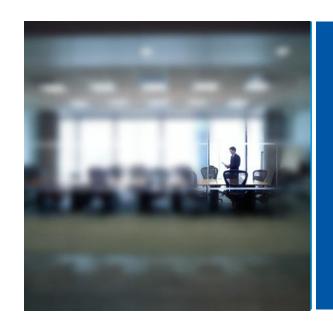
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June 2011

The building blocks of portfolio construction

Hansi Mehrotra, Head of Wealth Management for Asia Pacific

Outline

- Introduction to Mercer
- Buildings blocks for portfolio construction
 - Asset allocation
 - Funds selection
 - Structuring
- Business issues to consider

Introduction to Mercer

Marsh & McLennan Companies

With annual revenues of \$11.5 BN, Marsh & McLennan is a leading global professional services firm



MARSH

The world leader in delivering risk and insurance services and solutions

- Risk Management
 - -Insurance broking
 - –Insurance optimization
- ■Risk Strategy
- ■Risk Governance
 - –Prevention and resiliency
 - –Structure and training
 - –Post-event management

OLIVER WYMAN

The world's leading management consulting firm

- Strategy and operations advice
- •Financial services consulting
- Organization and leadership effectiveness
- Regulatory advisory and litigation support
- ■Enterprise risk analysis
- ■Brand strategy and design
- Actuarial consulting

MERCER

The global leader in human resource consulting, outsourcing and investment services

- Retirement
- Health and benefits
- Human capital
- Information products
- Communication
- •Investment consulting
- •Investment management
- Mergers and acquisitions
- Outsourcing

GUY CARPENTER

The world's premier risk and reinsurance intermediary

- ■Reinsurance placement
- Treaty and facultative reinsurance solutions
- Risk quantification and assessment
- ■Run-off administration
- Actuarial services
- Contract and claims management

Marsh & McLennan Companies

Uniquely positioned to service wealth management firms in all key strategic and operational areas

Strategy Integrated vs stand alone ■ Onshore vs offshore Advice vs brokerage ■ Client segmentation RM / coverage model Advice model ■ Pricing ■ Branding Talent Product Compensation ■ Governance ■ Investment Strategy Hiring ■ Retention ■ Product selection Advice process Training **Operations** Risk ■ Market risk ■ Platform ■ Booking centres ■ Liquidity risk Outsourcing ■ Credit risk ■ Support tools ■ Operational risk Processes ■ Business risk Oliver Wyman Mercer - Human resources consulting

■ Mercer - Investment management and consulting

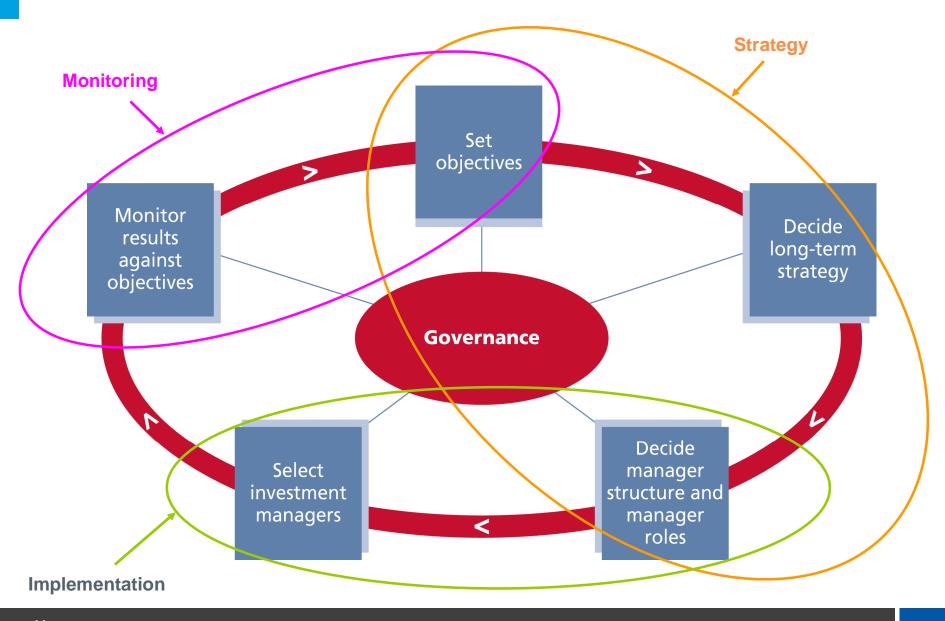
Oliver Wyman

Leading strategy consulting firm with clients including 75 of the global top 100 financial institutions; more than 1,000 professionals exclusively dedicated to the financial services industry. Within the wealth and asset management space, focus on strategy and M&A, customer management and distribution, profitability value and efficiency, risk and value management

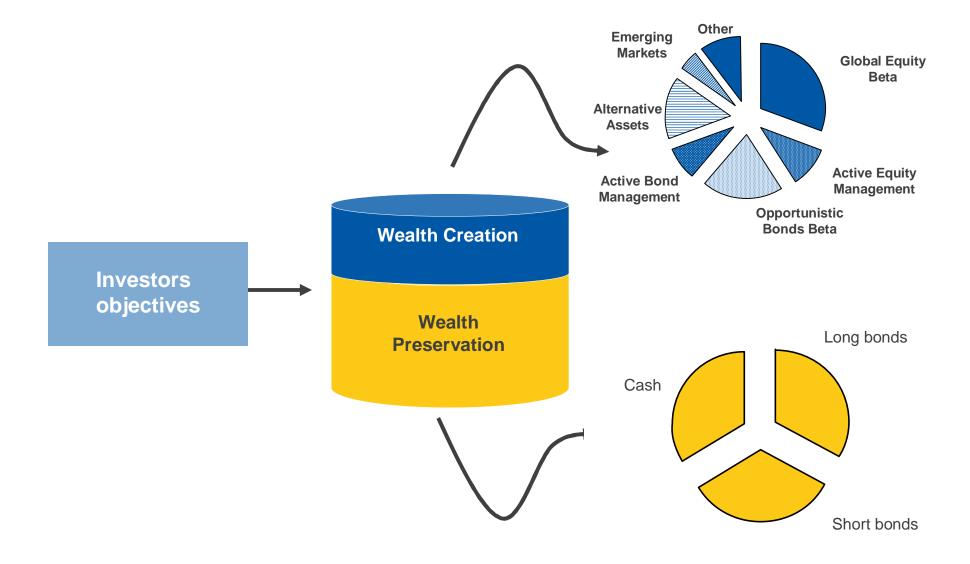
- Leading global investment consulting firm with more than 1,000 investment professionals in 52 offices and 2700+ clients with assets of US\$3.7tr+. Advice on investment issues including governance, investment strategy, fund selection, portfolio construction and monitoring, RM training, operational assessments.
- Leading global HR consulting firm with 10,000+ clients including 9 of 10 Fortune 100 Firms, 2 of 3 FTSE 100 Firms and majority of Nikkei 225 firms. Services include workforce architecture and development, *rewards*, performance management and M&A

Portfolio construction process

The Investment Decision-making Cycle

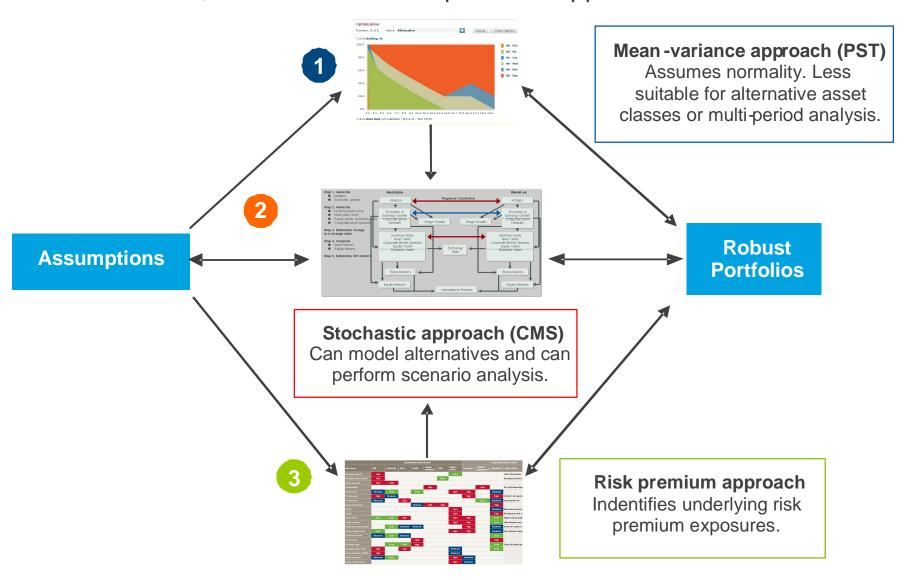


Asset allocation



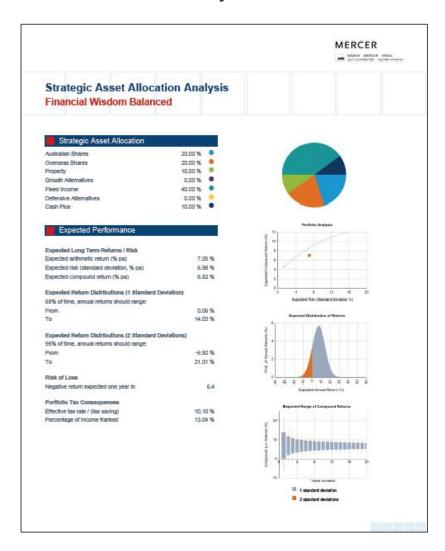
Asset allocation tools

Mean-variance, stochastic and risk-premium approaches



Asset allocation output

Should be clearly linked to investment objectives



- Risk profiles can be centrally distributed by your investment strategy team
- But advisers might need asset allocation modelling tool to show expected returns from existing or different asset allocations

Fund selection approach

"Comfort" and "Fit"

- Three main categories of factors to be considered:
 - Quality
 - Comfort
 - Fit
- "Quality" factor would be based the assessment for each candidate
- "Comfort" Factors
 - What requirements for past track record are required?
 - Are there any preferences for size, status and domicile of organisation?
 - Are there any preferences for rate of growth of assets under management and personnel numbers?
 - What level of personnel stability is considered appropriate?
- "Fit" Factors
 - Level of fees to be charged
 - Level of service to be provided

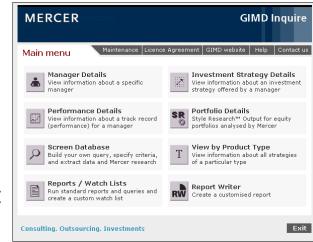
Fund selection process

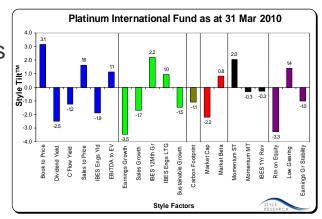
- Scoring process of a manager typically has both qualitative and quantitative elements
 - Criteria based screening is important to ensure research and resources focused on appropriate managers
 - Quantitative scoring systems are not able to evaluate the key drivers in the wide variety of investment processes, philosophies and styles of investment managers
- For many organisations applying a quantitative screen to qualitative factors is considered important because of the perceived:
 - Clarity in decision making and ease of explaining the decision making process to various stakeholders
 - Objectivity, independence and robustness
 - Consistent approach for different managers for different mandates and selection panels
 - Clear and defined audit trail of selection criteria
 - Provide equal voice to decision making board/committee members



Global Investment Manager Database (GIMD)

- Qualitatively monitor APL and model portfolios
- Review and monitoring of current APL and Portfolios
- View archive of manager ratings, reports and meetings
- Ability to find and analyse any manager at adviser request
- Efficiently conduct manager searches for all asset classes
- Key tool to manage many types of portfolio risk
- Holdings-based tool to conduct manager blending analysis





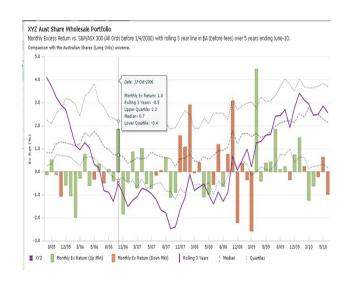


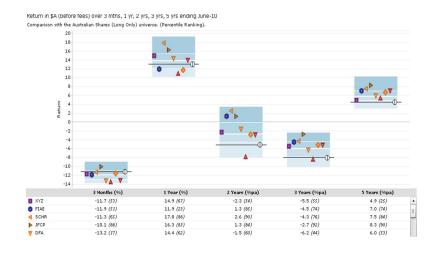
Manager research tools

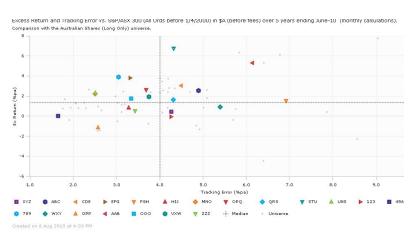
...quantitative (performance)

Manager Performance Analytics (MPA)

- Quantitatively monitor APL and model portfolios
- Efficiently produce APL and asset class monitoring reports for internal stakeholders and advisers
- Assess adviser portfolios
- Produce visual exhibits for adviser bespoke portfolios









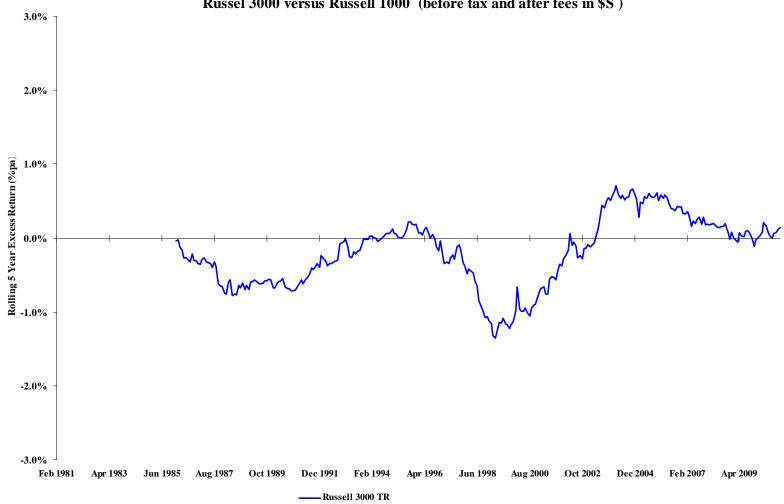
Model portfolios

Structuring – combining asset allocation and fund selection

- Active or passive?
 - Opportunities to add value depend on no of securities and market environment (higher volatility is better)
 - Have managers added value?
- How many managers?
 - The more active the managers, the more of them you will need to have consistency
- What type of managers?
 - Style biases, size bias, stock selection process (top down/bottom up)
- Benchmarks and targets
- Are the fees appropriate relative to the value-add?

Model portfolios Effects of style

Small Cap Returns - Large Cap Returns
Excess Return in Equity - US - All Cap from Feb 1981 to Dec 2010
Russel 3000 versus Russell 1000 (before tax and after fees in \$S)



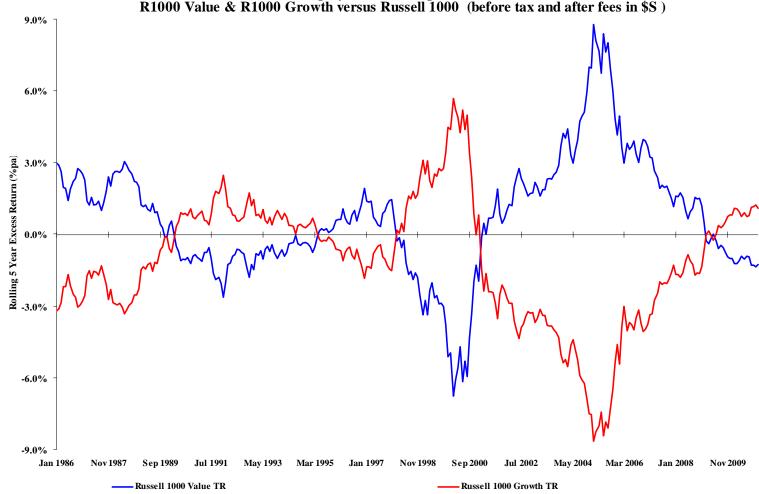
Data Source: Lipper, A Thomson Reuters Company

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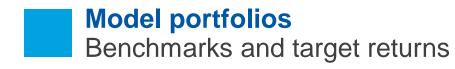
Value and Growth Excess Returns

Excess Return in Equity - US - All Cap from Jan 1986 to Dec 2010 R1000 Value & R1000 Growth versus Russell 1000 (before tax and after fees in \$S)



Data Source: Lipper, A Thomson Reuters Company

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Issues to Consider

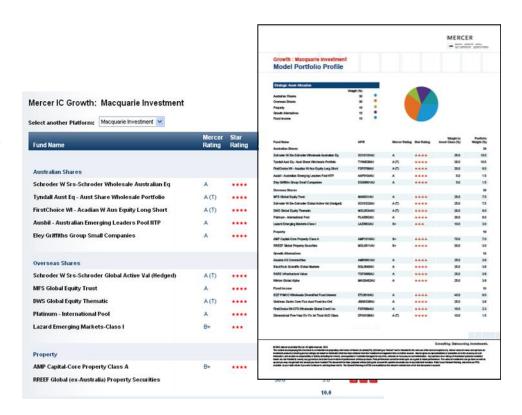
- Consistent with investment styles
 - Absolute return versus relative return
 - Investment universe → risk management implications

Risk management

 Higher target → more discretions → higher tracking error to be expected

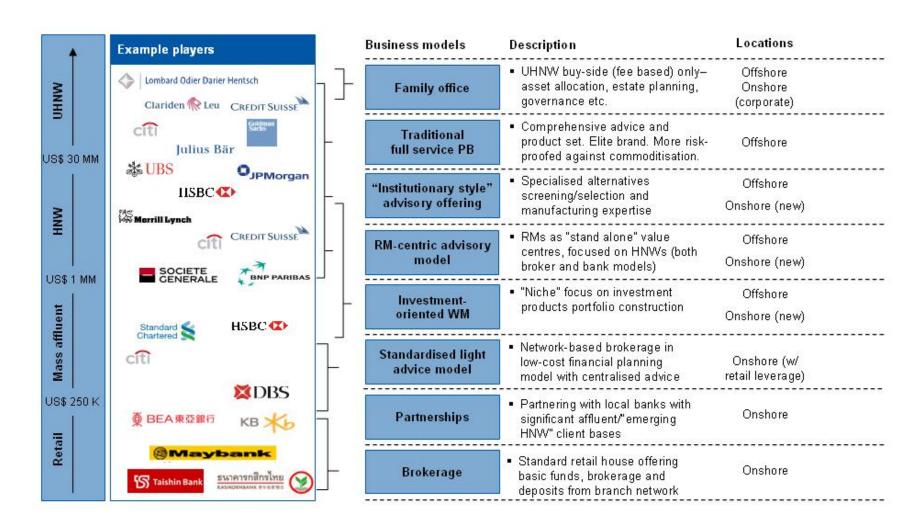


- Advisers can build bespoke portfolios
 - Using preferred platforms
 - Using preferred managers and combinations
 - Efficiently analyse and compile client reports using portfolio review tools





Various APAC business models are emerging – each with strategic focus, product competencies and competitive strengths



Source: Oliver Wyman analysis, Company information, press releases

Product and service propositions

Segmentation, and other factors have limited product development and propositions

- Product and marketing approaches in Asia are an area of potential innovation
 - Traditionally been RM and broker driven, particularly in offshore HNW and UHNW segments and Japan
 - Product development, marketing, communications and wider support functions support bankers rather than
 institutionalization of clients
 - Affluent client more branch/institutionally driven and more institutionalized

Disguised industry example

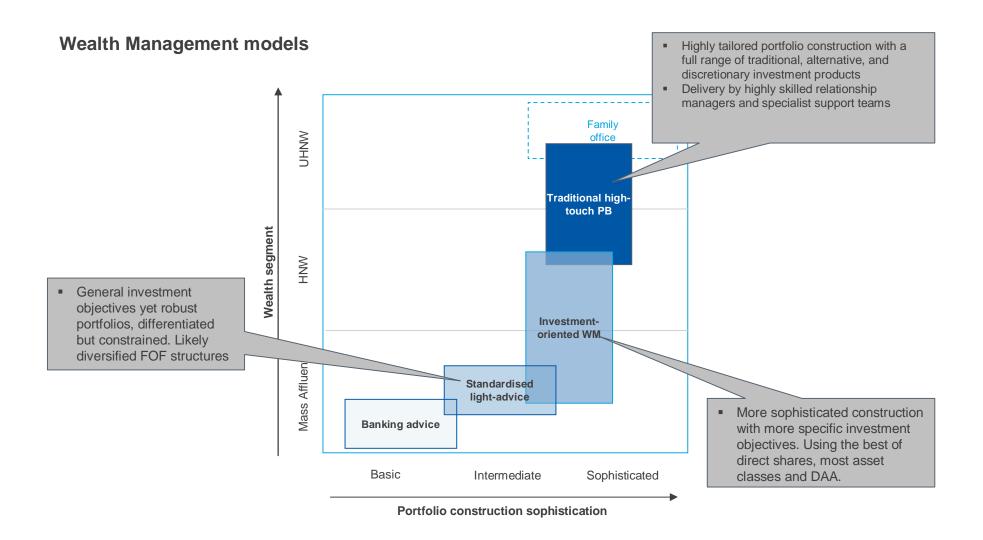
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Typology	Client description	Product needs
Confident	 Career orientated innovators of change Active investors and consumers of advice. Little interest in status purchases 	 Debt (education), deposits, banking Planning, advisory AM (all classes), portfolio mgmt.
Familists	 Women and family focused. Little energy in finance and trust family over institutions. Limited status purchasing, bar property 	 Debt (school, property), deposits, banking Family planning, portfolio mgmt. (limited)
Headliners	 Male, business owners. Self-directed investors and seek status success in all aspects of life, inc purchasing 	 Debt (leverage), banking, wholesale banking Planning, succession, global execution and "active deals", equities, funds, passion investments
Surfers	 Employees with limited ambitions and seek fun. Self- directed with advice inclinations. Limited status purchasing 	 Debt (education, property) deposits, banking Planning, advice and portfolio mgmt.

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Typical PB requirements

Focus on portfolio construction



Summing up

- Portfolio construction is not just selecting funds from the approved list;
 process has to consider many issues
- However, the process depends on
 - wealth segment
 - business model
 - business capabilities
 - product platform
 - adviser/client sophistication

Disclaimer

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