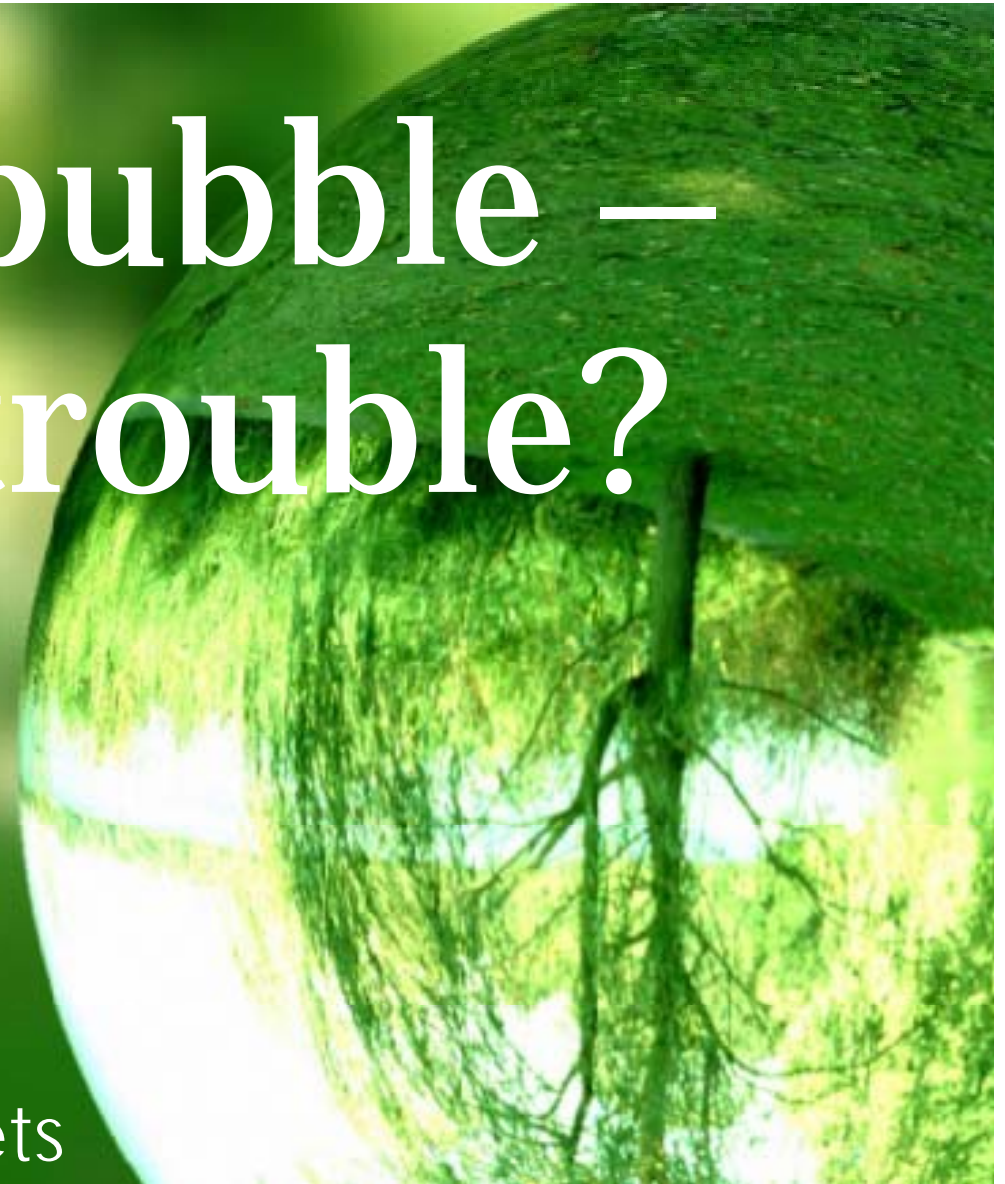


Bubble, bubble – toil and trouble?

15 February 2011

facilitating
debate on the
outlook for the markets



Joe Bracken

Head of Macro Strategies
BT Investment Management

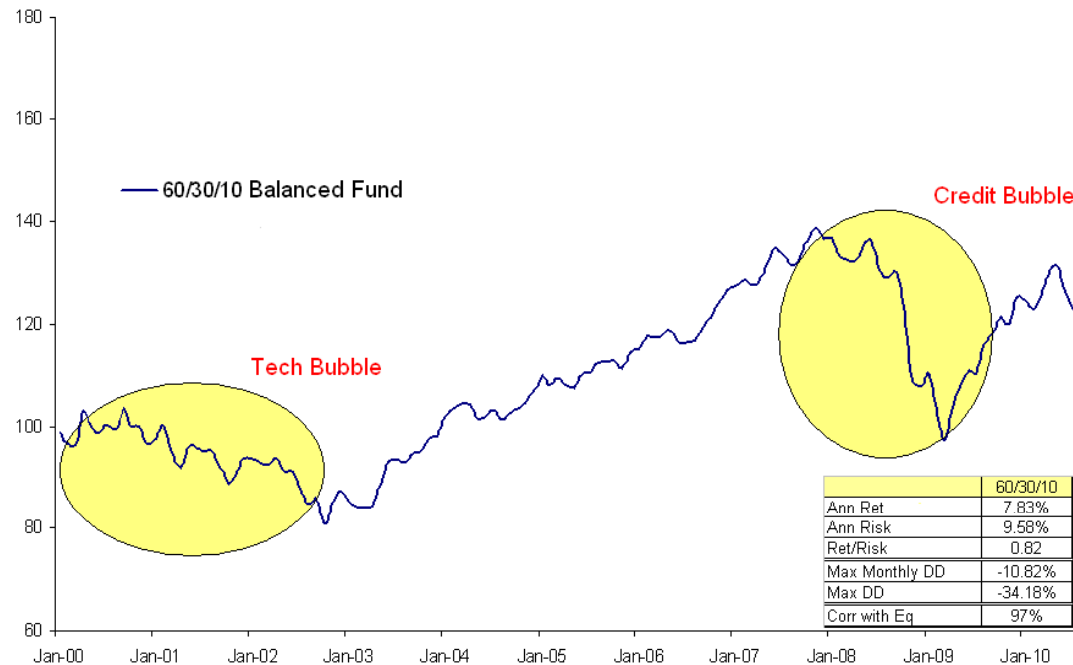
Agenda

1. The Problem With Bubbles
2. A Lazy Man's Asset Allocation
3. Overlaying Market Views

Agenda

1. **The Problem With Bubbles**
2. **A Lazy Man's Asset Allocation**
3. **Overlaying Market Views**

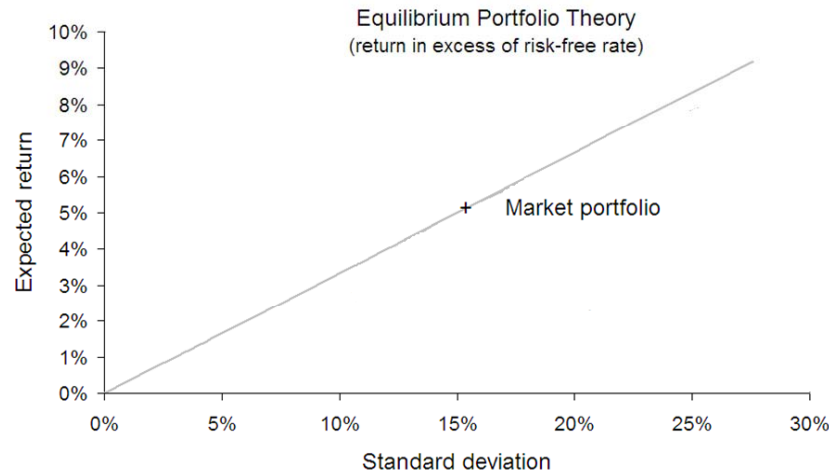
Bubbles are bad for your (financial) health!!



Source: MSCI, Factset, Citigroup, Hedge Fund Research, Inc., © 2010, www.hedgefundresearch.com

- The last two financial bubbles have proved very costly for investors.
- Some bubbles are caused by markets not being as efficient as people think they are.
- However a large part of the problem lies in the way portfolios are constructed and the unintended risks taken.

Markowitz's big idea



- Most portfolio construction is concerned with finding an 'optimal' portfolio along the efficient frontier – an idea pioneered by Harry Markowitz in his Nobel prize winning research.
- Mean-Variance optimisation is now a standard within the industry because its (a) simple (b) easy to do and (c) sounds kind of science-like.
- However bubbles tend to play havoc with the theory since an MV optimiser will buy the asset with the higher expected return/risk trade-off. In this case it may be the asset that is currently over-priced since price runs ahead of risk in an inflating bubble.

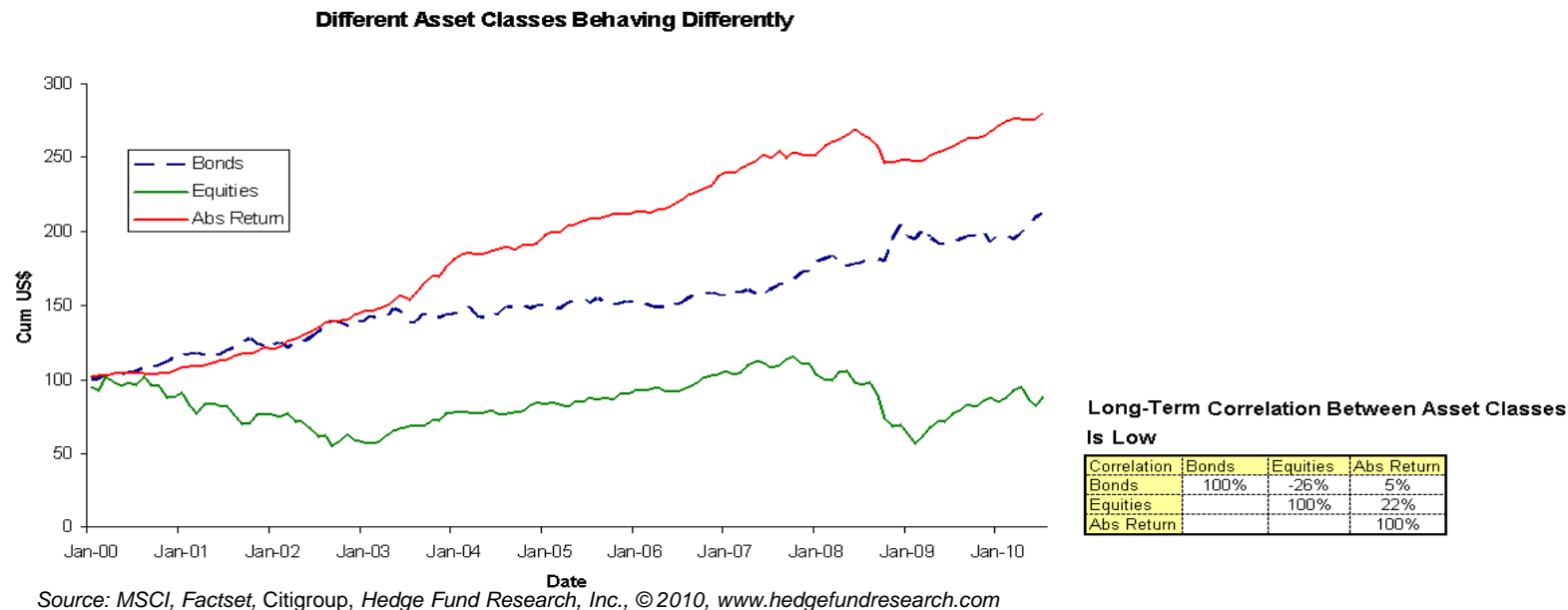
Agenda

1. The Problem With Bubbles
2. A Lazy Man's Asset Allocation
3. Overlaying Market Views

A basic approach so bubbles don't blow you up

1. Include bonds, equities and absolute returns in your portfolio – a good mix of betas and absolute return should ensure some diversification benefits.
2. Allocate equally between equity, bonds and the absolute return asset classes.
3. Add some sensible short-term (1-3 year) views on top of this simple SAA.

Step 1 – A set of asset classes

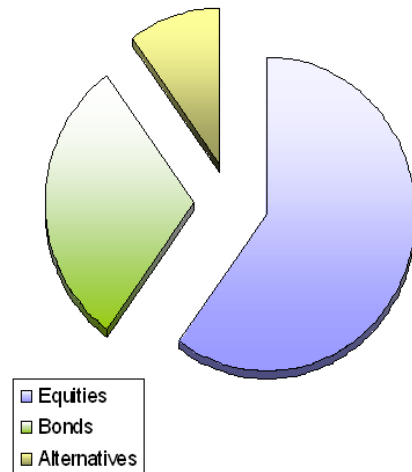


- By adding absolute return strategies we are increasing breadth since we are adding an asset class that behaves differently from equities and bonds.
- Within asset classes we might also find other diversifiers –
 - credit behaves differently to gov debt.
 - property behaves differently to equities.

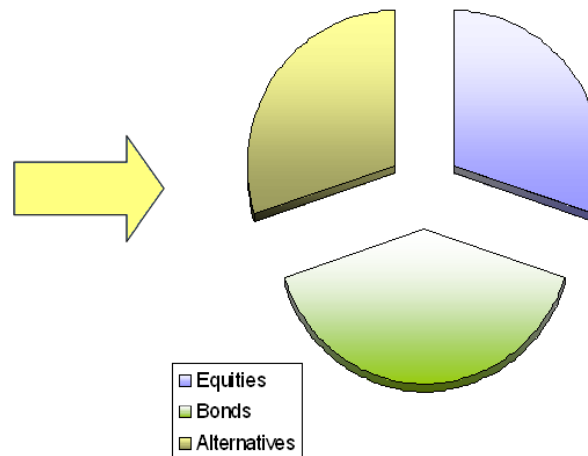
The question is how stable are these relationships?

Step 2 – “Forecast free” asset allocation

The Typical Asset Allocation For Middle Aged Investor



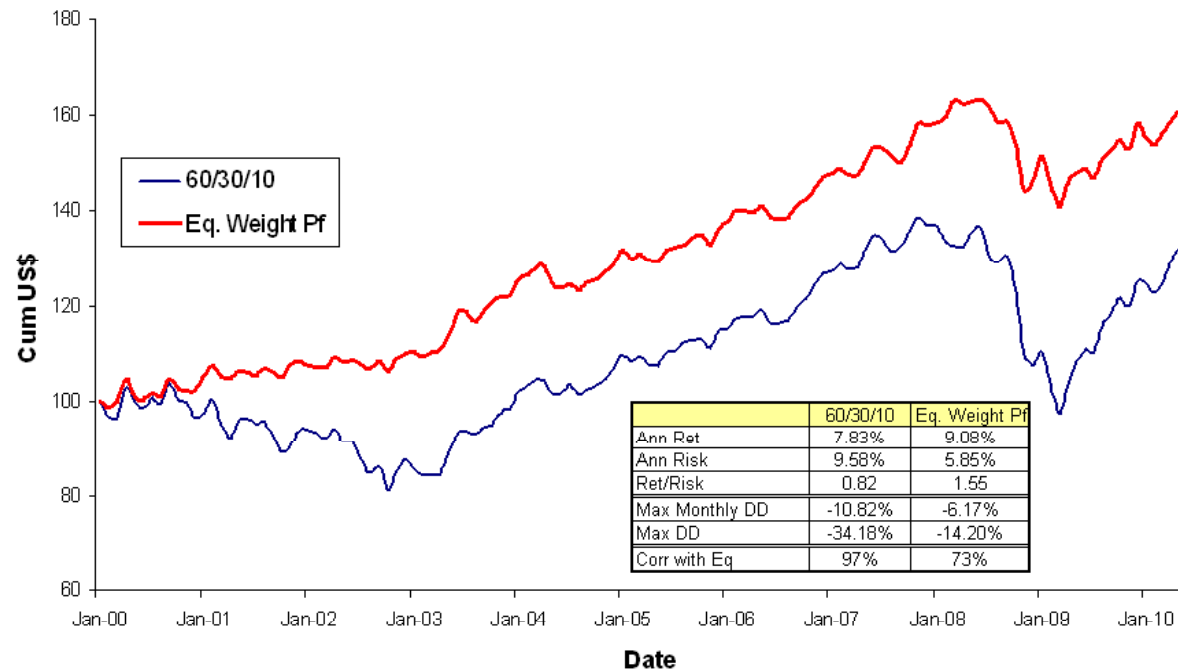
A "Forecast Free" Asset Allocation



- By allocating equally between the different asset classes you don't need to employ asset class forecasts to tilt the portfolio.
- This portfolio should spread both returns and risk more equally across the different asset classes and provide a smoother value generator for the conservative investor.
- We also reduce the risk of both a blow-up and dramatic outperformance by not stuffing our portfolio with equities.

Step 2 – “Forecast free” asset allocation

An Equally Weighted Portfolio Generates Better Returns At Lower Risk



Source: MSCI, Factset, Citigroup, Hedge Fund Research, Inc., © 2010, www.hedgefundresearch.com

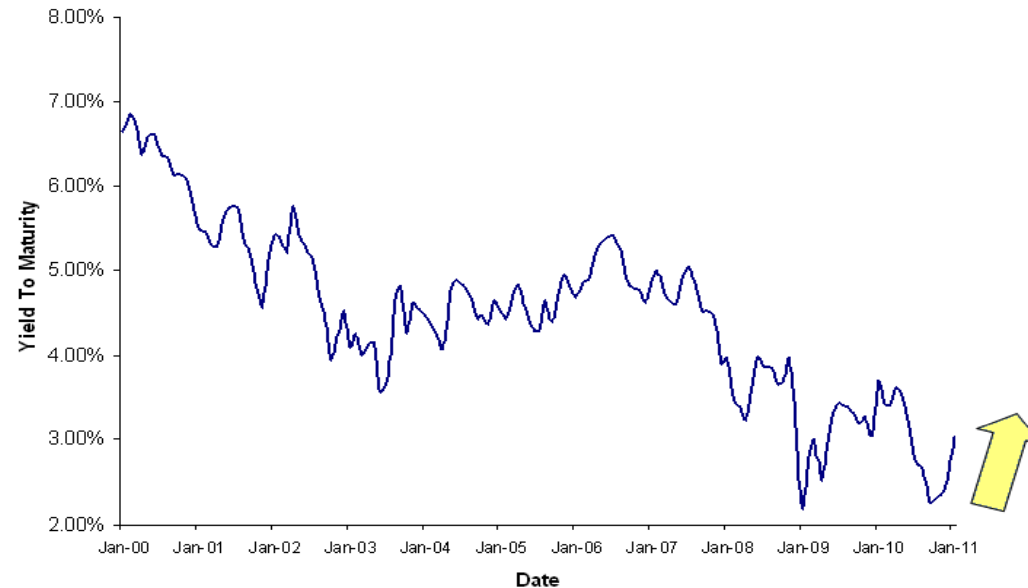
- Over the past 10 years a simple ‘forecast free’ asset allocation would have generated a higher return for a lower risk and dominated the standard (MV derived) allocation.
- Better still, the investor would experience much smaller drawdowns and be far less correlated with equity market risk.

Agenda

1. The Problem With Bubbles
2. A Lazy Mans Asset Allocation
3. Overlaying Market Views

Bonds - no longer a safe haven

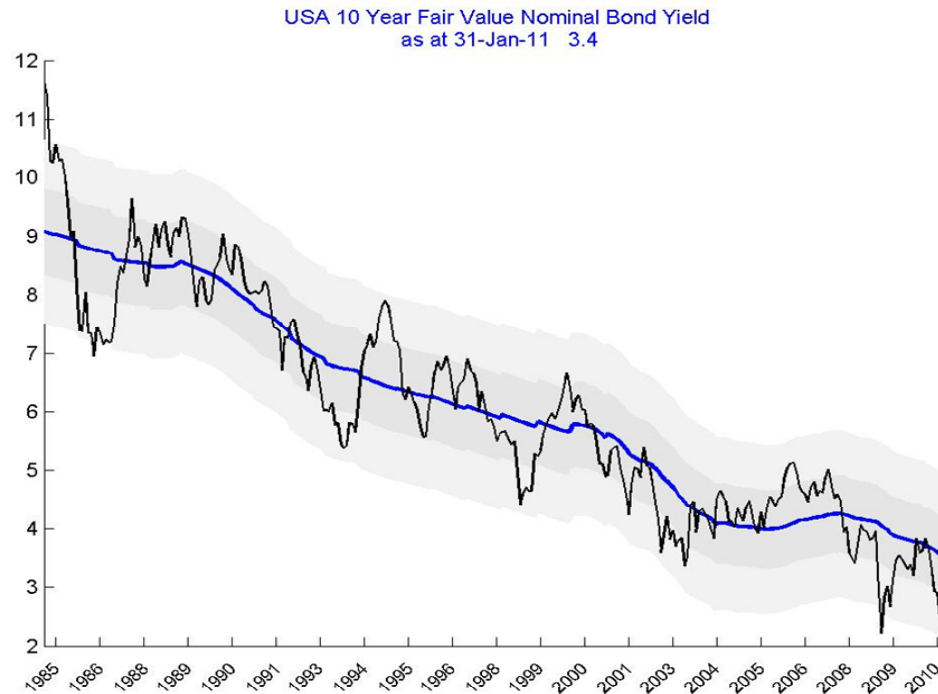
US Yields Bouncing Off Their Lows



Source: MSCI, Factset, Citigroup

- Bond yields shrank to decade-low levels at the height of the GFC as investors were willing to pay any price for safety.
- Yields are now beginning to price in a recovery and the fear premium paid by investors is less attractive.

Bonds - not as expensive as many pundits argue

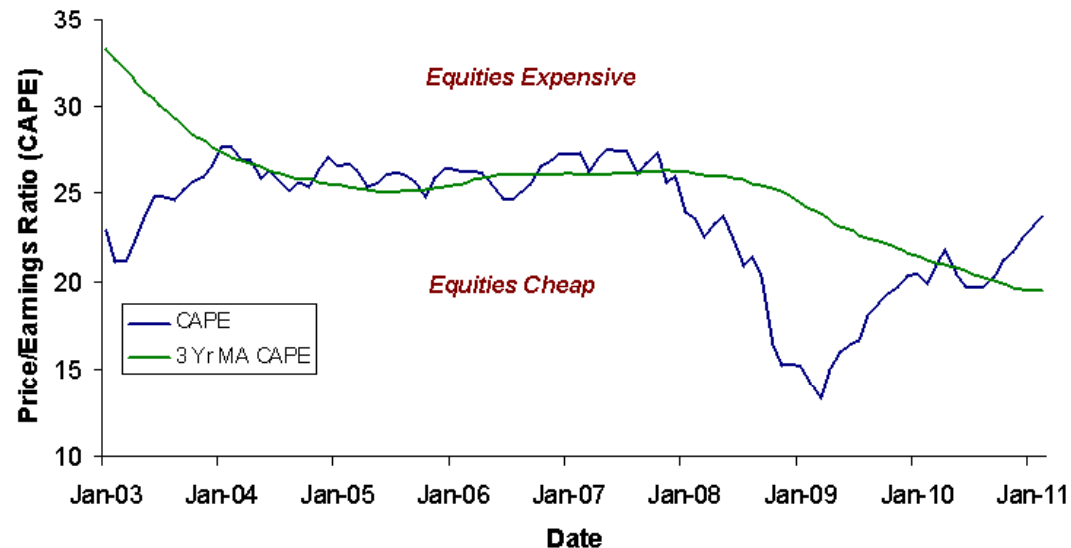


Source: MSCI, Factset, Citigroup, BTIM

- Our own fair value models argue that 10 Yr bond yields are now retracing back to fair value levels.
- As growth quickens over the next 3 years bonds may move into 'oversold' territory presenting an opportunity.

Equities - overall equity markets aren't cheap

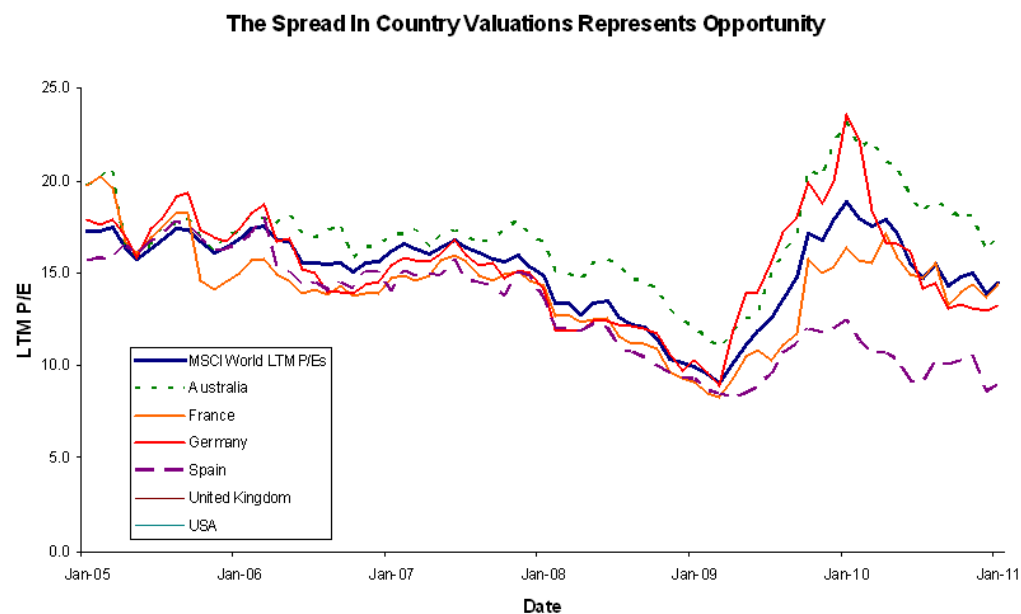
On Some Measures Equities Are No Longer Cheap



Source: Robert Shiller, BTIM

- Using some standard valuation ratios the equity markets are no longer the screaming buy that they were.
- However as growth continues equities may continue to appreciate despite valuation concerns.

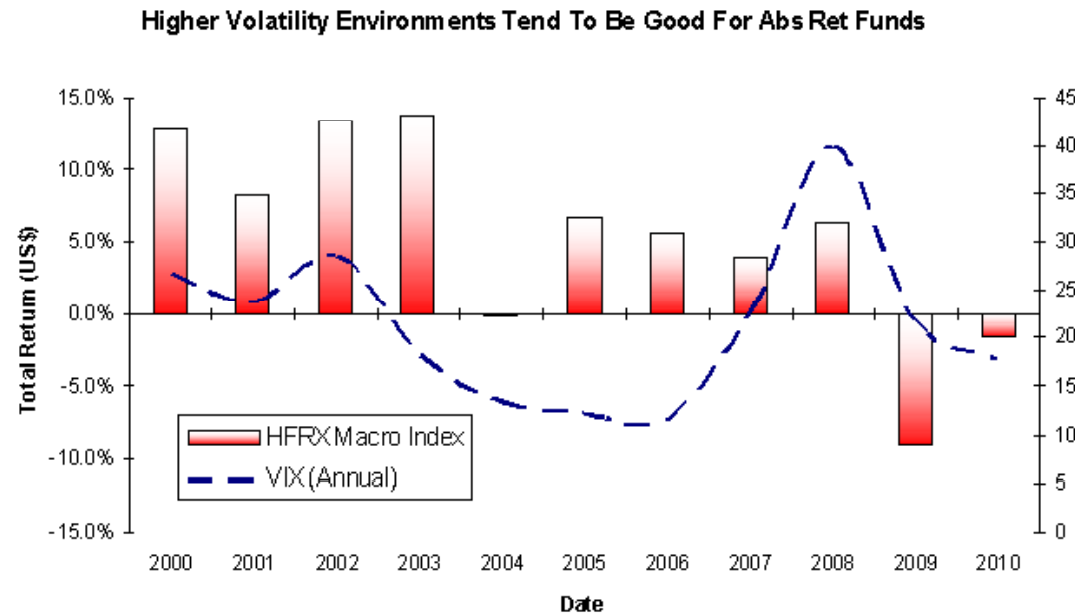
Equities - but some markets still look attractive



Source: MSCI, Factset, BTIM

- The GFC effect is still being felt in many of the European countries and is depressing their valuations.
- As the smoke clears these countries may represent a genuine opportunity for capturing growth at a cheap price.

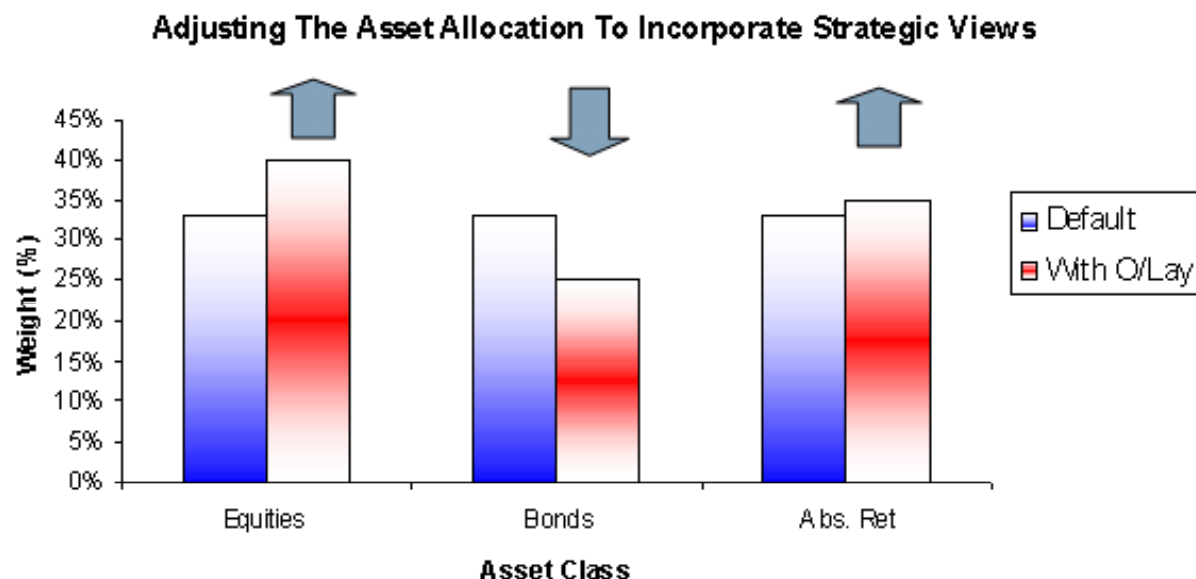
Abs Ret – fared well through the GFC



Source: Bloomberg, Hedge Fund Research, Inc., © 2010, www.hedgefundresearch.com

- Abs Return funds (at least the non-directional ones!) did well through the GFC.
- Abs Return funds tend to do better in higher volatility environments since higher vol = larger opportunity set.

Portfolio weighting for the conservative investor



- The net effect of incorporating strategic views into the asset allocation is to overweight equities and abs. ret funds while underweighting bonds.
- However the equal weighting starting point means that we don't end up with a portfolio that is heavily overweight equities,

Summary

- **Simple allocation practices can lower drawdowns and smooth returns over time.**
- **Overlaying strategic views on this simple asset allocation can exploit short-term inefficiencies.**
- **Keeping ‘big picture’ asset allocation in mind is as important as focussing on intra-asset class decisions.**

Bubble, bubble – toil and trouble?

15 February 2011

facilitating
debate on the
outlook for the markets

