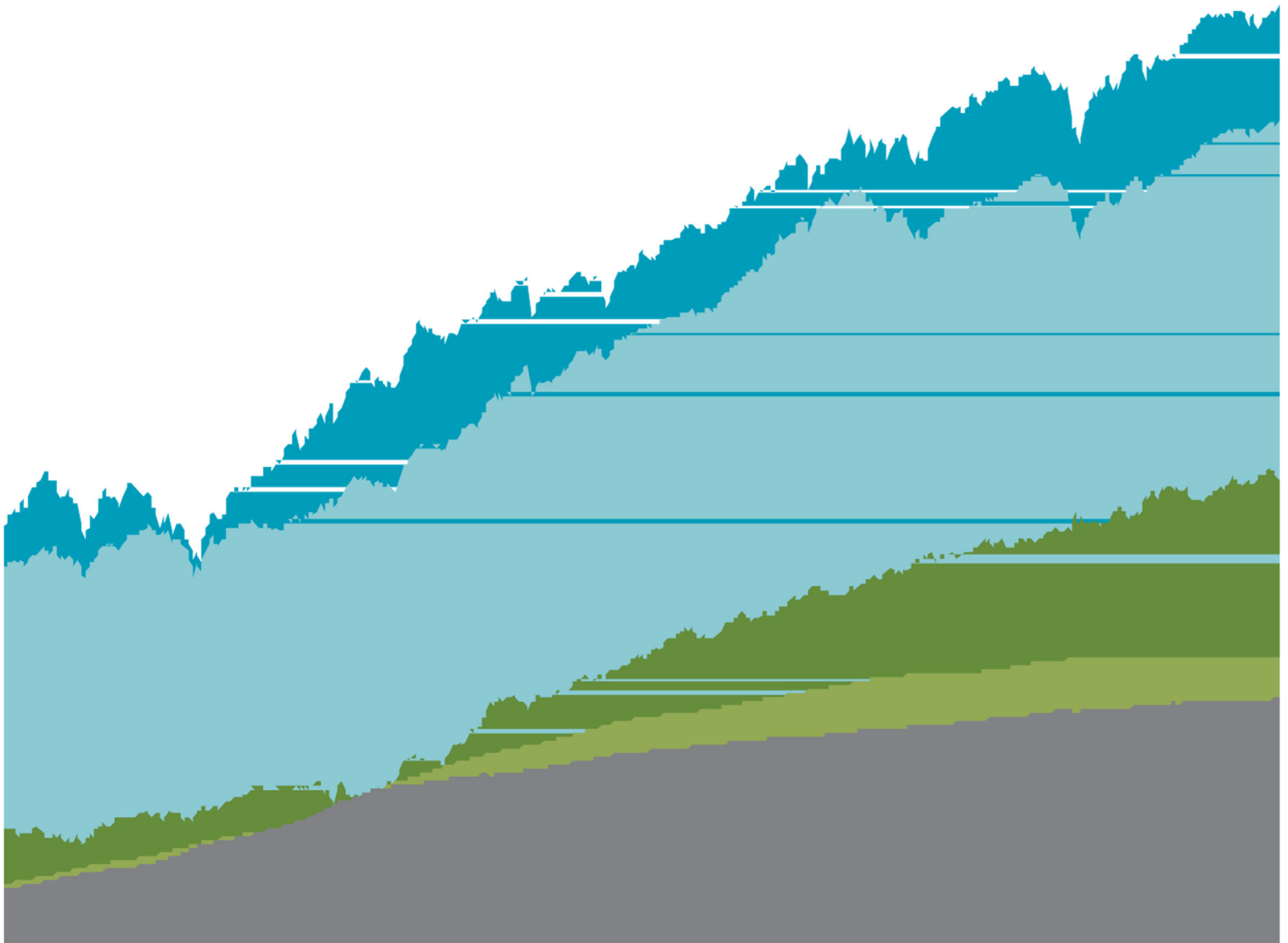




WEALTHINVESTORS

Pursuing a Better Investment Experience

Key Principles to Improve
Your Odds of Success



1 Embrace Market Pricing

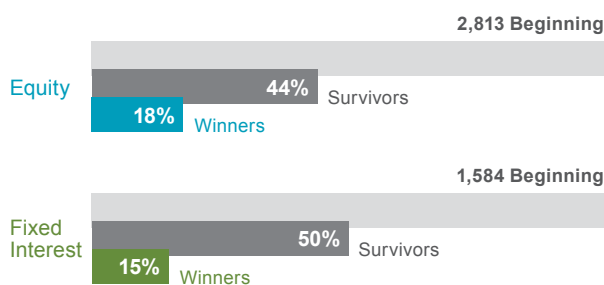
The market is an effective information-processing machine. Each day, the world equity markets process billions of dollars in trades between buyers and sellers—and the real-time information they bring helps set prices.



2 Don't Try to Outguess the Market

The market's pricing power works against fund managers who try to outperform through stock picking or market timing. As evidence, only 18% of US-domiciled equity funds and 15% of fixed interest funds have survived and outperformed their benchmarks over the past 20 years.

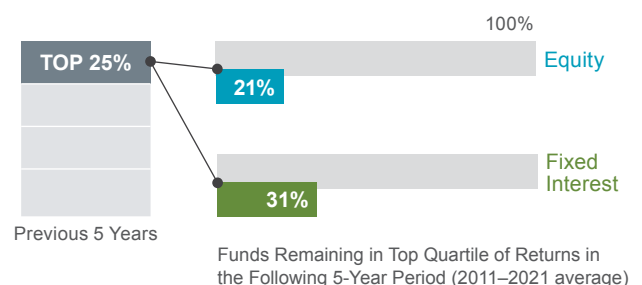
US-Domiciled Fund Performance, 2002–2021



3 Resist Chasing Past Performance

Some investors select funds based on their past returns. Yet, past performance offers little insight into a fund's future returns. For example, most funds in the top quartile of previous five-year returns did not maintain a top-quartile ranking in the following five years.

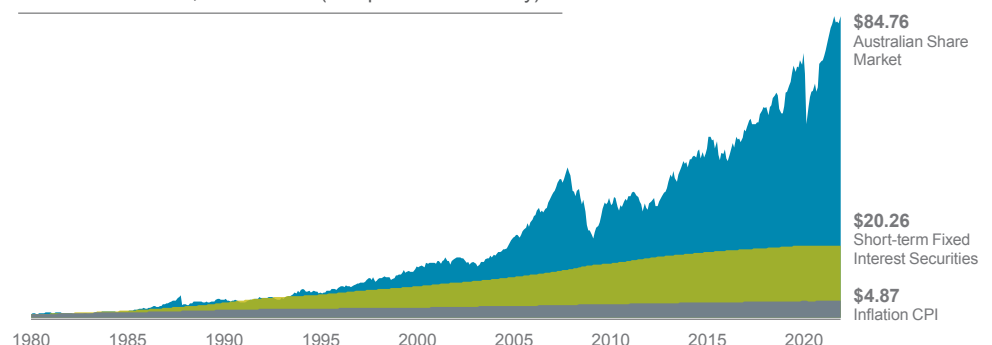
Percentage of Top-Ranked US Funds That Stayed on Top



4 Let Markets Work for You

The financial markets have rewarded long-term investors. People expect a positive return on the capital they supply, and historically, the equity and bond markets have provided growth of wealth that has more than offset inflation.

Growth of a Dollar, 1980–2021 (compounded monthly)



5 Consider the Drivers of Returns

There is a wealth of academic research into what drives returns. Expected returns depend on current market prices and expected future cash flows. Investors can use this information to pursue higher expected returns in their portfolios.

Dimensions of Expected Returns

Equities

- **Company Size** (Market Capitalisation)
- **Relative Price** (Price/Book Equity)
- **Profitability** (Operating Profits/Book Equity)

Fixed Interest

- **Term** (Sensitivity to Interest Rates)
- **Credit** (Credit Quality of Issuer)
- **Currency** (Currency of Issuance)

6 Practice Smart Diversification

Holding securities across many market segments can help manage overall risk. But diversifying within your home market may not be enough. Global diversification can broaden your investment universe.

Home Market Index Portfolio



AUSTRALIAN MARKET
298 companies

Global Market Index Portfolio

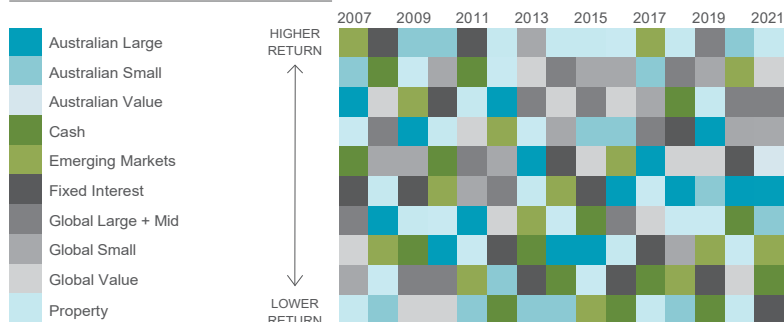


MSCI ACWI Investable Market Index (IMI)
48 countries,
9,197 companies

7 Avoid Market Timing

You never know which market segments will outperform from year to year. By holding a globally diversified portfolio, investors are well positioned to seek returns wherever they occur.

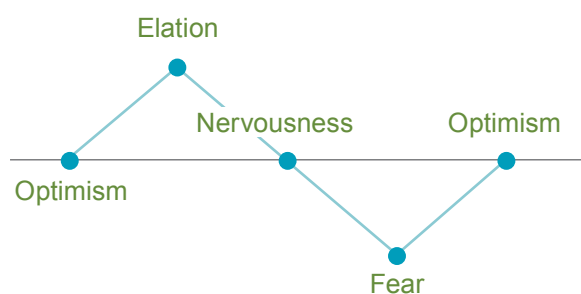
Annual Returns by Market Index



8 Manage Your Emotions

Many people struggle to separate their emotions from investing. Markets go up and down. Reacting to current market conditions may lead to making poor investment decisions.

Avoid Reactive Investing



9 Look Beyond the Headlines

Daily market news and commentary can challenge your investment discipline. Some messages stir anxiety about the future, while others tempt you to chase the latest investment fad. When headlines unsettle you, consider the source and maintain a long-term perspective.



10 Focus on What You Can Control

A financial advisor can offer expertise and guidance to help you focus on actions that add value. This can lead to a better investment experience.

- Create an investment plan to fit your needs and risk tolerance.
- Structure a portfolio along the dimensions of expected returns.
- Diversify globally.
- Manage expenses, turnover and taxes.
- Stay disciplined through market dips and swings.

DISCLOSURES

Exhibit 1: In AUD. Source: Dimensional, using data from Bloomberg LP. Includes primary and secondary exchange trading volume globally for equities. ETFs and funds are excluded. Daily averages were computed by calculating the trading volume of each stock daily as the closing price multiplied by shares traded that day. All such trading volume is summed up and divided by 252 as an approximate number of annual trading days.

Exhibit 2: The sample includes funds at the beginning of the 20-year period ending 31 December 2021. Each fund is evaluated relative to its primary prospectus benchmark. Survivors are funds that had returns for every month in the sample period. Winners are funds that survived and outperformed their benchmark over the period. Where the full series of primary prospectus benchmark returns is unavailable, non-Dimensional funds are instead evaluated relative to their Morningstar category index.

Exhibit 3: This study evaluated fund performance over rolling periods from 2002 through 2021. Each year, funds are sorted within their category based on their previous five-year total return. Those ranked in the top quartile of returns are evaluated over the following five-year period. The chart shows the average percentage of top-ranked equity and fixed income funds that kept their top ranking in the subsequent period.

Source (Exhibits 2 and 3): Data Sample: The sample includes US-domiciled, USD-denominated open-end and exchange-traded funds (ETFs) in the following Morningstar categories. Non-Dimensional fund data provided by Morningstar. Dimensional fund data is provided by the fund accountant. Dimensional funds or subadvised funds whose access is or previously was limited to certain investors are excluded. Index funds, load-waived funds, and funds of funds are excluded from the industry sample. **Morningstar Categories (Equity):** Equity fund sample includes the following Morningstar historical categories: Diversified Emerging Markets, Europe Stock, Foreign Large Blend, Foreign Large Growth, Foreign Large Value, Foreign Small/Mid Blend, Foreign Small/Mid Growth, Foreign Small/Mid Value, Global Real Estate, Japan Stock, Large Blend, Large Growth, Large Value, Mid-Cap Blend, Mid-Cap Growth, Mid-Cap Value, Miscellaneous Region, Pacific/Asia ex-Japan Stock, Real Estate, Small Blend, Small Growth, Small Value, World Large-Stock Blend, World Large-Stock Growth, World Large-Stock Value, and World Small/Mid Stock. Morningstar Categories (Fixed Income): Fixed income fund sample includes the following Morningstar historical categories: Corporate Bond, High Yield Bond, Inflation-Protected Bond, Intermediate Core Bond, Intermediate Core-Plus Bond, Intermediate Government, Long Government, Muni California Intermediate, Muni California Long, Muni Massachusetts, Muni Minnesota, Muni National Intermediate, Muni National Long, Muni National Short, Muni New Jersey, Muni New York Intermediate, Muni New York Long, Muni Ohio, Muni Pennsylvania, Muni Single State Intermediate, Muni Single State Long, Muni Single State Short, Muni Target Maturity, Short Government, Short-Term Bond, Ultrashort Bond, World Bond, and World Bond-USD Hedged. **Index Data Sources:** Index data provided by Bloomberg, MSCI, Russell, FTSE Fixed Income LLC, and S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC. Bloomberg data provided by Bloomberg. MSCI data © MSCI 2022, all rights reserved. Frank Russell Company is the source and owner of the trademarks, service marks, and copyrights related to the Russell Indexes. FTSE fixed income indices © 2022 FTSE Fixed Income LLC. All rights reserved. S&P data © 2022 S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, a division of S&P Global. All rights reserved. Indices are not available for direct investment. Their performance does not reflect the expenses associated with management of an actual portfolio. US-domiciled mutual funds and US-domiciled ETFs are not generally available for distribution outside the US.

Exhibit 4: In AUD. Australian Share Market: S&P/ASX 300 Index (Total Return), Short-term Fixed Interest Securities: Bloomberg AusBond Bank Bill Index and Inflation CPI: Australian Consumer Price Index. S&P/ASX data © 2022 S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC a division of S&P Global. All rights reserved. Bloomberg data provided by Bloomberg. Australian Consumer Price Index provided by Australian Bureau of Statistics. Indices are not available for direct investment. Index performance does not reflect expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results.

Exhibit 5: Relative price is measured by the price-to-book ratio; value stocks are those with lower price-to-book ratios. Profitability is measured as operating income before depreciation and amortisation minus interest expense scaled by book.

Exhibit 6: Number of holdings and countries for the S&P/ASX 300 Index and MSCI ACWI IMI (All Country World IMI Index) as at 31 December 2021. S&P/ASX data © 2022 S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, a division of S&P Global. All rights reserved. MSCI © MSCI 2022, all rights reserved. Indices are not available for direct investment. Their performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. International investing involves special risks such as currency fluctuation and political instability. Investing in emerging markets may accentuate these risks. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Diversification does not eliminate the risk of market loss.

Exhibit 7: In AUD. Data is the annual return to 31 December 2021. Data used for each asset class is as follows: Australian Large: S&P/ASX100 Index (Total Return), Australian Small: S&P/ASX Small Ordinaries Index (Total Return), Australian Value: S&P Australia BMI Value Index (gross dividends), Property: S&P Global REIT Index (gross dividends), Global Large + Mid: MSCI World Index, (gross dividends), Global Small: MSCI World Small Cap Index (gross dividends), Global Value: MSCI World Value Index (gross dividends), Cash: Bloomberg AusBond Bank Bill Index, Emerging Markets: MSCI Emerging Markets Index (gross dividends), Fixed Interest: Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond Index (hedged to AUD). S&P data © 2022 S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, a division of S&P Global. All rights reserved. MSCI data © MSCI 2022, all rights reserved. Bloomberg data provided by Bloomberg. Indices are not available for direct investment. Their performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio.

All investing is subject to risks, including market fluctuations and possible loss of the principal amount invested. There is no guarantee the strategies will be successful.

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