

Shannan Tran Superannuation Fund Investment Strategy

This document sets out the investment strategy for the Shannan Tran Superannuation Fund. The key areas that the strategy addresses are:

- The overall objective of the Fund
- The Fund's risk profile
- The diversification of investments and asset allocation benchmarks
- Investment range
- Gearing
- Derivatives
- Collectibles
- Expected returns
- Performance Monitoring
- Liabilities, cash and liquidity
- Costs
- Investment Strategy Review

Overall Objective of the Fund

The primary objective of the Fund is to provide benefits for members of the Fund at retirement or as otherwise allowed under superannuation regulations.

In order to achieve this objective the Fund will be a vehicle for the acceptance of concessional and non-concessional contributions and transfers from other superannuation funds.

In addition to providing benefits at retirement, the Fund will provide for benefits to be provided in the event of the death or disablement and will allow access to unrestricted non-preserved benefits.

The Fund may also provide pension benefits to members as permitted by superannuation regulations including pensions payable from preserved benefits where permitted.

The Fund is to be administered in accordance with prevailing legislation, the provisions of the Trust Deed and the following investment strategy.

The Trustees will ensure that all investments are authorised under the trust deed of the Fund and are made for the sole purpose of providing benefits to members and the dependants of members. The Trustees will also ensure that the investments are permitted by the legislative requirements applicable to complying superannuation funds.

The Fund's Risk Profile

It is recognised that there are many different risk types and many different investments which display varying levels of investment volatility and returns.

Developing and managing the Fund's investment portfolio is not just about considering the return expectations. It is vital to determine the level of risk that the trustees are prepared to accept in order to achieve the desired return.

One of the major components in controlling investment risk is the allocation of investments across differing asset classes. Essentially, an investor's appetite for risk is reflected in their allocation to growth assets e.g. shares and property. The higher the portfolio weights to growth assets, the greater the propensity to take risk and the greater the volatility of the portfolio.

The main risk profiles that the trustees have considered in determining the level of risk to be taken with the Fund are Conservative, Balanced, Growth, High Growth, and Aggressive as outlined in Attachment A.

The Diversification of Investments and Asset Allocation benchmarks

The degree to which investments are diversified across different classes of assets is also an important tool in managing risk. The Trustees will have regard for the composition of the Fund's investments but may examine this in conjunction with a member's other known assets where necessary.

Typical asset allocation models for generally used risk profiles are:

Risk Profile	Cash	Fixed Interest	Australian Shares	International Shares	Listed Property	Total
Conservative	35%	25%	20%	10%	10%	100%
Balanced	15%	25%	30%	20%	10%	100%
Growth	10%	7.5%	45%	25%	12.5%	100%
High Growth	7.5%	0.0%	55%	25%	12.5%	100%
Aggressive	2.5%	0.0%	62.5%	25%	10%	100%

The Fund has designated target assets. The types of assets which can be included in your portfolio are shown in the following table.

Sector	Details
Cash	Comprise cash management account or cash management trust holdings and bank guaranteed short Term Deposits
Fixed Interest and/or Income	Bank deposits, bank bills, debentures, mortgage funds and managed fund investing in interest rate securities. Convertible notes, preference shares and hybrid securities issued by companies within the ASX200.
Australian Equities	Shares within the ASX 300, diversified managed funds and theme based managed funds.
International Equities	Shares listed on major world exchanges, Managed funds with diversified regional exposure and funds which are invested in specific regions.
Property	Direct property, Listed Property Trusts with the ASX200 Property Index and managed property funds, trusts or syndicates.
Alternative and other Assets	Quality collectibles & specialised assets with no formal exchange market and other managed investments such as infrastructure and hedge funds.

Investment Range

The Trustees will endeavour to spread investments of the Fund across the various asset sectors as follows and although a benchmark sector allocation is fundamental to the operation of the Investment Strategy, it is recognised that there may be periods throughout the investment cycle where it is appropriate to hold a greater or lesser allocation to the designated sectors. Hence, the range of allocation to the various sectors will be as follows:

	Range %	Optimum %
Cash	0 - 100	5 - 30
Fixed Interest	0 - 50	0 - 10
Australian Equities	0 - 50	0 - 40
International Equities	0 - 40	0 - 35
Property	0 - 25	0 - 20
Other	0 - 25	0 - 15

Returns

The Trustees believe that, given the proposed asset allocation of the Fund, the likely overall investment return of the Fund in the medium term (3-5 years) should be no less than 5 % above the average rates of inflation over the period.

Performance Monitoring

To monitor the success of the investment strategy in achieving investment objectives, the Trustees will compare investment returns against objectives at least on an annual basis, and compare investment performance against appropriate industry benchmarks regularly.

Liabilities, Cash and Liquidity

It is the Trustees' intention to ensure that the Fund meets the minimum legislated standards so as to qualify for concessional taxation status on its income.

Furthermore, investments may be purchased that deliver tax-advantaged income and this may further alleviate the Fund's taxation burden. However, it should be noted that investments will not be selected on this criteria alone.

The Trustees recognise that members' benefits represent a liability of the Fund and they will endeavour to predict the level of benefit payments that will be required to be paid during the course of a financial year. It is noted, however, that no terminations or benefits are expected in the short to medium term and therefore there is no intention to avoid investments that require medium term time horizons.

The Trustees will endeavour to meet all Fund liabilities including tax, expenses and benefit payments within 30 days of receiving notification of the liability becoming current. The optimum cash holding is approximately 0.0% of the Fund value, however this will be retained at a higher rate initially or at times of re-allocation of asset sectors.

Costs

These should be reasonable and commensurate with the services provided. Substantial up-front investment costs should be avoided unless there is a very good reason for incurring same. Similarly, exit costs or penalties should be avoided or, at least, minimised.

Investment Strategy Review

This represents the formal Investment Strategy of the Fund as required by the provisions of the Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993.

The Trustees are committed to review the strategy on an annual monthly basis or more frequently if required.


Robert Shannan (Trustee)

Dated 20/3/12


Rebecca Tran (Trustee)

Dated 20.3.12

Attachment A

Style	Description	Exposure to growth assets	Minimum investment horizon	Long term real rate of return
Conservative	A conservative investor will only accept very minimal capital risk and will expect low volatility. This investor is sacrificing return for increased security. The portfolio structure will generally involve diversification and is appropriate for members who require a sound mix of capital growth and income but understand that negative returns are likely to occur irregularly in the pursuit of investment performance.	40%	2 years	3%
Balanced	A balanced investor is prepared to accept modest capital risk and volatility in the sort to medium term. The portfolio structure will generally involve diversification and is appropriate for members who require a sound mix of capital growth and income but understand that negative returns are likely to occur irregularly in the pursuit of investment performance.	60%	3 years	3.5%
Growth	A growth investor is prepared to accept capital risk and volatility over the medium term. The portfolio structure will generally involve significant diversification and is appropriate for members who require capital growth and understand that negative returns are likely to occur irregularly in the pursuit of investment performance.	75%	4 years	4%
High Growth	A high growth investor is comfortable accepting significant short term capital risk and volatility. This investor is sacrificing security for increased return. The portfolio structure may encompass under-diversification risk and is appropriate for members who require high levels of capital growth and understand that negative returns are likely to occur periodically in the pursuit of investment performance.	90%	5 years	4.5%
Aggressive	An aggressive investor is seeking high returns and accepts that to do so volatility is inevitable. The portfolio structure may encompass high under-diversification risk and is appropriate for members who require high levels of capital growth and understand that negative returns are likely to occur periodically in the pursuit of investment performance.	95%	5 years plus	5%