



# Behind the Curtain: Investment Process and Case Studies

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- Exploring Our Process and the Impact of some Investment Scenarios

Robert Michaud David Esch  
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# Outline

- Investment principles
- Case study
- Technology preview

# Investment Principles

# Investment principles and theory

- Institutional framework
  - Be conservative in assumptions
  - Invest over time
  - Estimate risk and return and invest accordingly
  - Deliver the portfolio that's most optimal for your goal today
- Consequences
  - Avoid big jumps and bets
- We will examine several different hypothetical scenarios
  - Market shifts
  - Modifications to the investment universe

# Philosophy

- Avoid discredited investing practices
- Apply provably beneficial practices

# What We Avoid is Important

- Predict the future
  - Expert predictions of the S&P are worse than random chance.
- Pick favorite stocks
  - Stock pickers can underperform monkeys (Hsu and Kalesnik 2014).
- Pick favorite mutual funds
  - After fees, there's very little persistence in top performing funds.
- Pick favorite asset class
  - E.g. periodic table of the asset class returns
- Time markets
  - Tactical managers often fail to avoid market downturns.

# Beneficial Practices

## Diversification

- Securities
- Asset classes
- Risk factors

Geographical regions  
Time (intertemporal risk management)  
Asset Managers

## Managing Costs

- Limit turnover
- Low cost ETFs
- Manage taxes

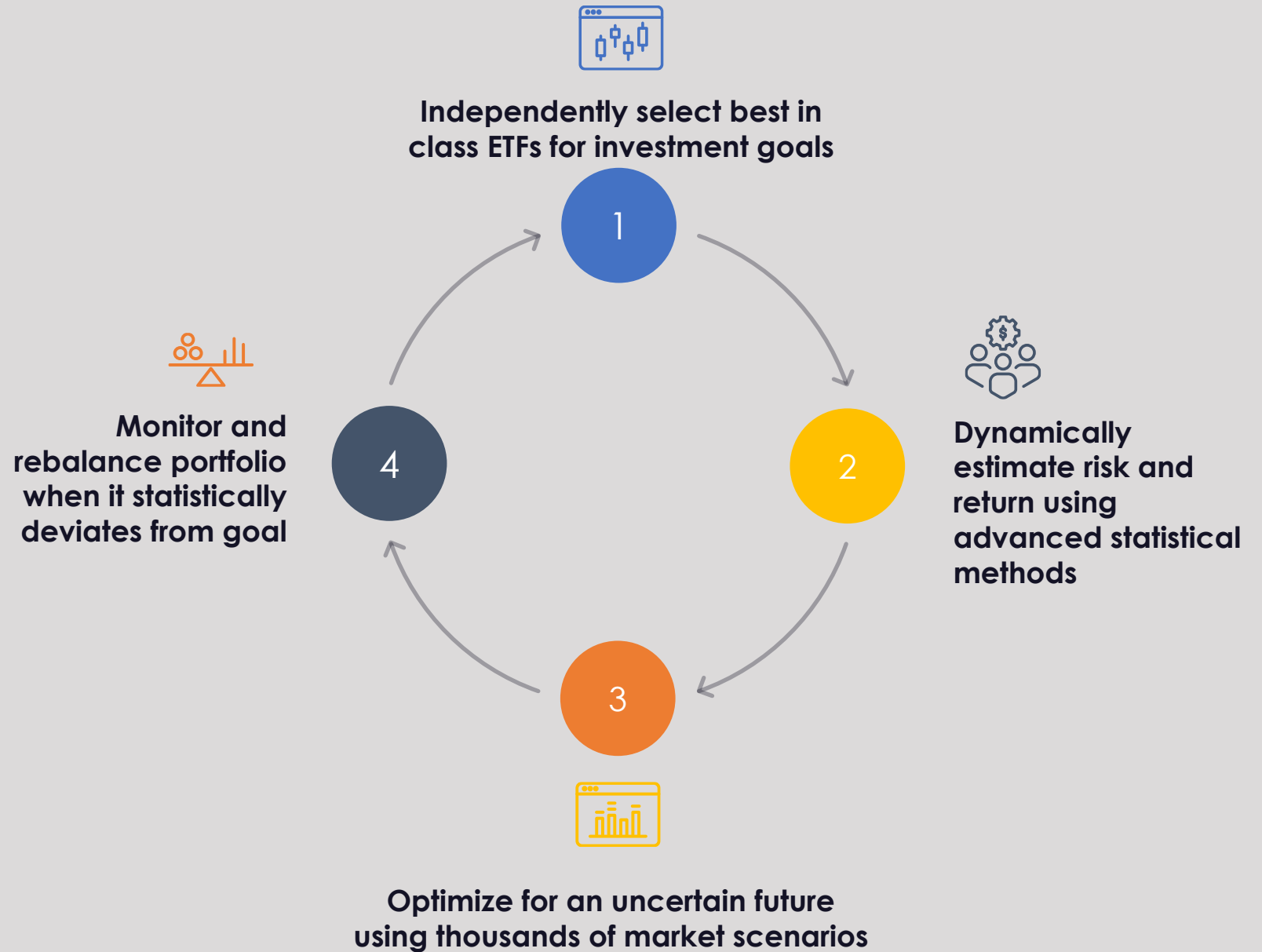
## Strategic but not static forecasts

- Use currently available data
- Avoid speculation

## Optimize portfolios

- Build portfolios for investor objectives
- Seek to maximize return and especially minimize risk
- Balance risk and return

# New Frontier Investment Process





# Unified Investment Process



1

Select Asset Universe  
and ETFs

2

Estimate Risk and  
Return

3

Construct Portfolio

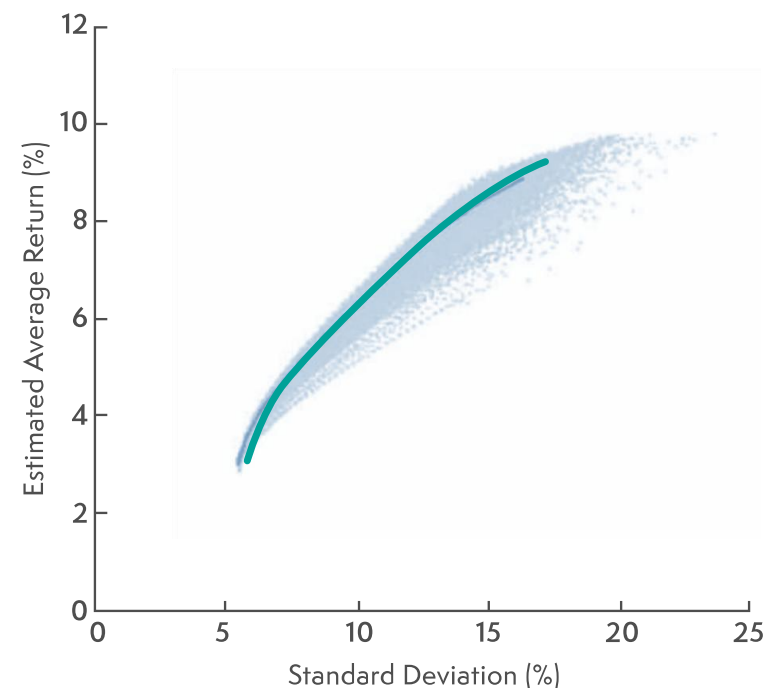
4

Monitor and  
Rebalance

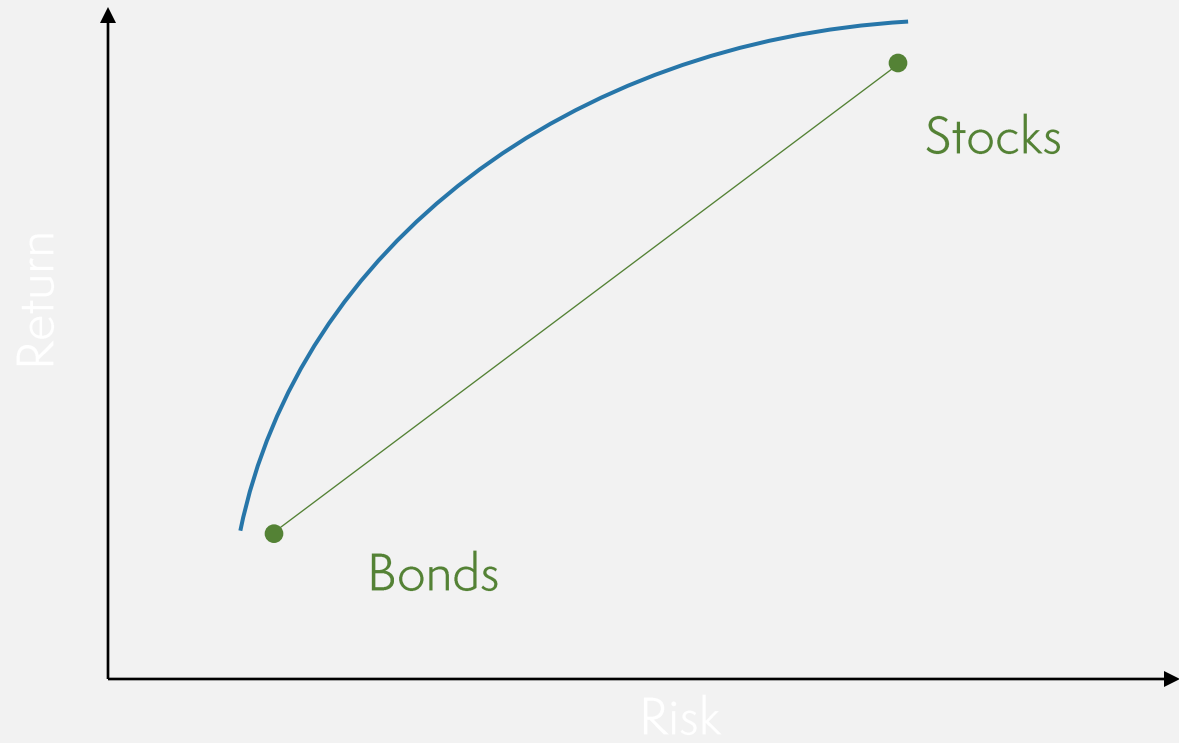
All of our portfolios are constructed using our multi-patented Michaud Optimization™, which builds a customized mix of ETFs to meet each client's risk tolerance and investment objectives.

**Michaud optimizations  
run thousands of  
scenarios to account for  
errors and unknowns.**

**The result is the efficient  
portfolio with the  
statistically surest path to  
achieving investor  
objectives.**



# Why Optimize?



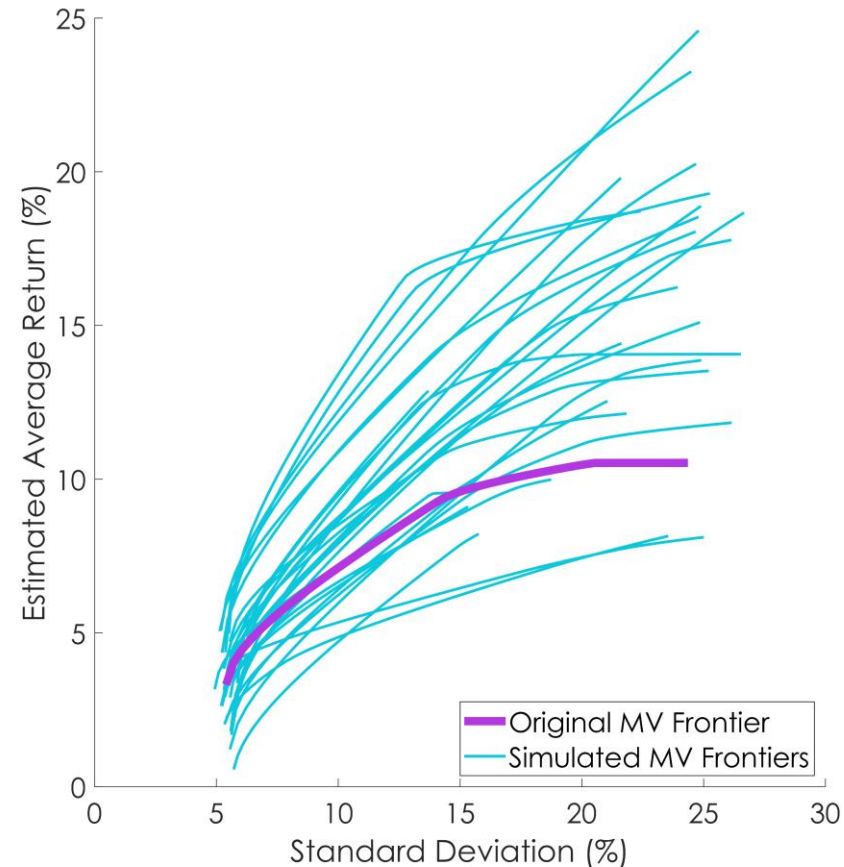
# Why Isn't Everyone Optimizing

- Theoretically correct
- Practically unusable for investment solutions
- Common practices
  - Min variance or tax optimization
  - Constrain solutions
  - Avoid optimization entirely

# Understanding Portfolio Uncertainty

- Start with your risk-return estimates and compute the Markowitz frontier (red curve)
- Simulate new inputs and compute a new efficient frontier (cyan)
- Do this many times
- Each simulated frontier as optimal as any other by construction
- Thousands of possible optimal asset allocations
- Thousands of ways things can happen consistent with what you believe

Original and Simulated MV Frontiers

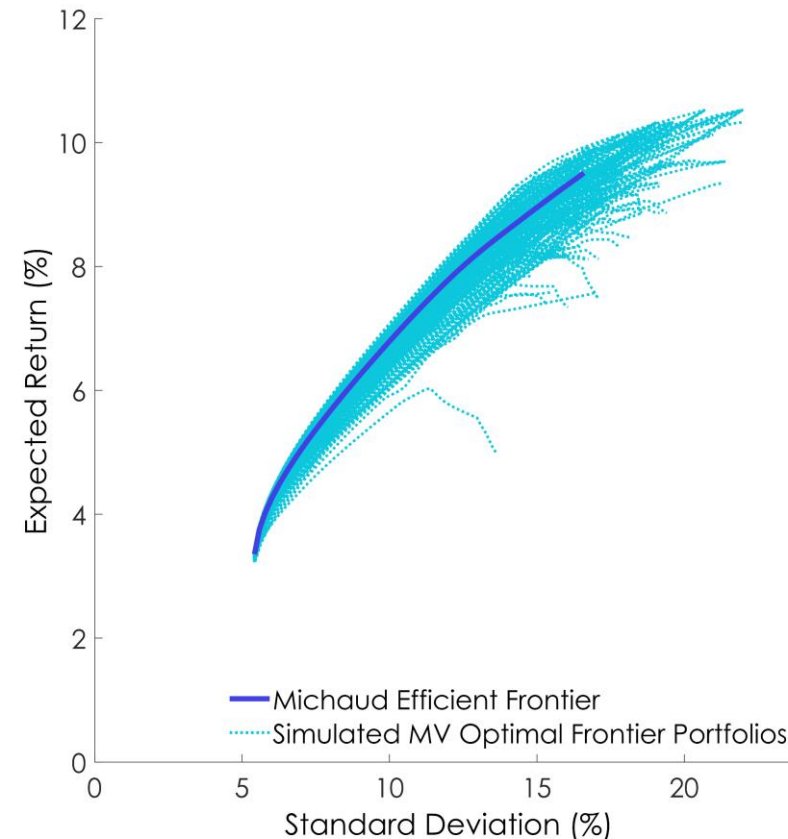


# The Michaud Efficient Frontier

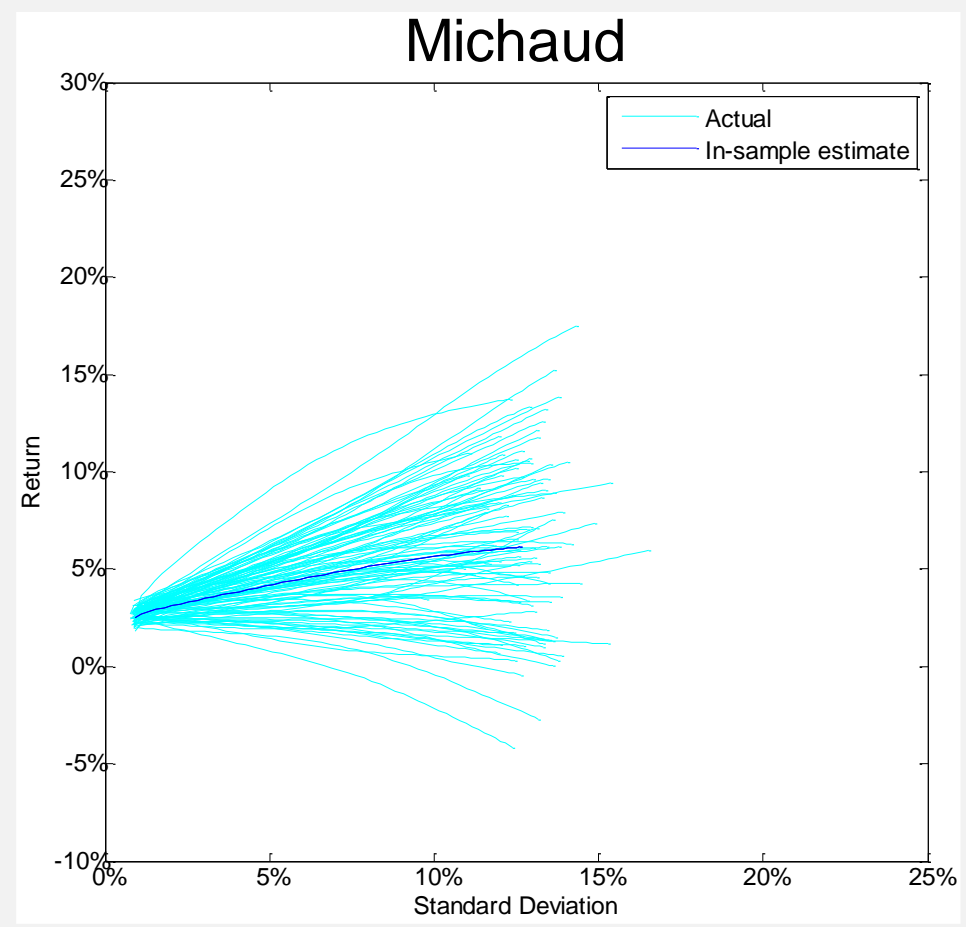
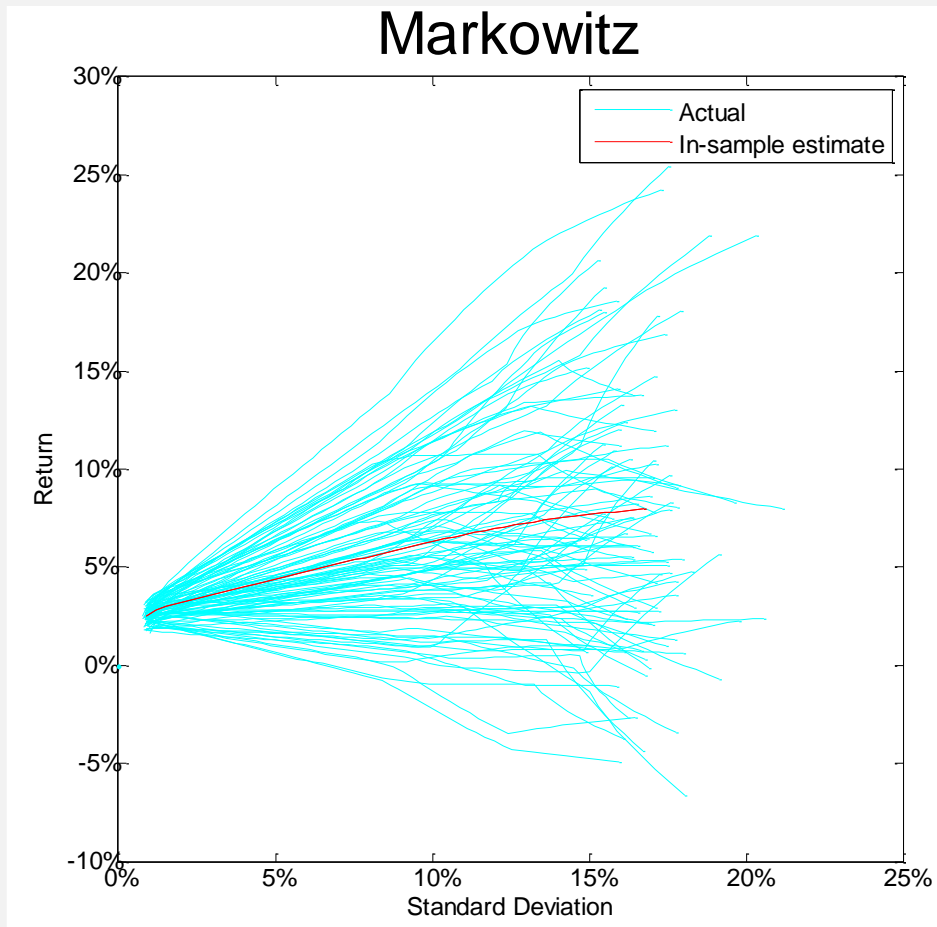
Harvard 1998, (OUP 2008, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed.), U.S. Patent 6,003,018

- U.S. patented averaging process
- Optimal allocations relative to thousands of investment scenarios
- Includes tail risks, fat tails, downside risk, black swans, periods when bonds beat stocks, etc.
- A New efficient *Frontier*

## Michaud Resampled Efficient Frontier and Simulated Efficient Portfolios



# Simulated Outcomes



# Case Study



# A Current Case: Assets and Estimates

- Current hypothetical estimates of Means, Standard Deviations, and Correlations of a pool of asset classes to use in Global Standard Optimizer
- Purely Hypothetical – we don't use all of these assets
- Process Combines
  - Historical Estimation (with noise reduction),
  - Current Information (e.g. T-Bill rate = 5.33%)
  - Financial Structural Knowledge

Data Sources: Bloomberg,  
US Bureau of Labor  
Statistics, New Frontier  
Estimation Process

# Assets and Estimates: Fixed Income

Asset	Mean	Standard Deviation
Cash	3.8%	0.6%
Floating Rate Bonds	4.0%	0.6%
Short Treasuries	3.9%	1.6%
Intermediate Treasuries	4.2%	4.7%
Long Treasuries	4.8%	11.8%
TIPS	4.8%	5.0%
Corporate	5.3%	7.8%
Long Corporate	5.6%	10.6%
Mortgage Backed	4.2%	3.9%
International Treasuries	3.8%	8.8%
Short High Yield	7.6%	7.3%
High Yield	7.2%	9.6%
Emerging Bonds	6.6%	10.0%

# Assets and Estimates: Equities and Alts

Asset	Mean	Standard Deviation
US Large Cap Value	9.6%	14.7%
US Large Cap Growth	9.6%	18.1%
US Small Cap Value	10.0%	18.8%
US Small Cap Growth	10.2%	21.7%
US Minimum Volatility	9.4%	12.0%
EAFE Min Vol	8.6%	12.0%
Canada	9.0%	19.3%
Europe	9.7%	18.4%
Switzerland	9.1%	15.8%
Pacific	8.5%	15.7%
International Small Cap	9.6%	19.2%
Emerging Markets	9.8%	18.6%
China	9.4%	26.3%
Gold	4.7%	16.1%
US REITs	8.3%	20.1%
International REITs	8.4%	18.3%

Data Sources: Bloomberg, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, New Frontier Estimation Process

# We will examine

- Scenario: Lower Interest Rates
  - How we model interest rates
  - The impact of a scenario change on these asset estimates
  - What happens to the portfolio weights generated by the Optimizer
- 
- This is an illustration only of a complex process and how small changes to an input can have ripple effects through the whole portfolio

# Interest Rates Fall

- Scenario: T-Bill rate falls 1 percentage point
- Impact on Other Fixed Income
- Impact on Equities
- Other impacts
- How it changes the portfolios

# How we Model Optimizer Inputs

- Combine Information from
  - Historical Market Data – Co-movement of asset returns
  - Current Information – Fixed Income Yields, Geopolitical relations, Market regimes
    - Expressed as Views on portfolios of assets
  - Structural Market Information (e. g. Stocks beat Bonds)
    - Also expressed as Views on baskets of assets
    - Often one basket contrasted against another
  - Statistical Estimation Process Combines all of the above

# How we Model Interest Rates

- Risk-Free rate – component of all estimated returns
- Market Portfolio Forecast – view gets adjusted up or down depending on value. Mathematical formula shrinks Equity Premia based on RFR.
- Views on other Fixed Income Assets directly modified by changes in yield curve
  - Often based on differences in yield curve values
- Impact on all assets propagated through correlations – “side effects”
- Revised risk and return estimates affect resampling process

# Current hypothetical RFR: 3.84%

## Scenario: lowered to 2.84%

### Fixed Income Impact

- Floating Rate Bonds down relative to Short Treasuries (correlations)
- Corporates less impacted, HY Down

Asset	Old Mean	New Mean	Difference	Standard Deviation
Cash	3.8%	3.0%	-0.8%	0.6%
Floating Rate Bonds	4.0%	3.2%	-0.8%	0.6%
Short Treasuries	3.9%	3.7%	-0.2%	1.6%
Intermediate Treasuries	4.2%	3.4%	-0.8%	4.7%
Long Treasuries	4.8%	4.0%	-0.8%	11.8%
TIPS	4.8%	4.1%	-0.7%	5.0%
Corporate	5.3%	5.3%	0.0%	7.8%
Long Corporate	5.6%	5.5%	-0.1%	10.6%
Mortgage Backed	4.2%	3.6%	-0.6%	3.9%
International Treasuries	3.8%	3.4%	-0.4%	8.8%
Short High Yield	7.6%	7.0%	-0.6%	7.3%
High Yield	7.2%	6.7%	-0.5%	9.6%
Emerging Bonds	6.6%	6.1%	-0.5%	10.0%



“Current” RFR: 3.84%  
Scenario: lowered to 2.84%  
Equity and Alt Impact

- US, Developed Equities down
- Gold unaffected
- REITs down

Asset	Old Mean	New Mean	Difference	Standard Deviation
US Large Cap Value	9.6%	8.8%	-0.8%	14.7%
US Large Cap Growth	9.6%	8.8%	-0.8%	18.1%
US Small Cap Value	10.0%	9.3%	-0.7%	18.8%
US Small Cap Growth	10.2%	9.4%	-0.8%	21.7%
US Minimum Volatility	9.4%	8.5%	-0.9%	12.0%
EAFE Min Vol	8.6%	8.0%	-0.6%	12.0%
Canada	9.0%	8.5%	-0.5%	19.3%
Europe	9.7%	9.3%	-0.4%	18.4%
Pacific	8.5%	7.5%	-1.0%	15.7%
International Small Cap	9.6%	8.8%	-0.8%	19.2%
Emerging Markets	9.8%	9.3%	-0.5%	18.6%
Gold	4.7%	4.8%	0.1%	16.1%
US REITs	8.3%	7.7%	-0.6%	20.1%
International REITs	8.4%	7.8%	-0.6%	18.3%

# Current Portfolios (left) vs. Reduced Rate Portfolios (right)

## Current Rate Portfolios

	20/80	40/60	60/40	75/25	90/10	100/0
Cash	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Floating Rate Treasurys	20.6%	10.7%	4.8%	1.8%	0.3%	0.0%
Treasurys	34.7%	24.2%	12.9%	6.6%	1.5%	0.0%
IG	1.9%	3.8%	4.3%	2.7%	0.8%	0.0%
HY	12.6%	11.6%	10.1%	7.9%	3.9%	0.0%
Other Bonds	6.5%	4.7%	3.3%	2.3%	0.9%	0.0%
US Large Cap	5.8%	12.4%	21.7%	30.3%	39.4%	42.0%
US Small Cap	2.0%	5.0%	7.5%	9.2%	11.4%	14.5%
Min Vol	8.4%	10.1%	8.4%	5.9%	2.7%	0.5%
Developed	2.1%	6.7%	12.4%	16.9%	21.7%	25.7%
EM	1.3%	3.8%	6.1%	7.6%	9.0%	9.4%
Gold	1.7%	3.1%	2.5%	1.6%	0.5%	0.0%
REITs	0.4%	2.0%	4.0%	5.2%	5.9%	5.8%

## Reduced Rate Portfolios

	20/80	40/60	60/40	75/25	90/10	100/0
Cash	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Floating Rate Treasurys	8.0%	2.5%	1.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%
Treasurys	43.9%	28.7%	14.0%	6.5%	1.4%	0.0%
IG	3.4%	6.7%	6.7%	4.3%	1.3%	0.0%
HY	13.5%	12.0%	10.3%	7.9%	3.8%	0.0%
Other Bonds	7.0%	4.6%	3.1%	2.1%	0.9%	0.0%
US Large Cap	6.2%	12.5%	21.6%	30.0%	38.9%	41.6%
US Small Cap	2.1%	5.0%	7.4%	9.1%	11.3%	14.3%
Min Vol	7.7%	9.2%	7.6%	5.3%	2.5%	0.4%
Developed	2.1%	6.7%	12.6%	17.2%	21.9%	26.0%
EM	1.5%	4.2%	6.6%	8.1%	9.5%	9.8%
Gold	2.2%	3.8%	3.0%	1.8%	0.6%	0.0%
REITs	0.4%	2.1%	4.1%	5.3%	6.0%	5.9%

# Impact of Rate Change Scenario

- Float – Fixed  
Treasury Tradeoff –  
Float less valuable  
in lower rate  
environment
- IG more attractive
- HY slightly more  
attractive
- Alts more  
attractive means  
less total weight in  
FI and Equities

	2080	4060	6040	7525	9010	1000
Cash	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Floating Rate Treasurys	-12.6%	-8.2%	-3.7%	-1.4%	-0.2%	0.0%
Treasurys	9.2%	4.5%	1.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%	0.0%
IG	1.5%	2.8%	2.4%	1.6%	0.5%	0.0%
HY	0.9%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Other Bonds	0.5%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.1%	0.0%
US Large Cap	0.4%	0.1%	-0.1%	-0.3%	-0.5%	-0.4%
US Small Cap	0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.2%
Min Vol	-0.7%	-0.9%	-0.8%	-0.6%	-0.3%	-0.1%
Developed	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
EM	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%
Gold	0.5%	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%
REITs	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%

# Summary

- These scenarios are for illustration and are not fully rendered investment portfolios!
- Every change to the inputs has consequences across the whole portfolio
- Sometimes these consequences must be managed
- New Frontier's investment process is an interconnected model of how the assets behave together

An aerial night view of a city skyline, likely Kuala Lumpur, featuring the Petronas Twin Towers and the Kuala Lumpur Tower. The image is overlaid with a digital network of glowing blue and purple lines and dots, suggesting a data or communication network. The text "Q&A" is centered in the middle of the image.

Q&A



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