

### Total returns

At 30 June 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	-5.45	-19.48	-12.37	-18.07	-2.43	-11.95	-9.06
MSCI World Index Daily TR Net Local	2.36	18.46	-5.34	3.29	6.91	7.16	7.33
<b>Outperformance</b>	<b>-7.81</b>	<b>-37.94</b>	<b>-7.03</b>	<b>-21.37</b>	<b>-9.34</b>	<b>-19.11</b>	<b>-16.40</b>

### Monthly returns\*

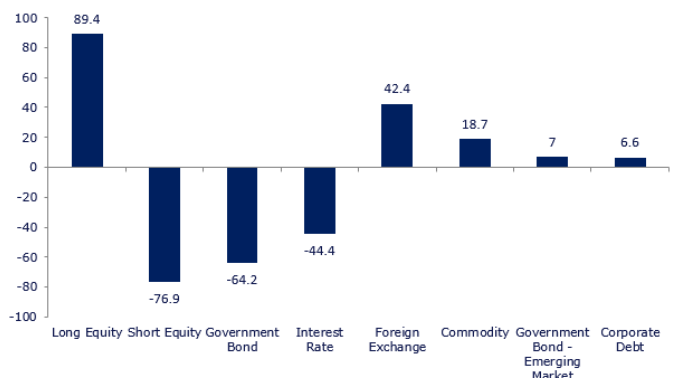
Year	Jan %	Feb %	Mar %	Apr %	May %	Jun %	Jul %	Aug %	Sep %	Oct %	Nov %	Dec %	YTD %	Idx YTD %
2020	-8.32	-1.17	20.10	-7.51	-7.92	-5.45							-12.37	-5.34
2019	-0.48	-8.29	-0.15	-5.46	12.14	-1.59	2.52	-7.23	-9.51	0.72	-2.8	10.97	-11.10	27.34
2018	-3.32	6.59	3.16	4.24	0.52	4.60	1.97	-1.50	9.30	6.98	0.41	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

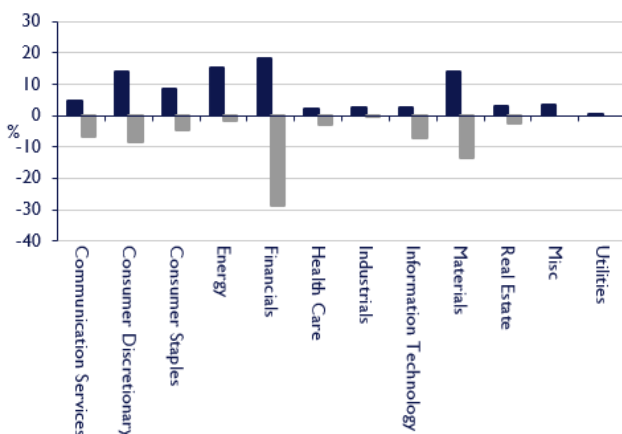
### Top 10 holdings

Rank	Security	Strategy	Notional exposure (%)
1	IRS: Fix/Float ICE LIBOR GBP 6 Month	Short	-44.4
2	JPN 10Y Bond(Ose) Sep20	Short	-27.6
3	Long Gilt Future Sep20	Short	-25.5
4	United Kingdom of Great Britain and N. Ireland	Short	-11
5	SPDR Bloomberg Barclays U.S.TIPS	Long	6.5
6	Barclays	Long	6
7	Amundi Physical Metals	Long	5.1
8	db Physical Gold ETC	Long	5.1
9	Lancashire Holdings Limited	Short	-4.9
10	iShares Physical Gold ETC	Long	4.9

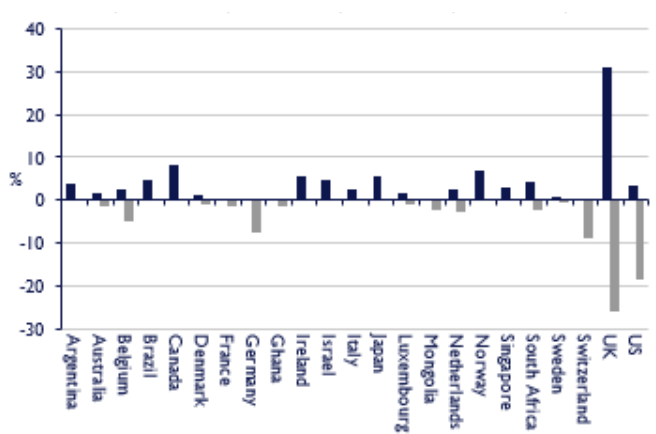
### Asset allocation



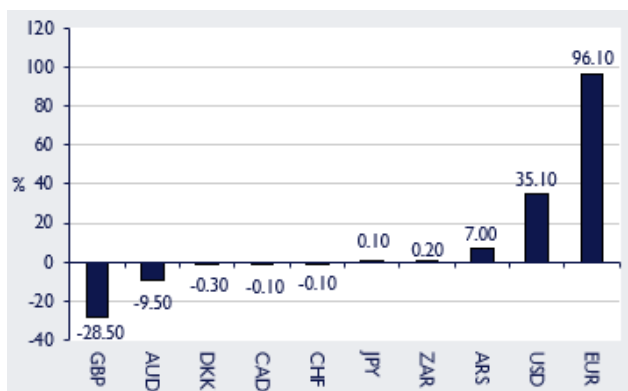
### Allocation by industry



### Allocation by country



### Currency exposure



### Manager's commentary

Obviously markets have had a good quarter. In the USA, the Nasdaq has now gone on to hit new highs, led by those companies who have suffered least from Coronavirus. On average those companies trade on a current price/earnings ratio of 91x.

The future is as unknowable today as it was three months ago. We are better able at coping with the virus, some drugs have proved efficacious. We know it is most dangerous for those who are old and fat. But we have no idea of knowing, if when we try and properly start up our economies, what will happen.

Social distancing of 1 meter still means that all restaurants, sporting events, social activities can only operate at 70% of what they were operating at only 4 months ago. Either people in those industries must accept a 30% pay cut or prices must rise. The only time to fear is when both outcomes lead to the same outcome. If we have a V shaped recovery, we get to inflation very quickly. If we have a COVID break out, we need yet more support from government and the result will be worse later. Both outcomes are now leading to inflation.

Inflation is not about growing an economy too fast, beyond the productive potential. It is equally allowing demand to remain after supply has been diminished. These are dangerous times, but they demand that we think about them. Ultimately, is there much difference between debt deflationary bust and higher inflation. Not really. But we all have too much cash around. Not surprising given how much has been created by central banks over the last 10 years. Services account for around 30% / 40% of all GNP, so any price increases to bring everything back into line would on its own cost 9% paid for in inflation.

The question I am often asked is where did the governments find the savings to pay for everything that they have done to keep things going? The UK government will issue £425bn worth of bonds equal to 20% of GNP this year. How can it do that? Because thanks to QE it gets the Bank of England to buy the bonds, the Bank printing the money to buy the bonds off the financial sector. The insurance, pension funds and the banks then must invest this new found money and as they do the stock market goes up. Is the stock market making a call on how the economy is going to perform? It is merely responding to the influx of money, but unlike in 2008 when the cash was very useful at raising the level of deposits to loans for the banks and was not on lent, this time governments have given actual cash to individuals in the economy as if they were still at their job. Hence this time the savings rate for individuals has risen by 30% and 22% at the least in different countries.

I have written elsewhere about how monetarists are pressing the red button as they watch the money supply running red hot, but it has to be said that banks returns and margins are already so low for many globally whilst loans are already showing stress that there is nothing of the normal inflationary effects of low growth. It is more the idea that this explosion of credit and spending at the same time leads to a crisis of the currency.

But that demands a change in expectations and that is where the lockdown is important. Coming out of lockdown if individuals find themselves faced with shortages, at what point are they willing to pay up and at what point does everyone start to worry not about the sale but the reorder.

## 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.