

**Total returns**

At 30 April 2020	1 month %	3 months %	6 months %	1 year %	3 years % p.a.	5 years % p.a.	Inception % p.a. (Jul 2014)
Odey International Fund	-7.51	9.78	8.55	3.85	3.37	-8.62	-7.11
MSCI World Index Daily TR Net Local	10.51	-11.48	-6.84	-3.77	4.98	5.32	11.70
<b>Outperformance</b>	<b>-18.02</b>	<b>21.26</b>	<b>15.40</b>	<b>7.62</b>	<b>-1.61</b>	<b>-13.94</b>	<b>-13.37</b>

**Monthly returns\***

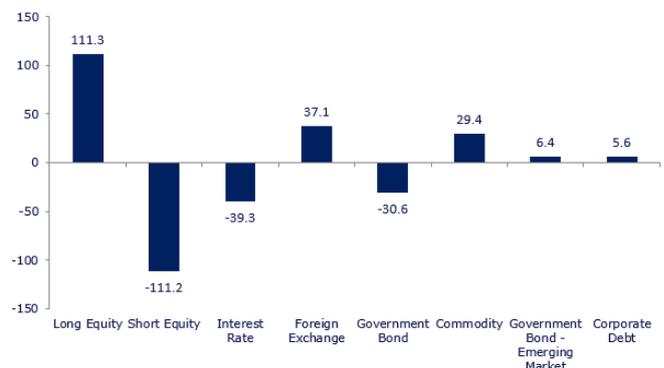
Year	Jan %	Feb %	Mar %	Apr %	May %	Jun %	Jul %	Aug %	Sep %	Oct %	Nov %	Dec %	YTD %	Idx YTD %
2020	-8.32	-1.17	20.10	-7.51									0.64	-20.1
2019	-0.48	-8.29	-0.15	-5.46	12.14	-1.59	2.52	-7.23	-9.51	0.72	-2.8	10.97	-11.10	27.34
2018	-3.32	6.59	3.16	4.24	0.52	4.60	1.97	-1.50	9.30	6.98	0.41	2.75	41.19	-7.38
2017	2.12	-3.12	-3.83	-4.74	3.92	-0.39	-8.84	1.35	-5.90	1.63	-1.27	-3.19	-20.76	18.48
2016	4.99	-8.85	-18.42	-8.18	3.59	4.34	-4.64	-6.07	-3.26	-5.92	-5.73	-1.64	-41.43	9.00
2015	3.61	-6.53	3.78	-18.18	4.48	0.31	1.35	5.99	5.99	-12.18	-0.95	4.73	-10.60	2.08
2014								-0.08	10.51	-5.54	5.42	11.21	24.80	3.34

\*Performance of the Odey International Fund since inception on 29 July 2014

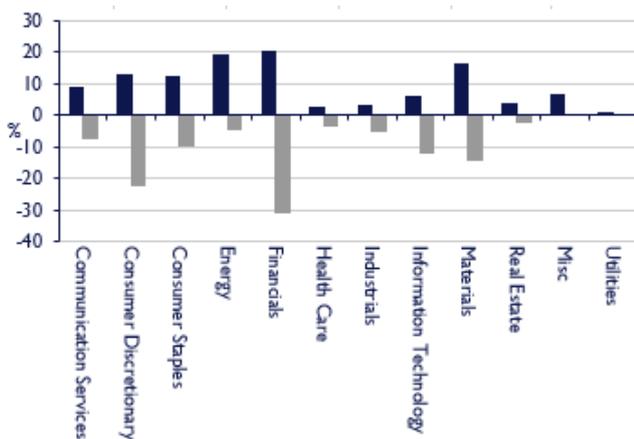
**Top 10 holdings**

Rank	Security	Strategy	Notional exposure (%)
1	IRS: Fix/Float ICE LIBOR GBP 6 Month	Short	-39.3
2	JPN 10Y Bond(Ose) Jun20	Short	-23.3
3	Gold Bullion Securities	Long	8.6
4	Tesla	Short	-7.8
5	iShares Physical Gold ETC	Long	7.4
6	Long Gilt Future Jun20	Short	-7.3
7	BT	Long	7.1
8	Barclays	Long	5.8
9	Credit Acceptance	Short	-5.7
10	SPDR Bloomberg Barclays U.S. TIPS	Long	5.5

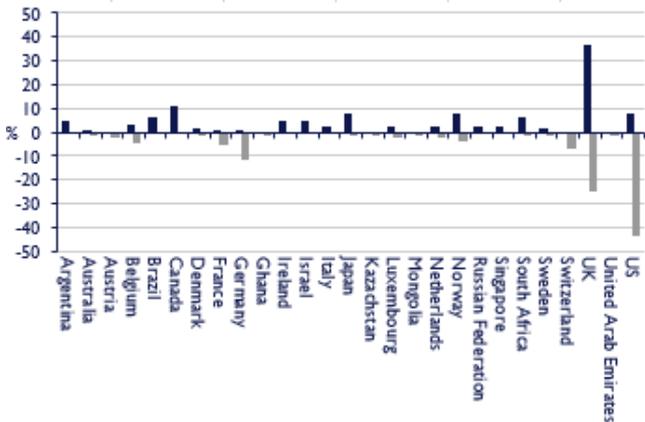
**Asset allocation**



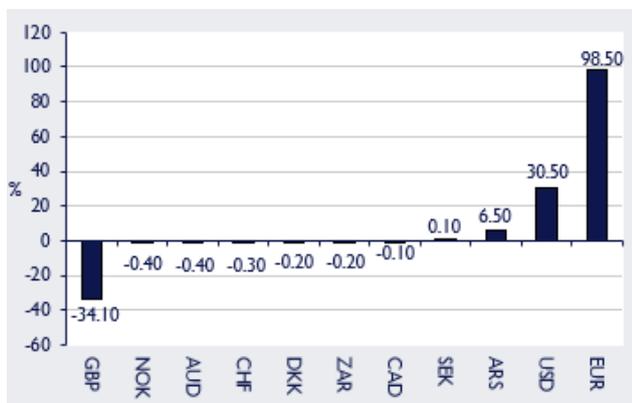
**Allocation by industry**



**Allocation by country**



### Currency exposure



### Manager's commentary

Catherine the Great was heard to say that running Russia was best summarised as dealing with 'Circumstances, conjectures and conjunctures.' It very much feels as of now that we are in the time of forming conjectures, because we have next to no idea as to how we are going to put our lives back together. It is interesting at such moments to listen to those who have radically different ideas about the future and are also regarded as not being madmen. Whilst governments and central banks have had to pour unlimited amounts of money into economies to keep them alive, the feeling is that when these economies return to life, some normality will reappear, much as it has in China for the last month.

But there are a group of economists who think differently. The monetarists have become an increasingly beleaguered group because the correlation between the growth in monetary aggregates and inflation has been breaking down. As we know despite a massive rise in the global monetary base there has been little evidence of inflation. The monetarists have explained this by highlighting, like Richard Koo, that the Japanese government budget deficit which was funded by QE, or the effective printing of money, was not inflationary because the spending itself was only making up for the excess savings in the system. Without the government spending 11% of GNP the economy would have shrunk by that. Equally they have explained why the massive QE programme of 2008/9 did not result in inflation by highlighting that this cash went to restore the loan/deposit ratios of the commercial banks back to 1. In both instances there was no great growth in bank lending and therefore no inflationary pressures.

The monetarists, working from first principles, do have a way at looking at the world system and analysing it

from the outside that is helpful. They take their cue from 1971 when the world gave up the gold based system of Bretton Woods as the way for settling trade balances. Like the Gold Standard before it, the essence of the system was that no economy could grow faster than its innate productivity because if it grew too fast, it sucked in imports and out flowed the gold. To attract back the gold it needed to raise interest rates and depress the domestic economy. Once that happened then the gold flowed back. It did not stop fractional banking which came with the founding of the Fed but it reined lending in.

Simple and difficult to cheat. After 1971 there was only a dollar based trading system. This doesn't have the same safeguards because it is a fiat based monetary system. Everyone wants to cheat. The Fed is encouraged to expand its balance sheet because there is a delicious multiplier effect globally as the liabilities of the Fed become assets to be levered by the emerging market economies. But there is no appetite for the Fed to contract because the leverage then works the other way.

As a result of such a structure, it is no surprise that the last 50 years have seen such a great increase in global debt. Today global borrowing is around 330% of world GNP and both the debt and the income number is pre-COVID, and therefore flattering of the ratio. With debt so large it is necessary that interest rates must not get above 3% because an interest expense of larger than 9% of GNP becomes unserviceable. But the interest expense is not the only worry.

## About Odey Asset Management

Odey Asset Management is a highly regarded London-based investment firm managing around \$5.9 billion for institutions, private banks and individual investors. Since inception, founder and Chief Investment Officer, Crispin Odey, has built a strong investment and research team that contribute to the delivery of superior portfolio performance.

## About the Fund

Managed by Crispin Odey, the Odey International Fund is an Australian-domiciled global long/short, absolute return unit trust that aims to deliver investors long-term capital appreciation by investing predominantly in equities and equity-related securities. The Fund invests in Odey Asset Management's long-standing and successful flagship strategy, Odey European Inc., which Crispin Odey established in 1992.

## About Crispin Odey



**Crispin Odey**  
Founder, Chief Investment Officer

- Established Odey Asset Management in 1991 to focus on active investment management with a focus on generating superior returns.
- One of the UK's most respected professional investors having delivered exceptional returns for investors over the long term.
- Heads the investment management team which comprises over 30 investment professionals.
- Prior to founding Odey Asset Management, Odey managed the Baring European Growth Trust and Continental European pension funds at Barings Asset Management and Framlington Fund Managers.
- Graduated from Christ Church, Oxford, in 1980 where he read History and Economics.

## Key features

### Manager

Odey Asset Management

### Responsible Entity

Copia Investment Partners

### Product inception

The Fund is a 'feeder fund' for the Odey Swan Fund, a UCITS<sup>1</sup> vehicle that is modelled on Odey's flagship and longest-running strategy, Odey European Inc., which began in 1992.

### Suggested investment time frame

At least 5 years

### Risk level

High

### Minimum investment

\$10,000

### Management fee

1.36% p.a. (including GST and net of RITC)

### Performance fee

20% (including GST and net of RITC) of the amount the Fund outperforms its hurdle

### Performance hurdle

Positive return

### High water mark

Yes

### Platform availability

Asgard, BT Wrap, Federation Alliance, Macquarie Wrap, netwealth

<sup>1</sup> UCITS or 'Undertakings for Collective Investments in Transferable Securities' provides a single regulatory framework for an investment vehicle which means it is possible to market the vehicle across the European Union without concerns about the country in which it is domiciled.

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Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance. The total returns of the Odey International Fund (the Fund) over specified periods are shown in the table on the first page. Total returns are calculated after taking into account performance fees. A performance fee equal to 20.5% (including GST and net of RITC) of the amount the Fund outperforms its hurdle. The total return performance figures quoted are historical, calculated using end-of-month mid-prices and do not allow for the effects of income tax or inflation. Total returns assume the reinvestment of all distributions. The performance is quoted net of all fees and expenses. This document is for general information purposes only and does not take into account the specific investment objectives, financial situation or particular needs of any specific reader. As such, before acting on any information contained in this document, readers should consider the appropriateness of the information to their needs. This may involve seeking advice from a qualified financial adviser. Copia Investment Partners Ltd (AFSL 229316, ABN 22 092 872 056) (Copia) is the issuer of the Odey International Fund (ARSN 166 549 917). A current PDS is available from Copia located at Level 25, 360 Collins Street, Melbourne Vic 3000, by visiting the website [odey.copiapartners.com.au](http://odey.copiapartners.com.au) or by calling 1800 442 129 (free call). A person should consider the PDS before deciding whether to acquire or continue to hold an interest in the Fund. Any opinions or recommendation contained in this document are subject to change without notice and Copia is under no obligation to update or keep any information contained in this document current.