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Introduction

Hello everyone,

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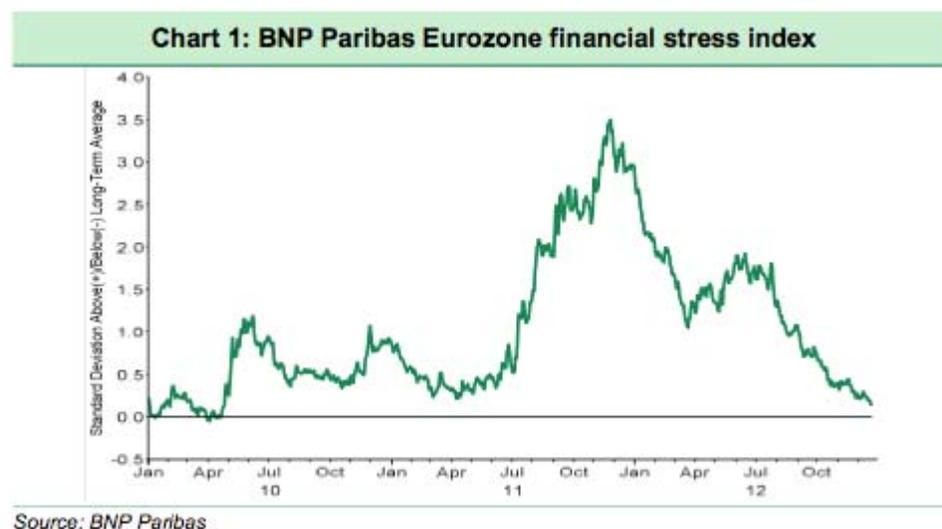
For Rivemont Investments, now established in Ottawa for over three years, 2012 was not an ordinary year. In addition to moving into new more suitable premises, we doubled the assets under our management. We would like to once again thank our loyal customers who have renewed their confidence in us year after year. This loyalty is based on a solid foundation. Rivemont Investments continues to deliver. Portfolios with at least two years of calculated yields have surpassed benchmarks. For example, \$100,000 invested in a growth portfolio on January 1, 2010, is now worth \$102,741, compared to \$99,640 for the average performance of our competitors, a difference of more than \$3,000. I will provide further details about performance by type of portfolio in a later section of this financial letter.

The first part of the letter will provide a retrospective of last year's markets. Next, you will find a review of our performance for 2012 followed by an overview of our investment thesis about the Filipino markets. I will then present our prospects for 2013 and finish with the usual presentation of the main securities comprising our portfolios.

*« Rivemont Investments
continues to deliver. »*

2012 Retrospective

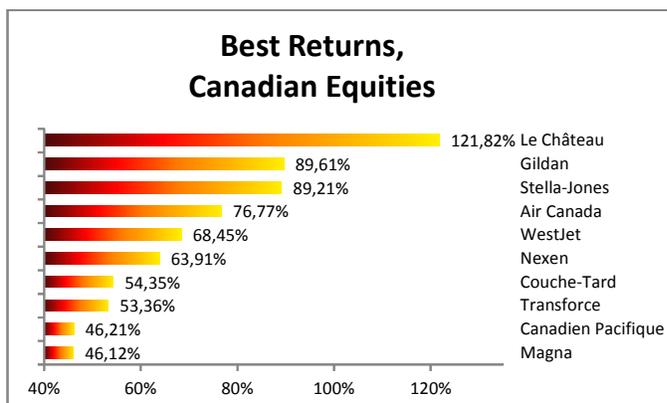
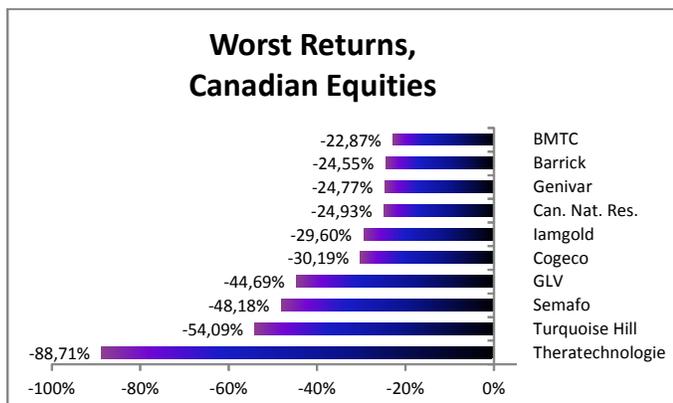
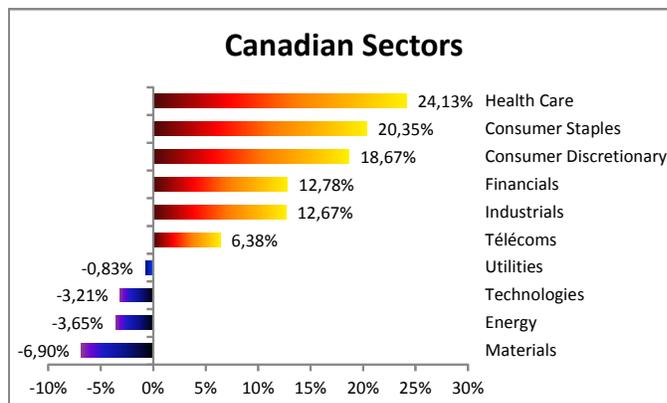
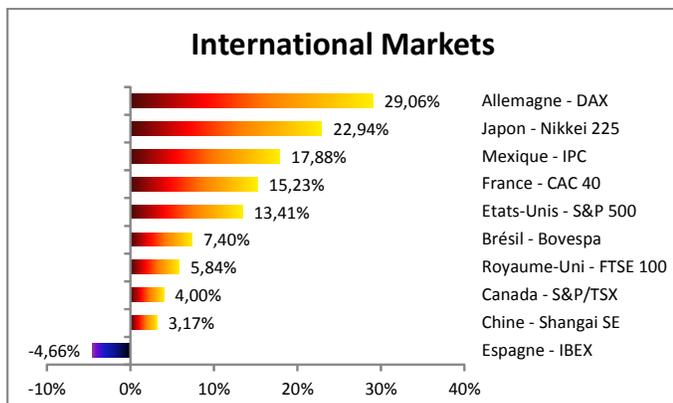
For global markets, 2012 started as 2011 ended, with widespread concern in relation to European sovereign debt. Fortunately, the crisis did not spread and it is now seen as an aftereffect of the prolonged global banking crisis of 2008-2009. The graph below shows the index of financial stress in the euro zone that has returned to pre-Greek-crisis levels



« The sovereign debt crisis did not spread. »

Closer to home, the American media were a source of great concern for many of our investors. Whether it was fear around the level of debt, the reelection of President Obama or the now famous fiscal cliff, all were good reasons to scare investors. But markets, as expected, ignored these exaggerated fears and the U.S. market (S&P 500) closed up 13.4% and the Canadian market by 4.0%.

In the Canadian market, two of the three major sectors ended lower: resources (-6.9%) and energy (-3.65%). The third largest sector, finance, ended with a gain of 12.8%, a significant increase. The following tables show the 2012 figures.



Hits and Misses

As I explained in a previous financial letter, there are three primary ways to modify a portfolio relative to its benchmark: change the weighting of asset classes; change the selection of securities within the asset classes; and diversify geographically. Here is how our portfolios were positioned in 2012.

Weighting of Asset Classes

We had a neutral weighting in equities and underweight bonds (more cash). As Canadian equities returned approximately 7% and bonds approximately 3%, this weighting had a minimal effect on the performance of our portfolios. In 2012, we continued to underweight bonds, which we expect will continue the decline that started in the 4th quarter.

Security Selection within Asset Classes

None of our securities ended up ranking among the best or among the worst. We did not stand out in the selection of securities, which is usually our firm's strength. What is also frustrating is the fact that we sold several stocks that ended-up performing very well in 2012, such as Metro, Dollarama and Saputo. In retrospect, we conducted our sector rotation a little too early.

We did manage to avoid the downsides of oil and precious metals for much of 2012, thus protecting us from certain losses.

Geographical Diversification

We are pleased to have invested more in the U.S. market, which, as mentioned earlier, outperformed the Canadian market by nearly 10% in 2012. We broke new ground by undertaking a major diversification into emerging markets with a new position in the Filipino stock market which will be outlined in a later part of the newsletter.

« We did manage to avoid the downsides of oil and precious metals. »

Performance

The performance of the firm is based on the total return of all 100%-managed accounts of more than \$100,000 as of the year 2012. The performance of the Index is calculated and published by Morningstar Canada.

The Aggressive Growth Index: the average return of Canadian equity (90 %) and fixed income (10 %) indexes.

The Growth Index: the average return of Canadian equity (75 %) and fixed income (25 %) indexes

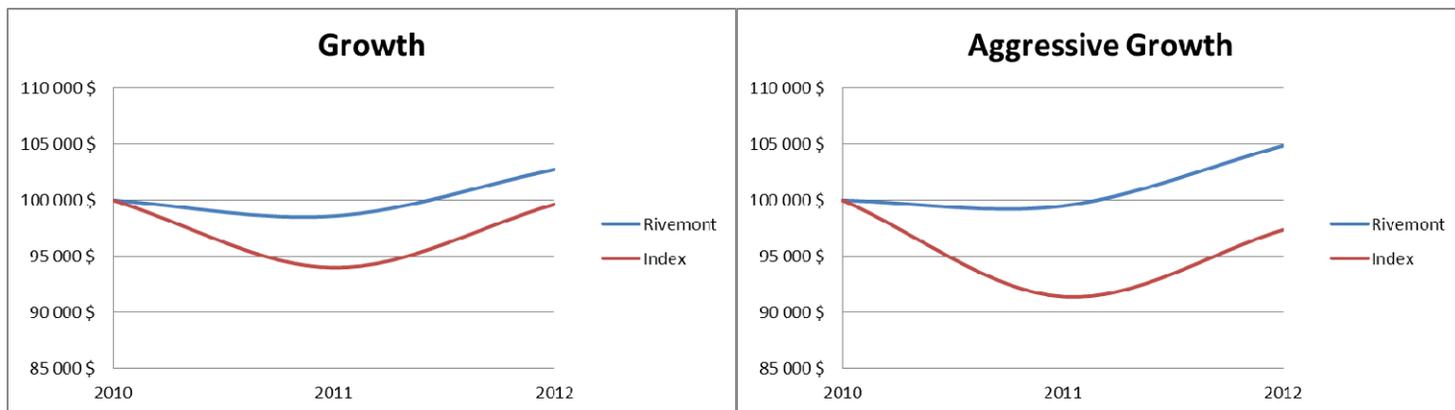
The Moderate Growth Index: the average return of Canadian equity (60 %) and fixed income (40 %) indexes

This is the first time we publish results for our "Absolute Return" and "Lon/Can " styles, and we are particularly pleased with the yields they obtained in 2012. These are two speculative management styles from the sub-group "Style Hedge Funds." "Absolute Return" means that we use both long and short (selling) and the goal is to generate positive returns whether the market is up or down. "Long / Can" is the same style of directional strategy as "Absolute Return" but without short selling.

Performance is calculated net after all costs (management, custody and commissions).

	Since Inception (annualized)	2012	2011
Hedge Funds Style			
Absolute Return	10,0%	10,0%	
Long/Can	30,5%	30,5%	
Traditional			
Aggressive Growth	2,4%	5,4%	-0,5%
<i>Index</i>	-1,3%	6,5%	-8,6%
Growth	1,4%	4,2%	-1,4%
<i>Index</i>	-0,2%	6,0%	-6,0%
Moderate Growth	3,7%	3,7%	
<i>Index</i>	5,5%	5,5%	

\$100,000 invested on January 1st 2010



Investment Thesis: the Filipino Stock Market

An investment thesis is the process of analysis that begins after the portfolio manager has had an idea or made a finding, which will usually lead to a corresponding position on the market. For the first time since the beginning of this financial newsletter, I decided to present an investment thesis to you, namely one associated with the purchase of EPHE (Index of the Filipino stock market) on the NYSE. Obviously, this process does not apply when only technical analysis dictates the purchase of a position, which also happens frequently.

One of our concerns about the future performance of the Western markets is the aging population and the impact of this on future stock returns. This fear is partly inspired by the study of the Japanese equity market, which has been in constant decline for the past thirty years. One of the causes of this decline is, I believe, directly related to the lack of growth in economic activity caused by the stagnation in the number of workers, and thus reduced opportunities for wealth creation for companies. Another region facing this kind of challenge is Western Europe, including France and Italy. And as the events of recent years have shown, there is cause for concern. The chart below outlines the performance of the French market (CAC40) since 1979. It underperformed significantly when compared to the Canadian and U.S. markets, both of which have reached or surpassed year 2000 levels.



« The Japanese equity market has been in constant decline for the past thirty years. »

If one accepts the link between aging and slowing markets, we also accept the possible correlation between the increase in the number of active workers in society and growing wealth. The challenge is to find out which markets are most interesting in this regard. Two regions of the world emerge from the lot when studied from this angle: Africa and South Asia East. And since African markets pose much higher systemic risks than we are willing to accept, Southeast Asia is most attractive. It is also important to confirm our analysis based on external research. In the following table, the Conference Board has projected growth for each region of the world in basic scenarios, the first is optimistic and the second is more pessimistic.

Comparison of Base Scenario with Optimistic and Pessimistic Scenarios, 2013 - 2025 (November 2012)

	2013 - 2018			2019 - 2025			Distribution of World Output 2025
	GDP Growth in Optimistic Scenario	GDP Growth in Base Scenario	GDP Growth in Pessimistic Scenario	GDP Growth in Optimistic Scenario	GDP Growth in Base Scenario	GDP Growth in Pessimistic Scenario	
Advanced Economies	2.1	1.8	1.4	2.0	1.6	1.2	48.0%
China	7.5	5.5	3.4	4.9	3.7	2.5	22.3%
India	5.8	4.7	3.6	4.6	3.9	3.2	8.3%
Other developing Asia	6.4	5.0	3.6	5.6	4.4	3.2	4.9%
Latin America	3.8	3.1	2.5	3.4	2.8	2.2	7.2%
Middle East	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.5%
Africa	5.0	4.1	3.2	5.1	4.2	3.3	2.7%
Russia, Central Asia and Southeast Europe***	2.9	1.9	1.0	2.0	1.4	0.8	4.1%
Emerging and Developing Economies	5.5	4.2	2.9	4.2	3.3	2.5	52.0%
World Total	3.9	3.0	2.2	3.3	2.5	1.9	100.0%

« Thailand remains a great choice »

Thus, in a worst-case scenario, Southeast Asia should still experience the fastest growth in the world. This provides solid support to our thesis. The next step is to choose the investment vehicle and the target country. Countries under consideration are: Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore and the Republic of the Philippines. All of these countries have an exchange-traded fund indexing their respective stock markets and listed on the NYSE. We recommended Thailand in a recent article in La Presse, and it remains a great choice. By combining technical analysis, we decided to choose the country with the greatest relative strength, which turned out to be the Philippines, and purchased EPHE at an average price of 33.45 USD. That represents a weighting of 7% of our portfolios as of November 2012 (January 25, 2013 closing price: 36.46 USD)

Market Prospects

Rivemont Investments			
Subject	Question	Recommendation	Comments
Allocation between equities and fixed income securities.	Which are most interesting, stocks or bonds?	We prefer stocks over bonds.	As interest rates on commercial loans and government loans remain low, stocks are most likely to outperform bonds.
Distribution between Canadian, U.S. and international.	Which markets are most interesting: Canadian, U.S. or international?	We prefer the U.S. market and emerging markets.	We still avoid certain European markets due to sovereign debt risks.
Distribution between corporate bonds and government bonds.	Which are more interesting, corporate bonds or government bonds?	We recommend corporate bonds rather than government bonds.	We recommend short- and medium-term corporate bonds as well as high-yield bonds.
Investments in Canadian dollars or in foreign currency.	Do investments in other currencies increase or decrease the total yield?	The increase in the Canadian dollar should be modest and insufficient to discourage diversification abroad.	We avoid investments in Euros, because of the risk of devaluation.

Favorite Securities

You will find below a list of the eight individual securities with the largest weight in our "growth" portfolio. These stocks were selected based on their respective potential to outperform the stock market. You will find a short description of their activities, the annual dividend, if any, and the total return since their first inclusion in our portfolio.

Dated: January 25, 2012

- 1) Symbol: GIB.A
 Name: **CGI Group**
 Description : Consulting services, IT.
 Dividend Yield: N/A
 Total Return: 17.8 %
- 2) Symbol: PJC.A
 Name: **Jean-Coutu Group**
 Description : Retail Pharmacy.
 Dividend Yield: 1.8 %
 Total Return: 44.1 %
- 3) Symbol: MFC
 Name: **Manulife Financial**
 Description : Insurance and financial services.
 Dividend Yield: 3.5 %
 Total Return: 1.6 %
- 4) Symbol: RSI
 Name: **Rogers Sugar**
 Description : Refiner, processor, distributor and marketer of sugar.
 Dividend Yield: 5.9 %
 Total Return: 37.0 %

- 5) Symbol: NAL
 Name: **Newalta**
 Description: Recycling and product recovery.
 Dividend Yield: 2.5 %
 Total Return: 5.7 %
- 6) Symbol: DSG
 Name: **Descartes Systems**
 Description : Technological solutions related to the transportation of goods.
 Dividend Yield: N/A
 Total Return: 13.8 %
- 7) Symbol: CHE.UN
 Name: **Chemtrade Logistics**
 Description: Chemicals.
 Dividend Yield: 7.3 %
 Total Return: 2.5 %
- 8) Symbol: RIO
 Name: **Rio Alto Mining**
 Description : Exploration and production, gold and copper.
 Dividend Yield: N/A
 Total Return: 7.9 %

Conclusion

By the time you read this newsletter, I will likely be in San Diego where I hope to improve my knowledge and expertise, along with hundreds of other portfolio managers from across North America. In addition, I just received the CFA Institute certificate attesting to five years of training recognized by the body. In an ever-changing financial world, it is important to stay current, either technologically or conceptually. You must insist that your financial advisor have knowledge of all aspects of the investment process. Be assured that, in this respect, Rivemont Investments strives to exceed the expectations of its customers.

Do not hesitate to make an appointment with us so that we can offer you interesting options especially for efficient management of your financial assets.

Sincerely,

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President

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