

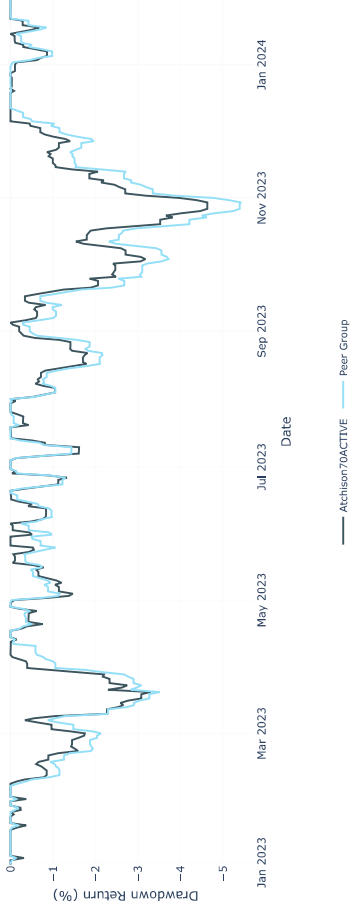
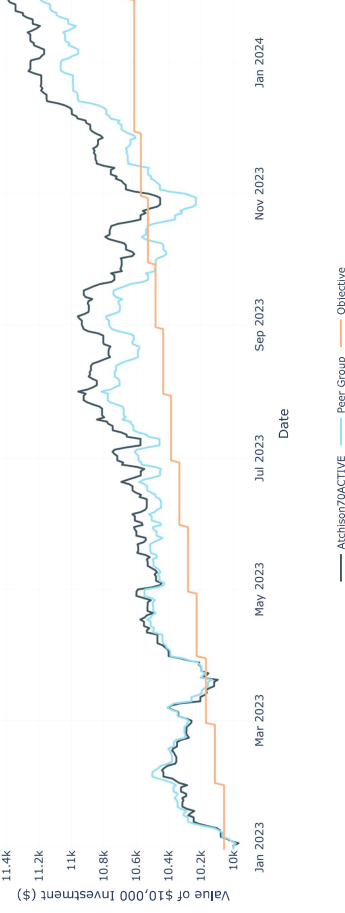
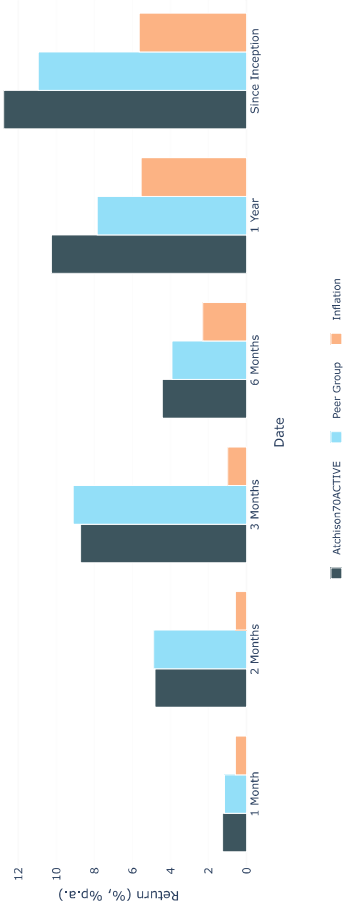
Atchison ACTIVE 70 - Portfolio Update 31 January 2024

PORTFOLIO PERFORMANCE

The Atchison 70 Active SMA delivered +1.3% for the month, and +8.7% over the quarter. International Equities were the key driver of returns for the month, whilst Australian Equities bolstered performance but to a lesser extent.

Over 12 months, the Atchison 70 SMA Active delivered +10.2%, beating Inflation +5.5% (Monthly Consumer Price Index Inflation excluding volatile items such as food, fuel and holiday travel). Key drivers boosting 12-month outperformance included, International Equities +23.7%, and Australian Equities +7.0%.

Relative to the Peer Group (cohort's average made up of 166 equivalent growth investment portfolios, investing a minimum of 60% of assets within equities, and the remainder in other asset classes), Atchison 70 Active SMA outperformed over the month and year, and underperformed marginally over 3 months, as of the 31st of January 2024. All performance metrics listed above are net of management fees, meaning selected active manager fees within the portfolio have already been deducted.



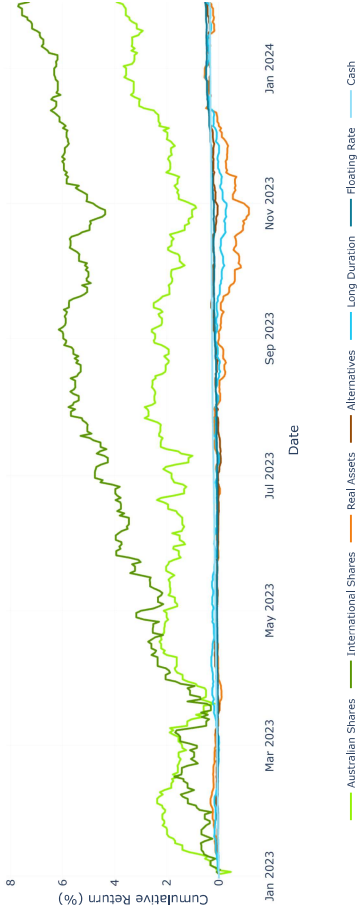
PORTFOLIO CONSTRUCTION

Click on the below segments to dive into the underlying portfolio holdings:

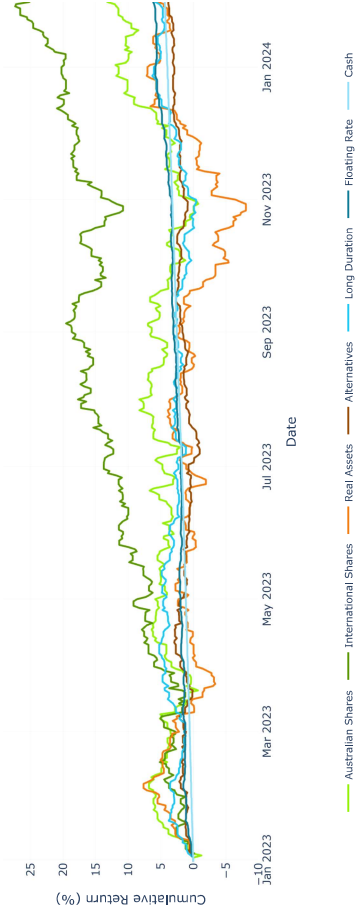


## CONTRIBUTORS / DETRACTORS

The below shows the weighted asset class return contributions (and detractors) to performance:



The below shows the unweighted underlying asset class returns:



## UNDERLYING SECTOR SLEEVE ANALYSIS

Please find below links to detail of underlying asset class sleeves:

- Atchison Australian Shares Sleeve [under construction]
- Atchison International Shares Sleeve [under construction]
- Atchison Real Assets Sleeve [under construction]
- Atchison Alternatives Sleeve [under construction]
- Atchison Long Duration Sleeve [under construction]
- Atchison Floating Rate Sleeve [under construction]

## MARKET OVERVIEW

Australian inflation is falling faster than the RBA expected (except for insurance and rents) inflation fell to 4.1% year-on-year in the December quarter, well below the RBA's forecast of 4.5%, and a peak of 7.8% a year ago.

Global economic data released in January highlighted the divergence between weakness in Europe and the strength in the US. US GDP growth surprised on the upside at an annualised 3.3% pace in the December quarter, Eurozone GDP was flat both in the quarter and year.

January 2024 saw a mixed bag of returns from asset classes following the stellar returns in the final quarter of 2023. Segments of risk assets were buoyed by as economic data further fuelled a "soft landing." But optimism was slightly tempered at the end of the month when the US Federal Reserve (US Fed) struck a less dovish tone in January.

Developed market equities (ex-Australia) were up +4.5% (unhedged), while emerging market equities were down -3.5%, despite newly announced stimulus from the People's Bank of China (PBOC).

Core government bonds reversed some of last year's gains, as markets scaled back the number of rate cuts priced for 2024. Global government bonds were down -0.3% over the month, but it was UK Gilt that remained the major laggard, as sticky services inflation and still elevated wage growth made the prospect of imminent rate cuts from the Bank of England (BoE) look unlikely.

Global real estate investment trusts, which are sensitive to interest rates, struggled as markets pared back the magnitude of rate cuts priced for the US Fed in 2024 and ended the month down -3.4% (hedged).

Commodities continued to perform well, with the broad Bloomberg Commodity Index rising +2.9% in Australian dollar terms over January. Oil prices rallied as tensions in the Middle East worsened and disruption to shipping through the Suez Canal continued. Drone attacks on Russian energy infrastructure added to the uncertainty in the global oil market.

Lower Inflation Here We Come! After two years of increasing and higher interest rates, inflation seems to be waning. As we have experienced, high inflation is bad for investment markets because it means, higher interest rates, higher economic ambiguity, and for shares, a reduced quality of earnings. All of which means that shares tend to trade on lower price to earnings multiples (P/E) when inflation is high. Conversely, when rates are falling, borrowing costs reduce, spending increases, and future company profits become less valuable especially on new or growing companies where most profits are still years away, and P/E multiples increase, as witnessed with some of the technology companies.

For conservative investors looking for income in 2024, rate cuts, as opposed to rate hikes, call for a different approach to investing. Here are some investments to think about when rates inevitably begin to come down: Term deposits, Long dated government bonds, Real Estate Investment Trusts (A-REITs & G-REITs), Preference shares, High dividend paying companies (fully franked)

## HOW TO INVEST?

Our SMA strategies are currently available on the following platforms:



## DOWNLOAD .PDF VERSION



## CONTACT US

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