

支柱能力3：營運管理

1. 超額報酬來源：在過去的3年中，主要的超額報酬的來源是什麼？請選擇所有使用項：

- *市場定價錯誤的證券 (Securities mispriced by the market)
- *被市場誤解的證券 (Securities misunderstood by the market)
- *受惠於週期性因素的證券 (Securities that benefited from cyclical factors)
- *散戶投資人和/或小型機構擁有者無法接觸到的證券 (Securities that are relatively inaccessible by retail investors and/or smaller institutional asset owners)
- *在市場恐慌之際選擇基本面強的證券 (Picking up securities with solid fundamentals during times of market panic)
- *資產配置於特定產業、地區、資產類別 (Asset allocation to specific sectors, geographies, asset classes)

2.

壓力測試：過去3年內是否對該基金/策略進行過壓力測試？請選擇是或否，然後選擇其下面符合的選項。

是的，壓力該基金有做壓力測試。請選擇所有合適選項：(Yes, Stress test scenarios were applied in the stress test that has already been performed? Please select all that apply:)

已選：是的，壓力該基金有做壓力測試。請選擇所有合適選項：

- *市場波動性大幅上升 (Market volatility rising materially)
- *資產價格暴跌 (或空頭大幅上漲) (Asset prices falling materially (or, in the case of short positions, rising materially))
- *流動性迅速大幅萎縮 (Liquidity shrinking rapidly and materially)
- *利率大幅上升 (Interest rates rising substantially)
- *我們的基金通過了壓力測試 (Our fund passed the stress test)

3.

每位投資者的投資上限[ii]：您是否有限制每位投資者在基金總資產管理規模(AUM)的百分比，以限制任何一位投資人的過度投資？

不，我們目前沒有上限，也沒有明確的計劃 (No, we do not currently have a cap and have NO definite plans for one)

4. 回撤恢復：自基金成立以來，從最大回撤恢復需要多長時間[v] 請選擇一個符合的選項
50週或以上 (50 weeks or more)

5. 實例說明：請提供一個實際的例子來說明您如何執行下列選項之一

如何應對最大跌幅？做出了哪些決策，理由是什麼？(How did you respond to the maximum drawdown period, and what was the rationale behind the decisions taken?)

In the first quarter of 2020 we saw indiscriminate moves in markets – caused by the COVID pandemic – with fundamental factors having little impact on where stocks were trading. Market dislocation was indistinguishable between high-quality and low-quality businesses and several of our portfolio financials and consumer positions with robust businesses sold off as a result. We stress tested the portfolio to ensure no permanent impairment assessing the business resilience and impairment risk of our portfolio holdings due to the pandemic. We sharpened the portfolio exiting or trimming several positions which we believed would face impairment or longer-term negative impact on the business including select names in retail, auto and financials. When taking a longer-term perspective both the Asian Small Cap Equity strategy and EM Small Cap Equity strategy have delivered consistent outperformance beating the benchmark 84% and 78% of the time respectively when measured on a monthly rolling 3-year basis over a trailing 10y period (in net terms, as of September 30, 2021).

請以500字內簡要描述主要挑戰、採取的操作、結果和吸取的經驗：

The active share of the Templeton Small Cap strategy is typically more than 90%, with a significant number of holdings distinct from the benchmark so performance divergences are expected, which can be significant at times. But as patient, long-term investors we seek to invest in companies with sustainable earnings power that trade at a discount to our perception of their intrinsic worth, and this philosophy is designed to keep us from making knee-jerk investment decisions in times of market volatility and short-term noise. The Small Cap strategy's most recent drawdown was February 2018 to March 2020, which was a result of macro factors and stock specific issues. In 2018, there was a global sell-off in Emerging Markets equities as USD strengthening/rate hikes, escalating trade tensions (particularly the very public tariff spat between the US and China) and EM contagion risk contributed to weakness across a number of markets. The Small Cap strategy was able to deliver better relative performance by employing a risk-aware approach, which has been able to provide strong downside protection in periods of heightened volatility. In 2019 the strategy's relative underperformance was caused by several consumer and health care positions which were drags on performance. We assessed our views on these companies at the time, and believed these names were attractive investment opportunities and remained comfortable with our investments.