTC Markets	Liquidity	Daily Unit Pricing Applications and Redemptions
Benchmark	3% p.a. above RBA cash rate	Fees	Retail: 1.13% management fee Wholesale: 1.03% p.a. management fee
Number of Positions	60-80	Admin	Mainstream Fund Services Pty Ltd
Fund Size	\$42.9m	APIR Code	Retail: SLT1239AU Wholesale: CLA0002AU
Platform Availability	Netwealth, HUB24, OneVue, Praemium & Wealth Portal		

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